

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY OF CONSTITUENCY
SPORTS PROJECTS, MWINGI WEST CONSTITUENCY**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE MASTER OF BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION (STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT) OF SOUTH EASTERN
KENYA UNIVERSITY**

2022

DECLARATION

I understand that plagiarism is an offence, I therefore declare that this project is my original work and has not been presented to any other institution for any other award.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful for God's grace and favor in my education. I would also like to express my gratitude and recognize my supervisor Dr. Susan Wamitu for her support throughout my project. Her guidance has been really helpful. I would also want to recognize the SEKU faculty team in general for their world class education.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved husband Jacktone Nyumu, my children and those persons who have made my study in the university comfortable.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BOM	:	Board of Management
CD	:	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	:	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CEO	:	Chief Executive Officer
MBA	:	Master in Business Administration
NG-CDF	:	National Government-Constituency Development Fund
PMC	:	Project Management Committee
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	:	World Health Organization

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Accountability:	This is the state of being of being responsible of one's actions whether private or public (UNDP, 2016).
Beneficiary:	This is the people in the local society living within the area where the project is being implemented (Republic of Kenya, 2016).
Constituency:	Is an area for which someone is elected as a representative in parliament of government (Republic of Kenya, 2018).
Corporate Governance:	Refers to the systems, procedures and processes put in place in an organization to lead and control the firm (USAID, 2019).
Budget:	This is a financial plan, usually covers one-year period (Republic of Kenya, 2016).
Politicians:	This refers to people who have influence on how the country is governed (Republic of Kenya, 2016).
Public Participation:	This is a way of involving all people, individuals or companies who have interest in certain issues before reaching on a decision (Republic of Kenya, 2016).
Sustainability :	Ability to continue over a period of time in the future (USAID, 2019).

ABSTRACT

In order for the Constituency Development Fund to make an impact in the society, it is paramount that the management of the fund should be guided by the corporate governance principles. Corporate governance is a major factor in achieving societal goals and objectives. The main objective of this research was to establish the effect of corporate governance on the sustainability of constituency development fund sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency in Kitui County. To achieve the main objective, the researcher focused on specific objectives: to find out the effect of political, public participation, budget and accountability factors on the sustainability of constituency development fund sports project. The study employed descriptive research design because the main purpose of the study was to find out the effect of corporate governance on the sustainability of constituency development fund sports projects. The study used 101 respondents as the sample selected from a target population of 329 constituency development fund officials through simple random sampling method. A well-designed questionnaire was employed to collect data from the respondents because of its capacity to collect huge data in a short period of time. The collected data was cleaned by sorting and coding for easy analysis. The data was analysed by the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 22 and the results presented in form of tables, figures and graphs. The study findings indicated that political factors had a significant effect on sustainability of constituency development funded sports project. Furthermore, the findings revealed that public participation had a great influence on the implementation of sustainable sports projects. The study findings also revealed that both political, monitoring and evaluation affect the sustainability of sports project in Mwingi West constituency funded by the constituency development fund. The study concluded that political, public participation, accountability and budget determine the sustainability of constituency development fund sports project in Mwingi West in Kitui County. Political interference on the implementation of constituency development sports projects affected the sustainability of the implementation of sports project because of skewed budget allocation. The study recommends that the constituency development fund management should embrace public participation, and adequate financial budgets should be allocated to ensure that the sports project remain sustainable.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is sub-divided into the background to the study, problem statement, objectives of the study and research questions. This chapter also provides details on the significance of the study, limitation and delimitation of the study and assumption of the research.

1.1 Background to the Study

Imam & Malik (2007) noted that corporate governance is a system of rules, practices, as well as processes that ensure proper management of the national government constituency development funds in effecting development projects in the study area. Most researchers have emphasized corporate governance especially the performance of the projects but little was researched concerning the sustainability of the initiated projects (Shaheen, 2014). When the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was initiated under President Kibaki regime in 2003, it was meant to implement various projects in the constituencies with an aim of alleviating poverty and improving the standards of living of the residents by the projects.

Although, corporate governance was said to have performed in the past regarding the CDF sports projects, but little was known concerning their effect on the sustainability of the sports projects (Stone, 2013). The projects initiated must fall within the mission under which it was initiated for it to be sustainable. The strategy and goals that led to the construction of the projects have to be related. Finally, the funding level set aside for the project should be related to the expected benefits of those projects (Stone, 2013).

Simuyu & Caro (2013) observed that corporate governance has not been applied in several areas like, schools under CDF program were guided by corporate governance principles to put up classrooms. In these schools, the project management was affected by the interests of CDF management, community participation, and the influence of the board members. Involvement of the locals and all the concerned parties made the

construction of schools, both primary and secondary schools more sustainable and encouraged many people to enroll in schools.

1.1.1 Corporate Governance

Corporate governance entails processes and practices which controls the accountability, obligation, as well as a set of principles that ought to be part of every firm (Kumar, 2019). Corporate governance composes rules, practices, and procedures which directs and controls every firm. The concept of corporate governance involves coming up with a balance between the stakeholders of a company such as customers, management, community, the government, suppliers, and even financiers (Claessens & Yurtoglu, 2013).

Netherlands made a similar practice and looked further by expecting organizations to submit pay reports to a coupling vote by shareholders. On the off chance that investors vote against the report, the organization were required to either keep the past remuneration plan or assemble an Extraordinary General Conference of investors for another vote. In 2005, Sweden and Australia both received necessities for non-binding investor cast a ballot on compensation. This component of the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance produced results on July 1, 2005. As noted before, in the United States, new SEC tenets command exposure of official pay plans (Whitley, Farrell, Wolff & Hillyer, 2019). Moreover, various ongoing investor goals look for a warning vote on remuneration board of trustees' reports.

In light of an investigation of national corporate governance codes issued by Sub-Saharan Africa, Thomas & Hill (2012) reasoned that a solid partner introduction win in the area. The main nation with a corporate governance code that veered off from this partner introduction in Nigeria, which held fast to an unequivocal investor introduction. The favored alternative for a partner introduction in these corporate governance routines in Sub-Saharan Africa was informed by various contemplations. These contemplations incorporate the impact on the corporate governance regulation applied by social qualities that were generally connected with African social orders. These African qualities

organized human pride, commonality, and having a place, caught in wording like ubuntu. Another thought that illustrated the decision for a partner introduction was the unmistakable job that legislatures played in the economies in a significant number of these nations through state-claimed endeavors (Shaheel, 2014).

According to Stone (2013) the unimportant nearness of governments as huge members in the economy infers that political and social goals are brought into play in the economy, other than minor money related destinations. Besides, private companies are influenced by the formative motivation that is commonplace of Sub-Saharan economies. Given a scope of social framework shortages that describe this part of the world, privately owned businesses regularly need to look past investor premiums and include themselves with social and monetary advancement so as to improve their own manageability. In any event in certain nations, similar to Tanzania, the inheritance of post-pilgrim African communism likewise appears to add to the thought that organizations had a more extensive obligation than making investor esteem.

In Kenya Gazette Notice No. 3302 gave the guidelines for adopting corporate governance practices which could be applied in listed organizations in Kenya (Kenya Gazzete, 2002). The corporate governance guidelines set out in this Gazette notice was voluntary and firms were legally not forced to follow. In the Kenyan context, firms were required to explain the non-compliance or compliance with the guidelines set out by Capital Markets Authority. Corporate governance gave a company guideline on how to set and achieve goals. If objectives of the organization were to be made, then adherence to good corporate governance should be the reference point for any manager and shareholders (Gituto, 2007).

Corporate governance principles were said to be the drivers of economic development. This was so, because if the principles were followed to the latter. The principles of corporate governance consisted of ethical and integrity leadership, the competency of the board and effective risk management of the company resources. Implementation of corporate governance in an organization guarantees extra ordinary performances. It was

imperative for all organization to embrace corporate governance in carrying their day to day duties (The Banking Amendment Act, 2015).

1.1.2 Sustainability of Constituency Development Sports Projects

Anderson et al. (2014) defined sustainability as the capacity of a project or action that meets the present needs without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Global research studies have indicated that little knowledge about Constituency Development Fund had been documented. There is little research have ever been conducted about CDF sports projects in a global perspective. Despite the little knowledge about CDF sports studies, CDF concept had been embraced in countries like India, Pakistan, Bhutan Jamaica, Malaysia and Solomon Islands (Gituto, 2007). CDF sports projects are growing rapidly all over the world, despite the fact that there is no strong support globally. For example, Philippine's sharing of national resources to members of congress has increased tremendously since its inception in 1990.

According to Power, Inter-parliamentary Union & United Nations Development Programme (2012) India's Members of Parliament were allocated an annual budget from the national budget to initiate and implement projects in their area of representation. The CDF is organized as a development scheme, in which each Member of Parliament is allocated to implement public works in their area of representation. Most MPs viewed this Development scheme as a scheme to help them initiate development projects, which would save their political future and boost their re-election during the election periods. Moreover, Pakistan and India have not developed any new administrative structures to govern the Fund but they were using the existing governance structure to trickle down the fund to the grass root for public works development.

Stone (2013) observed that CDF projects concept has gained prominent due to its influence on development at local level. Countries like Malawi, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe South Sudan have aggressively adopted the CDF concept due to its contribution in the grass root development. A few countries like Uganda, Malawi, Zambia and South Sudan, constituencies received equal amount from the CDF budgeted

fund. African countries embraced this kind of national cake sharing formula, the believe that through the CDF initiative projects that solve the problems facing the citizens will be adequately addressed. It allows for proper priority setting at the grass root since most of the locals are involved in identifying the problems facing them and how to resolve them (Aginam and University of Toronto, 2005). In Zambia, CDF budget increased incredibly from around 50 million Kwacha in 2006 since its inception up to around 700 million in 2017. It is believed that CDF in Africa has helped countries bypass central bureaucracies and make provision of funds directly to the community (Andersson et al., 2014).

However, most legislation in African CDF are politically motivated rather than development oriented. Despite the various advantages, constituency development funds have received some coldness in some of the countries due to headlines on publications that it was associated with corruption and most projects initiated through the fund were white elephants. Corruption was the major setback surrounding the CDF projects.

CDF program in Kenya was initiated during President Kibaki's regime in the year 2003 and the amount allocated to the constituencies had been increasing year over year. For instance, during the 2003/2004 fiscal year, the amount allocated was Ksh 1.26 Billion representing 2.5% of the national budget. In the 2017/2018 national budget, the devolved constituency development funds were allocated about Ksh 30.9 billion representing 5% (Wanambisi, 2017). It showed that the national government was in agreement that the CDF had an important duty to play in implementing the CDF projects in all constituencies and ensuring that they succeed. From the total funds allocated, it implied that each constituency would get a disbursement of about Ksh 101.4 million where Ksh 96 million was the equitable share and Ksh 5.3 million an amount set aside as the Emergency Reserve.

Barma (2012) noted that Kenya had the most aggressive CDF programs in the region. In Kenya, constituencies were allocated equal amount of CDF set out and on top of that, there was an equalization fund of the CDF kitty that was allocated to the most poverty stricken constituency. The government of Kenya also sets out how the funds would be

utilized in the implementation of the projects: administration expenses were set at 3%, equipment's and other assets at 3%, sporting events at 2% emergencies and repair works were set at 5% and bursary for needy students' school fees aid and sponsorship at 15%. The objective of this limitations was to ensure that a huge junk of the money (70%) was channeled to development projects than recurrent expenditure.

1.1.3 Mwingi West Constituency

Mwingi West Constituency a constituency in Kenya, gets CDF allocation of around Ksh 101.4 million every year used in implementing projects in the constituency that can reduce the rates of poverty and crimes. Mwingi West Constituency had implemented various projects, which were community sponsored. It had done tremendous change in the county (Kiriti-Ng'ang'a, 2011). For instance, various CDF projects have been initiated in Mwingi West Constituency and some were sustainable others were not. For example, construction of the Kaliluni Earth Dam, Kasina Institutes, construction of a morgue at Migwani sub-district hospital, construction of Thokoa dam, construction of the Nyaa memorial polytechnic, construction of kang'utheni earth dam, kwa Mukiyama drift, Kamunyu bore hole, Kavaini Earth dam, and the Renovation of Kyambo Primary School.

In Mwingi West Constituency, many youths were unemployed and were becoming a threat to the society. Many social activities have been initiated recently to address the unemployment in youths in the constituency. Sports activities were known to promote growing trend of moral values and keeping the society as one family (Keim & de Coning, 2014).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

A common challenge facing Kenya is high levels of youth unemployment and exclusivity, which lead to the rise of social crimes in the society. Despite the effort of the Kenyan government to curb this menace, it has not reduced (Lindsey & Bitugu, 2018). The Ministry of Social and Security Services policy has tried to highlight the activities, which will engage the youths and make them useful to the society rather than a threat.

Providing social facilities and services to the country's youth had been a challenge to solve (Lindsey & Bitugu, 2018). According to the Economic Institute Affairs survey, the government has tried to solve the challenge of unemployment in youth but it has proved a toll order (McGee, 2018).

Various sports development projects have been initiated across the country and some have been completed such as Machakos, Mavoko and many more. Many sport projects have been initiated all over the country to address the issue of youth unemployment, nurturing talents and reducing idleness among the youths through sports (Svensson & Loat, 2019). Most of the projects initiated did not get into the completion stage due to several reasons among them, change of leadership after every five years, fund embezzlement and corruption (Miola & Schiltz, 2019). Most big and promising projects initiated by CDF management ends up to be white elephants due to the mismanagement of funds and projects (Samwel *et al.*, 2015). All these factors were good indicators of failed governance structures and left many questions of whether the projects implemented were sustainable or not?

Mwingi West Constituency had initiated numerous sports projects through CDF such as Kavalyani Young Stars football club, Jua kali football club, Nzilani football club and many more. The major challenge on these projects is the lack of information about their sustainability. Therefore, this study intends to establish the effect of corporate governance on sustainability of CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective of the Study

The key focus of the study is to establish the effect of corporate governance on sustainability of constituency development fund sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency in Kitui County.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

- i. To investigate the effect of political factors on sustainability of the CDF Sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.
- ii. To examine the effect of public participation on sustainability of CDF Sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.
- iii. To evaluate the effect of accountability on sustainability of CDF Sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.
- iv. To establish the effect of budget on sustainability of the CDF Sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the effect of political factors on sustainability of CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency?
- ii. What is the effect of public participation on sustainability of CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency?
- iii. What is the effect of accountability on sustainability of CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency?
- iv. What is the effect of budget on sustainability of CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency?

1.5 Significance of the Study

1.5.1 Mwingi residents: The research findings will benefit the people of Mwingi West Constituency in establishing the sustainability of the CDF sports projects implemented in their area. The study will add more insights on the current matters concerning knowledge on the management of CDF funds.

1.5.2 Scholars and Academic Literature: It would serve as a reference literature in future on issues pertaining corporate governance and sustainability of the CDF sports projects. The study will offer the beneficiary of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency a platform to provide opinion on whether the projects were addressing the intended purpose.

1.5.3 Law makers and government: The research findings will be useful to the law makers and the government in evaluating the performance of the CDF sports projects and help them make the correct decisions on any further improvement of the CDF.

1.5.4 Policy makers: The study findings will help enrich the suitability and appropriate policy designing and implementation on the effective and efficient use of CDF fund on in implementing sports projects.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

Unspecified number of respondents were uncooperative in giving out information in fear of revealing their secrets, especially, on accountability issues. The challenge was resolved by guaranteeing the respondents that the information they were to provide was to be handled with a lot of privacy it deserved and it was only to be used for the purpose of the study. The stud's sample size exhibited unique characteristics that could have given a wrong and inaccurate conclusion on CDF sports project management. The researcher did a comparative study on similar features to remove any likelihood of misleading errors.

1.7 Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed the participants would give the information without prejudice and the sample size would be a representative of a whole population in Mwingi West Constituency. She further assumed that the instruments which would be used to collect data gave the desired constructs. The researcher assumed that the respondents gave precise answers and finally assumed that the quality of the work remained constant as time taken to complete the project varied.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents theoretical literature and explores previous studies conducted on corporate governance's effect on the sustainability of CDF sport projects. A summary of the literature review with gaps to be filled would be lastly presented. In addition, the chapter looked into the conceptual framework and indicated how the independent and dependent variables interlink in the study.

2.2 Theoretical Review

It refers to theories that would guide the researcher on determining the things to measure and the statistical relationships between dependent and independent variables. Various theories exist in the area of corporate governance and sustainability of CDF sports projects. The theories used in this study include Agency Theory and Accountability Theory, all of which are relevant to this study.

2.2.1 Agency Theory

Agency theory expounds on how decisions were made by a group of individuals holding different positions in an organization. This theory shows a relationship where one party (Principal) delegates his decision making role to another (Agent). This theory looked critically on the behavior of these parties and their differences in decision making. There arise conflicts in an organization because of parallel goals and objectives which do not match the organization goals. Some parties could show some behavior towards risks and they might have their own goals to achieve which might run parallel to the organizational objectives (Bamberg & Spremann, 2013). This concept of agency relationship emanated from the work of Adolf Augustus Berle and Gradiner (2016). Augustus and Gardiner did a critical study on the concept of agency relationships and its relations to the development of huge companies. They observed how the objectives of the managers of a firm vary from the objectives of the shareholders or owners of the company and employed the concept of agency to narrate the center of the conflicts in the organization.

The work of Augustus and Gardiner was refined by Jensen & Meckling in accordance with the concept of risk-sharing study approach in the year 1960s and early 1970s. Jensen and Meckling managed to formalize the concept as formal and agreed on the theory of agency. The school of thought of Jensen and his company argued that companies are organized to minimize the costs of ensuring agents follow the goals and interests of their principals. This theory made a key recognition of the fact that various parties engaged in a deal with the same objective will naturally have different views towards some tasks before them. This theory highlighted that there would be always objective conflicts among participants, and the information would always be disproportionate to the principal as well as the agent. The theory of agency was also used effectively in several disciplines like accounting, politics and finance.

The agency theory was connected to the political factors and its effect on the sustainability of CDF sports project in numerous ways: for instance, in NG-CDF management, the principals happen to be the members of a given constituency and the agent is the NG-CDF Committee. In most cases, the composition of the CDF committee was pre-disposed by the Members of Parliament. As such, the CDF committee would either directly or indirectly have influence of politicians in project selection and prioritization. Bamberg & Spremann (2013) demonstrated how the agency problem emanates when the two parties have parallel goals and attitudes towards the utilization of the NG-CDF finances. Information supply was asymmetrical between the parties which always led to the conflict of interest in the CDF management.

The agency theory was also connected to the public participation and sustainability of CDF sports projects. This theory explains on the importance of understanding the agency problem due to different goals and objectives between the principal and the agent (Malala, 2015). In public participation when it came to CDF sports project, it meant that the principal (constituents) wanted the agents (CDF Committee) to get their interests factored in the implementing CDF Sports projects. These insights from the theory of agency would apply in public participation because it was an agreement between the principals and agents engaging on one another.

2.2.2 Accountability Theory

Accountability theory states that the contract concerning the agent as well as the principal emanates from the agent's duties and the principals' rights (Gray et al., 2016). One of the duties of the agent was to account everything and anything that was bestowed on him/her by the principal to accomplish (Stewart, 2019). Agency accountability was depicted to be dynamic and more complicated concept to make agents be straightforward and at the same time allowing public scrutiny in all his/her endeavors as noted by Lindsey and Bitugu (2018). Agency accountability disclosed elements of competing stakeholders' objectives and goals. Black (2010), in his study at the edge of a company on the role of external executive director, observed that firms need to amicably solve their challenges resulting from their competing interests among various stakeholders of an organization. This theory further noted that there was always need for the primary stakeholders' priority in consideration than the secondary stakeholders' needs.

Brown and Moore (2001) noted that numerous stakeholders made accountability more complex and problematic for an agent to account for. Satisfying both interested parties as an agent became problematic and could lead to conflicts with the company's strategic goals/objectives. Slim (2019) discussed various accountability practices for agents i.e. performance and accountability. The former required agents to account for their daily activities in operating the company. Accountability by agents ensured that the agent was more transparent to the clients and owners of the organization. Performance accountability was likened to the corporate style of accountability that agents must be accountable to shareholders and investors, which was shown through the published books of accounts or financial statements and other corporate governance reports.

In this study, CDF Committee was regarded as the agent whose duty as mandated by law was to be accountable to the CDF Board that was also accountable to the National Assembly Select Committee on CDF in parliament (Stewart, 2019). The law required the CDFC to submit the records of money received and expenditure to the CDF Board within thirty days after the closure of relevant financial year, accompanied with their full bank statement to support the books of revenues and expenditure. According to Gray et al.

(2016), there was a deduction that the board had an obligation to submit on monthly basis, to Select Committee on CDF of National Assembly on the status of all ongoing projects in the constituency and also provide a summary of all disbursement and expenditure within the same period. The board had an obligation to report to parliament on any challenges encountered during and after completion of the project (Delbufalo, 2018).

Accountability theory insights were required on the application of the finance budget and sustainability of CDF sports projects. Accountability theory requires integrity and transparent in doing business. For the case of CDF budgets, approval by the National Assembly to implement the projects at the constituency level, accountability was required in observing how to implement the projects as stated in the budget. CDF committee was required to uphold the highest accountability in implementing the CDF finances that were advanced by the government. The committee was required to operate within the budget and follow the set guidelines to ensure no wastage of funds occurred. Therefore, accountability theory was well related with the financial budget for certain CDF Sports Projects as it required the implementers to be accountable as per the financial budget (Stewart, 2019).

2.3 Empirical Review

This section contains, studies carried out by other researchers regarding how corporate governance practices affected sustainability of NG-CDF projects. The review concentrated on the following factors affecting CDF sports projects: political factors, public participation, budgets and accountability.

2.3.1 Political Factors

Malala (2015), in his study on the variables as well as their effect on performance of CDF projects, particularly Kikuyu Constituency, highlighted how political factors affected the performance and eventually quality of the projects. His main objective was to ascertain the impact of leadership and political interference of CDF projects in Kenya. Malala found a mixed reaction from the constituents about political factors and governance on

performance of CDF. His findings showed that there was a lot of politics in both the selection, implementation and operating the CDF projects. He further noted that political interference affected the completion rate of many projects. There was slowness of project completion rate because of too many projects put forward for implementation but the budget for the same projects was too low or not allocated at all.

The study further found that area Member of Parliament (MP) was very critical in the selection of management committees. Political appointees worked under instruction of the area MP for purposes of achieving political mileage. This factor impacted greatly on the performance of CDF sports projects. The study had a connection with the current study since its objectives were to ascertain the ways political factors affected sustainability of CDF funded programs in Mwingi West. Svensson and Loat (2019) concluded that most CDF projects were politically motivated rather than being socially motivated. Most projects were implemented on the behest of the political will and influence. In case the projects were not fully supported by the political wing of the constituency, even if its benefits were enormous to the society, they would never see the light of the day.

Waithera and Wanyoike (2015) further enhanced on how political factors affected the sustainability performance of CDF through their study on project monitoring; besides appraisal affecting the performance of youth funded programs in agribusiness sector. The objective of this study was to examine how the level of political participation impacts the performance of M&E activities of the youth groups. According to the findings of the study, Waithera and Wanyoike noted that projects were to benefit the political wing in the society, instead of the projects being for the social benefits. The political association of every project implemented in the constituency made it hard to eliminate its susceptibility to political interference. Waithera and Wanyoike in their study further noted that all CDF projects were symbolized with politics and not social benefits of the masses. Most of the respondents consented that the degree of external politics intervention affected the M&E of the CDF programs in Kenya. The study was linked to the current study in various ways: the present study's objective was to establish how

political aspects affected the sustainability of CDF sport projects. This gave a number of gaps in the previous study, which the current study tried to address.

Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) advanced on the effect of political factors on CDF funded projects. They concluded that CDF projects were symbolized by politics rather than the socio-economic benefits of the society. The study was connected to the current study since its objective was to interrogate the political issues affecting the sustainability of CDF financed projects. In reference to Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) in their case study of Nyandarua County whose objective was to interrogate the political determinants that influenced the rate at which CDF projects were completed in Nyandarua County; they found that there was a very weak relationship between the successful completion of CDF projects with political elements. Though Nyaguthii and Oyugi in their study noted that political factors did not significantly affect the rate at which the CDF projects were successfully completed. The study connected with the current study since one of the question to answer was how political issues effected on the sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.

2.3.2 Public Participation

According to Gathoni and Ngugi (2016) in their study on primary factors that would affect the effectiveness of the project performance on CDF funded projects. One of their objectives was to examine how stakeholder's engagement affected the implementation of NG-CDF projects in Kiambu County. Their findings indicated that stakeholder participation was very crucial in any CDF project performance. The conclusions by Gathoni and Ngugi indicated that very little public participation was conducted before the implementation of CDF projects. They further noted that many stalled NG-CDF funded projects had stalled due to lack of public participation. CDF projects needed involvement of the public for them to get the required support in their implementation. Gathoni and Ngugi noted that very few or none of the stakeholders had updated on the ongoing status of the projects. This study was well linked with the current study on examining the consequences of public participation on the sustainability of CDF programs in Mwingi

West Constituency. Public participation was thus critical if the proposed projects were to have smooth implementation process.

Muchiri (2014) in his study examined the elements that determined the success of execution of CDF projects in Mbooni constituency. His objective was to establish the effect of stakeholder involvement in project management on CDF sports project success in Mbooni Constituency. In his study, Muchiri noted that public participation impacted greatly on the period at which the CDF projects were successfully completed. Muchiri further indicated that good governance during implementation of CDF sports projects was significant for sustainability of CDF projects. Muchiri further indicated how monitoring and evaluation was successful when the public beneficiary was involved at all the stages of projects implementation. The study's inferences were shown to relate well to the current study because it interrogated the influences of public participation on the sustainability of CDF sports projects in a case of Mwingi West Constituency.

According to Malika (2016) public involvement was of great importance in implementation of CDF sport projects and indicated that it should start in its earnest i.e. from the initial stage of planning to the execution level of the project. Malika noted in his study that the public understood the projects that solved their problems. Malika's study was well connected to the current study because it looked into the sustainability of CDF sports projects and the role of public participation in the implementation of CDF projects.

2.3.3 Accountability

In reference to Ochoki's (2009) study, which aimed at making the systems of accountability work in the development of government projects with the objective to identify how accountability influenced the implementation of CDF sport projects; Ochoki's study found that the accounting systems used in CDF project management were skewed towards the priorities of the national government's programs which contrasted its main objective of the creation of the Fund (allowing people initiate and decide on the most valuable project to implement at the grass root).

Systems employed in the management of project indicated that there was little or no transparency in implementation of CDF sports projects as Ochoki noted in his study. For successful and sustainable project implementation, accountability played a greater role of all the factors affecting the CDF sports projects implementation. This notion enhanced trust and support when all information about the project was available and accessible by the citizens. This eliminated doubts of embezzlements of funds and corruption instances, since the implementation became above board. This study related well with the current study since its goal was to identify ways in which accountability related to sustainability of constituency funded projects.

According to the study by Nyagaka (2011) about the evaluation of management of the CDF programs, he found that accountability of the CDF committees was crucial to both the beneficiary and the government since it helped the government formulate accurate and timely policies to guide the funds better. Nyagaka further noted that the accounting system had failed to create confidence among the stakeholders, since most of the beneficiaries were kept in the dark, i.e. accountability was not consistent with the prescribed format in the CDF act.

The findings by Nyagaka were also enhanced by Nyaguthi and Oyugi (2013) who found that transparency and accountability were key considerations in the sustainable development programs financed by the CDF. The study related to the current study because it showed the relationship between the accountability and sustainability of CDF sports programs in the constituency level. The study by Nyagaka gave a key insight on CDF committees or project manager's accountability that enhanced support from the public and beneficiary of the programs.

Another study by Gituto (2007) entitled 'Beyond CDF Projects' in Ruaraka Constituency whose objective was to determine how accountability affects the sustainability of CDF Health subsidized facilities in Nairobi County. Gituto found out that the information on CDF funded projects was available and it influenced the sustainability of the projects in the constituency. Accountability cannot be overemphasized since it was well documented

by Gituto (2007). In his conclusion, Gituto observed that accountability was number one in any successfully implemented projects. This was by being transparent and providing all necessary information to the public at every stage of project implementation. This study related well to the current study since it enhanced on how accountability had influenced the sustainability of CDF projects in several areas within the nation.

2.3.4 Budgets

According to a study by Simiyu and Caro (2013) whose objective was to interrogate how the BOM influenced completion of the constituency development financed programs within the government secondary institutions in Bumula Sub-County, she noted that the BOM had an influence in prioritizing projects that would be funded and source for funds to implement the projects. She further demonstrated in her study that most financial budgets influenced the completion and implementation of CDF sports projects. She noted that the projects that were not adequately budgeted for remained stalled and hence their sustainability and use could not meet the intended purpose. She concluded that if projects were not adequately and timely budgeted for, then it was difficult for the beneficiary to enjoy the fruits of the projects. The study was well interrelated with the current study since the researcher outlined the effects of financial budgets on sustainability of CDF sports projects in Mwingi West.

In reference to the study by Ojwang and Bwisa (2014) on the functions of citizen participation on executing the CDF: a case of Maragua constituency whose objective was to look into the benefits of practicing public involvement on management of the CDF funds and how those funds were used in the constituency development plan, it was found that there existed a strong connection between resources be it financial or non-financial. They noted that well budgeted projects were completed in time and their fruits enjoyed at the right time by the right beneficiary. Ojwang and Bwisa further noted that adequately budgeted projects utilized the resources well; the projects became more sustainable as compared to those inadequately funded. Their study related well to the current study since its objectives were to establish how financial budgets affected the sustainability of CDF funded sports projects.

Kamau and Muturi (2015), in their study on the variables that affect the effectual execution of CDF projects within the country, with an objective to examine the connection between amounts of funds allocated and the number of projects completed. Muturi and Kamau found that a strong correlation of allocation of funds and successful completion of projects did exist. They noted that adequately funded projects were successfully completed in accordance with the scheduled time. They further indicated that any interference in resource allocation to projects from the budget, affected the completion rate and the quality of the completed projects. In the current study, the objective of finding out how financial budgets affected sustainability of CDF sports projects related well with Kamau and Muturi's study objectives.

2.3.5 Sustainability of CDF Sports Projects

Keim & de Coning (2014) defines sustainability as the approach in conducting business that puts measures in place to balance the environmental, social and economic factors with a broad based objective of meeting the current needs of the shareholders with little negative effect in the future generations. Implementing sustainable projects is more important than ever before. Project sustainability involves both the stakeholders and management of an institution with clear mandate and duties to ensure that outputs, results and gains of the project are sustainable over the project's lifespan (Eden & Wagstaff, 2021).

Sustainability cuts across all areas of project implementation. For instance, the procurement department should seek opportunities to purchase from sustainable source and to ensure that the supply chain is more efficient and at affordable costs (Black, 2010). Sustainability of CDF projects should be measured according to how the implementation of the projects balances different aspects like environment, society, administration and the economy. When all the four aspects are met in project implementation, there will be a conclusive evidence that the projects financed by CDF would be sustainable.

However, Buse & Hawkes (2015) noted that building sustainability is a problematic concept for many organizations and even professionals. Recent global debates have

revealed that project sustainability is a concept professional sand organizations are thinking seriously on how to encompass all the sustainability elements in project implementation.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

This is an illustration showing the relationships between different variables regarded as critical in the study (Kothari, 2004). Kothari further stated that the diagram would express the researcher's thinking about the important constructs in the research. Therefore, the scholar looked into the sustainability of CDF sports projects as a subject of political factors, public participation, financial budgets and accountability. It was crucial to note that independent variables were political factors, public participation, financial budgets and accountability and dependent variable was the sustainability of NG-CDF sports projects. This was indicated in figure 2.1 below:

Independent Variables

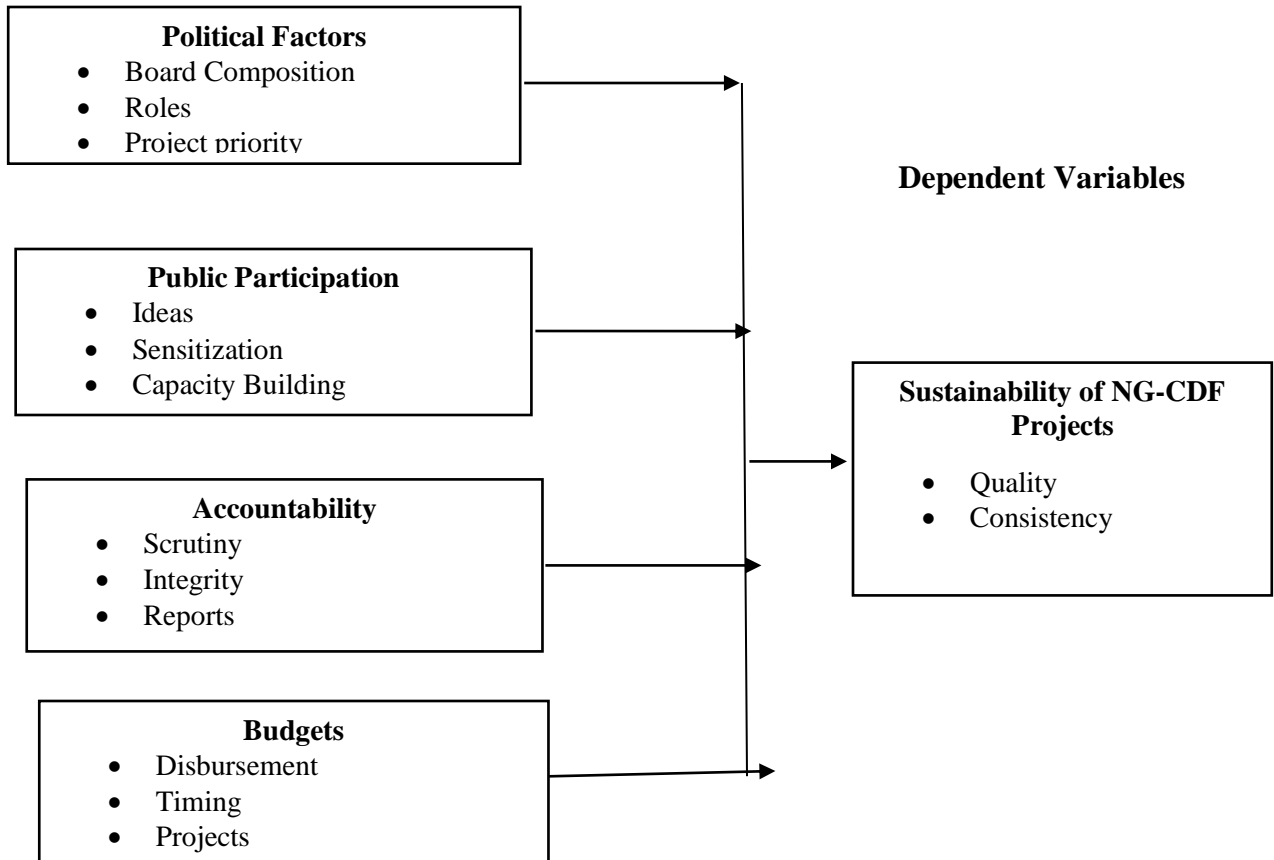


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Frame work

Source: Author (2022)

Political factors included the process of decision making, composition of the board as well as the involvement of politicians in the selection of projects as was noted by Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013). A beneficiary participation which prompted execution of projects that were not aligned to their needs.

Public participation included elements studied by Mwabu et al., (2002) which consisted of training sensitization and capacity building. Similar elements of public participation by Brown (2011) confirmed that public participation played a big role in CDF sports projects' sustainability.

Accountability involved in implementing CDF sports projects as was noted by Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013), and he further noted that poor accountability and inadequate audits of the projects had made it impossible to implement a quality and successful CDF sports projects.

Budgets referred to the developing sustainable community projects. Roy Hauya (2004) demonstrated in his study how lack of adequate budget and, project planning without proper structures and illustrations, low costing of estimates which resulted into insufficient and inadequate distribution of funds to sports projects, projects actualized without appropriate bills of quantity posed challenges in monitoring and evaluation of programs. Mwabu et al. (2004) found in his study that frail supervision by the government technical officer's resulted in low quality of projects and misappropriation of funds. Mwabu et al. (2004) further indicated how insufficient record keeping by PMCs and CDFCs, inadequate audits by the different government offices making it hard to control abuse of scarce resources, execution of projects without board's endorsement.

2.5 Research Gap

The issues involved with devolved funds in the sustainability of constituency development projects have been widely researched as shown in the empirical literature (Lindsey & Bitugu, 2018). It was evidently shown that the devolved funds were supposed to enable the society implement development projects that solve their problems at the

grassroots (Ojwang and Bwisa, 2014). In fact, it needed responsive approach kind of implementation of CDF projects. Devolved funds was largely elaborated with the intention of increasing the impact of national government projects at the grass root level by expenditures and shifting responsibilities from national government to constituency level (Simiyu and Caro, 2013). Although the intended idea of devolving fund to the grassroots through the constituency was an excellent idea to take development decisions closer to the people, it had remained unmet dream, particularly in Kenya. Citizens have queried whether the projects developed at the constituency financed by CDF were sustainable or not (Nyagaka, 2011).

Although, the intended idea would be an ideal proposal directed to sustainability of CDF sports projects, it was clear that devolved funding countrywide remained intangible task, and hence posed a challenge in contribution of devolved resources in the implementation of sustainable CDF sport projects (Nyaguthi and Oyugi, 2013). Likewise, studies on the effects of devolved funds on sustainable CDF sports projects were inadequately done in Kenya as a whole (Gituto, 2007). The researcher intended to seal these gaps by looking critically into corporate governance practices in addition to their effect on sustainability of CDF sports projects within Mwingi West Constituency, Kitui County.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section contains research design, target population, sample size and procedure, research instruments, data collection procedure as well as data analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Design

The researcher employed exploratory research design because the research question has not been intensively done in the previous studies. According to Pell (2015) exploratory research design is suitable where there is no past data or only a few studies have been carried in the past. In addition, the study design was flexible, cost-effective and open ended to give the researcher the much needed free thinking when carrying out the study (Rubin & Rubin, 2015). This gave a superior comprehension of the variables under study and allowed basic components from the point of view of examined variables.

3.3 Target Population

Ngechu (2004) stated that population was a whole mass of persons or elements who are the concern of the research that were found within the area of the study. It was defined as the whole group that fitted the researcher's specification from which the analyst would generate the findings of the study. The target population was identified by looking at 47 CDF sports projects initiated within Mwingi West during the financial year 2010/2011. The target population of the study comprised of 47 CDF coordinators, 47 CDF managers and 235 CDF committee members of all the 47 projects in Mwingi West, Kitui County. The following table 3.1 illustrates the targeted population for the area of study.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Wards	Total	Managers	Coordinators	CDFC Members	No. of Sports projects
Migwani	140	20	20	100	20
Kyomo/Thaana	105	15	15	75	15
Nguutani	84	12	12	60	12
Total	329	47	47	235	47

Source: Mwingi West, CDF 2010/2011

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

A stratified random sampling method was utilized in this study to choose respondents from the target population in Mwingi West Constituency.

3.4.1 The Sample Size

A sample refers to a subset of a specific populace chosen for the purpose of the study to make inferences about the whole population (Gupta, 2017). Stratified random sampling was used to select respondents to which questionnaires were administered. It was best suited for this study because the population was heterogeneous. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) observes that 30% of the target population is a good representation thus out of 329 respondents targeted sample size was 101 respondents would be considered to provide a general view on the study.

3.4.2 The Sampling Procedure

As per Orodho (2017) the sampling procedure involves the means of choosing a sufficient number of objects or people that represent the qualified as the targeted population in the study. The 47 CDF Sports Projects identified in the constituency allowed for the definition of targeted population of the study. The targeted population was categorized into three; 47 project managers from each of the CDF sports projects, 47 project co-ordinators from CDF sports projects and 235 CDFC members of the 47 sports projects from Mwingi West Constituency. The researcher used stratified random sampling method to select all the study respondents during data collection process in the

study area. The method ensures that the information is collected from all items in the target population to obtain highest accuracy and reduce biasness. The population was stratified into three categories which represented the three wards namely; Kyoome/Thaana, Migwani and Ngutani where the CDF sports projects were implemented in Mwingi West Constituency. Stratification of the population was expected to generalize the sub-population that was more homogeneous than would be the entire population.

Table 3.2: Sample Size

Ward	Populat ion Manage rs	Populatio n (coordina tors)	Populat ion CDFC member	%	Sample Manag ers	Sample Coordi nators	Sample CDFCs Memb ers	Total Sample Size
Migwani	20	20	100	30	6	6	30	42
Kyome/T haana	15	15	75	30	5	5	23	33
Ngutani	12	12	60	30	4	4	18	26
Total	47	47	235		15	15	71	101

Source: Mwingi West CDF 2010/2011

3.5 Data Collection Instrument

A questionnaire was an ideal mechanism to assemble data for the reason that it used primary data to conduct the research. A questionnaire was the most suitable instrument to collect data for the research because of its strength of collecting huge data in a span of short period and economic manner. This research used the closed ended questionnaire for ease of analysis. Furthermore, the questionnaire was the most suitable in collecting quantitative data which the study used to analyze and make conclusions.

The questionnaire comprised of two parts: first part of the questionnaire dealt with demographic data such as personal details (age, level of education and period of professional experience). Part two sought data based on various variables under

consideration in this study. The respondents were requested to show on a five-point scale the perceptions of the different variables and sustainability of CDF funded sports projects. The scale ranged from 5-Strongly Agree (SA), 4-Agree (A), 3- Neutral (N), 2-Disagree (D) and 1-Strongly Disagree (SD).

3.6 Pilot Study

This is a pre-study carried out to measure whether the research instrument was suitable to for this study. Pilot testing was necessary because it aided the researcher to check the validity of the study. Pilot study also helped the researcher in accurately approximating the cost of the study. A pilot test was conducted using the questionnaire intended to collect data in the main study and was administered to respondents in Mwingi West Constituency. 1 project manager and 8 coordinators were selected from each of the five wards in Mwingi Central which resulted in 45 target population. A sample size of 10% of 45 respondents which gave 1 project manager and 4 coordinator using stratified random sampling. The 10% represented a two tailed level of significance designed for the actual study (Pell, 2015). After the piloting exercise, those questions that were ambiguous were reframed to give clarity.

3.6.1 Validity of Research Instruments

This study used a construct validity to check the framing of questions to ensure that the questions did not give ambiguous meaning across the board. Validity was defined as the accuracy of conclusions that was considered on the study findings. Here, the questionnaire was given to the research professionals together with the university supervisor to critique and give an assurance on the construct validity of the instrument. This construct validity testing was to ensure that the questionnaire did not veer off the intended focus, remained accurate and consistent with the study objectives.

3.6.2 Reliability of Research Instruments

Instrument reliability referred to as the magnitude to which the results of the study remained consistent over time. It was said that if the research findings gave the same results under same methodology, the instrument was considered reliable if its results

could be used in deducing inferences (Orodho, 2017). Cronbach's Alpha was the method that was utilized in analyzing the extent to which the findings were reliable. It determined whether the elements the researcher had collected from the population did have a major distinction. Cronbach alpha's least with 0.8% for any reliable questionnaire (Creswell, 2012).

3.7 Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation

This is a process of getting data from the research elements under study (Aginam and University of Toronto, 2005). The permission from relevant authorities particularly the University was sought. The collection of data employed a self-administered questionnaire. The researcher distributed the questionnaire, some personally and others by use of research assistants. 47 questionnaires were distributed to project managers' /project coordinators to fill. After one week, the researcher collected of all the questionnaires that have been filled by the participants from the field.

The study used quantitative data to expound the variables affecting sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya conclusively. As soon as the filled questionnaire were received, and they were further processed to ensure they were completeness and consistency. The study employed Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 22) to analyze the sorted and cleaned in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics. The results of the descriptive analysis were presented using frequency distribution tables, measures of central tendencies and dispersion of data. Similarly, the inferential statistics was presented in terms of multiple regression equation.

The multivariate regression analysis was used to show the importance of the relative significance of the variables in the study. The regression model applied was stated as shown below;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where;

Y represented the dependent variable (sustainability of CDF sports project)

β_0 is the regression coefficient

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ represents the slopes of the regression of the equation

X_1 represented the political factors variable

X_2 represented the public participation variable

X_3 represented the accountability variable

X_4 represented the financial budget variable

ε represent error term

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethical issues related to the study were addressed by maintaining high level of accuracy to avoid misleading information. The information collected would not be used for any other purposes other than drawing the conclusions of the study. All personal details were limited to general information. The effort of other researchers was acknowledged and their work quoted.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will focus on presentation and interpretation of the study results. This chapter was subdivided into the demographic information of the respondents, presentation and interpretation of results of the study findings for easy analysis and understanding. The presentations and interpretations were done based on the research questions.

4.2 Response Rate

Out of the 101 questionnaires dispatched to different wards, the researcher managed to collect 90 questionnaires dully filled and the remaining 11 questionnaires were not returned either filled wrongly or not filled. The response questionnaire return rate was at 89% which was considered sufficient for the study as per Sakaran (2003) who prescribed a significant response rate for a statistical analysis and established it at a minimum value of 50%.

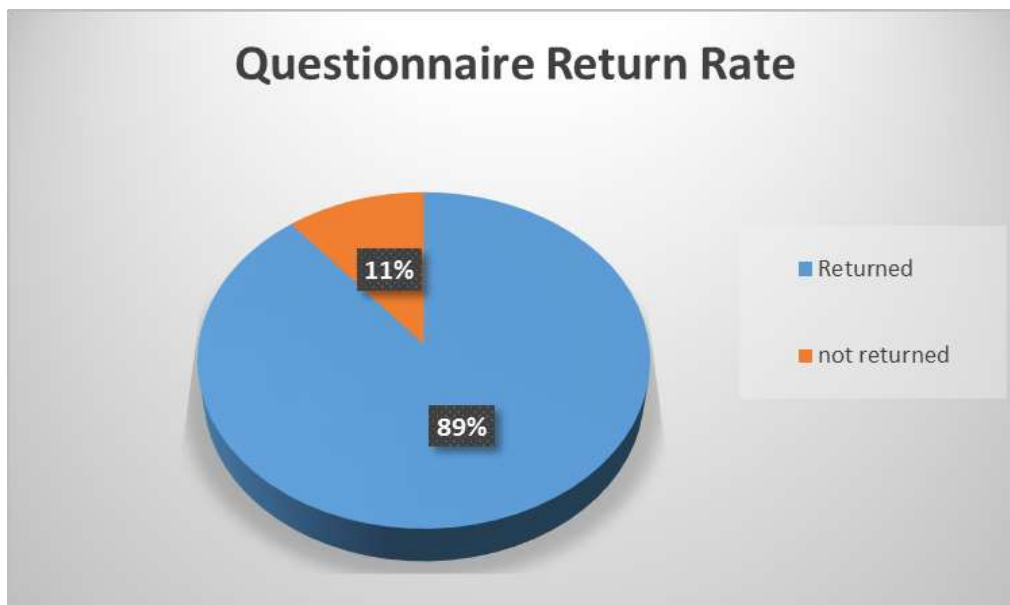


Figure 4.1: Questionnaire Response Rate

4.3 Demographic Characteristics

4.3.1 Age Category

The researcher sought to establish the age bracket of their respondents. The respondents indicated their age as tabulated below.

Table 4.2: Response Rate by Age

Respondents	Response Rate	Percent
Below 25 years	10	11%
25-29 Years	21	23%
30-34 Years	23	26%
35 Years & Above	36	40%
Total Returns	90	100%

Source: Research Data (2022)

The results from Table 4.2 revealed that, majority (36%) of the respondents were aged 36 years and above. This was followed by 30-34 years with 23%, 25-29 years with 21%, and below 25 years with 10%. The majority of the respondents who positively responded aged 35 years and above, which indicates that the results of the study will be credible as the majority of the respondent were mature enough to give credible responses.

4.3.2 Academic Qualification of the Respondents

The researcher sought to determine the academic qualification of the respondents. This played a very important role in ascertaining the extent the respondents would be relied upon in corporate governance practices affecting the sustainability of the CDF sports projects.

Table 4.3 Level of Academic Qualification

Respondents	Response Rate	Percent
Certificate	12	13
Diploma	30	34
First Degree	45	50
Post-Graduate Degree	3	3
Total	90	100

Source: Research Data (2022)

From table 4.3 above a half of the respondents had a first degree at 50%, followed by diploma who had 34%. The post graduate degree holders were only 3% of the respondents who returned the questionnaires. This shows that the people whose responsibility of managing CDF were competent to manage the funds with integrity. The results indicate that the staff have the right skills required to manage the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency Kitui County and they were fairly educated.

Table 4.4 Professional Qualification

Respondents	Response Rate	Percent
YES	5	6
NO	85	94
Total	90	100

Source: Research Data (2022)

Almost all the respondents did not have professional qualification. A partly (6%) of the respondents had professional qualifications meaning that most respondents are not registered with professional bodies. This signifies that most CDF managers have not met the minimum qualification to register with professional bodies. Most of the respondents 94% had no professional qualification, which indicates that they maybe unregulated in their professional conduct and miss out regular professional trainings offered by professional bodies.

4.3.3 Number of Years of Experience in CDF Management

Work experience is thought to be important since an employee can acquire skills and competence from experience. The study revealed the following findings as presented in table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5 Number of Years of Experience

Respondents	Response Rate	Percent
0-5 Years	45	50
6-10 Years	31	34
11-20 Years	8	9
Over 20 Years	6	7
Total	90	100

Source: Research Data (2022)

Most of the respondents (50%) indicated that they had years of experience of between 0 and 5 years, 31(34%) had 6-10 years, 8 (9%) had 11-20 years, and only 6 (7%) had over 20 years of experience in the management of CDF. The varied work experience in CDF sports project management indicated that the management team had a blend of staff in project execution in the constituency. The results also indicated that employees involved in managing CDF were adequately knowledgeable and experienced in corporate governance and sustainability of projects.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

The study employed both descriptive and inferential analysis of various variables as shown below. The study also presented an overall regression model that evaluated the effects of corporate governance on the sustainability of CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency in Kitui County Kenya. The participants were required to show the extent at which they agreed with various statements of corporate governance using a Likert Scale, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree) and the results were discussed below.

4.4.1 Political Factors

The researcher wanted to know how political factors pose effects on the sustainability of CDF sports projects. The responses were rated on a Likert scale and the results are as presented in table below.

Table 4.6 Political Factors

Political Factors	SD	D	NS	A	SA		
Statement	%	%	%	%	%	Mean	STD
Members of Parliament influence the composition of the CDF Board	6	6	12	28	48	2.128	1.2676
Does politicians participate in the management of the CDF Sports projects	1	3	2	18	76	2.372	1.0305
Do you agree that Area MPs are actively involved in the prioritization of sports projects	0	11	17	23	49	1.967	1.2925
Average						2.1556	1.19687

Key: Min. Mean =1 and Max. Mean =5

Source: Research Data (2022)

According to the findings in table 4.6, 6% of the respondents strongly disagreed that Member of Parliament influences the composition of the CDF Board, 6% disagreed, 13% were not sure, 28% agreed and 48% Strongly Agreed that member of parliament influences the selection and composition of the CDF Board, which is responsible for the management of the CDF project implementation according to the CDF Act. The mean of 2.1278 implied that most of the respondents just agreed with this statement. A standard deviation of 1.2676 felt there was a little variation.

With regards to whether politicians participate in the management of the CDF sports projects, majority at 76% strongly agreed, 18% agreed, 3% disagreed, 2% not sure, and 1% strongly disagreed. A mean of 2.3716 showed that majority agreed with the

statement and a standard deviation of 1.0305 implied that there is a little variation in responding.

The question of whether area Mp are actively involved in the prioritization of the sports project or not majority of the respondents 49% strongly agreed with this statement, 23% agreed, 17% not sure, 11% disagreed, and 0% strongly disagreed. A mean of 1.9674 showed that majority agreed that area Mps are actively involved and a standard deviation of 1.1959 indicate that there was some variation in the responses.

As indicated, the responses on the effects of political factors on sustainability of sports projects had a mean of 2.1556 and a standard deviation of 1.1969. This indicates clearly that most respondents agreed that political factors have effects on the sustainability of CDF projects. The standard deviation of 1.1969 indicated that although majority of the respondents supported this statement, there was some little variation of all the responses.

4.4.2 Rate of political factors on sustainability of CDF sports projects

The researcher sought to know the rating of political factors on the sustainability of sports CDF projects. The information is represented in the table below.

Table 4.7 Rating of political factors’ effects on the sustainability of CDF sports projects

Rating Political Factors on Sustainability of the Sports CDF projects	Frequency	%
Very high	49	54
High	30	33
Moderate	5	6
Low	4	4
Very low	2	3
Total	90	100

Source: Research Data (2022)

The respondents were required to rate the effects of political factors on the sustainability of CDF funded sports projects in Mwingi Constituency in Kitui County and the responses were as follows: very high (81-100) % registered 54%, high (61-80) % registered 33%, moderate (41-60) % registered 6%, low (21-40) % recorded 4%, and very low (0-20) % recorded 3% that political factors affect the sustainability of CDF funded projects in Mwingi West Constituency. This showed that the rate of political factors on sustainability of CDF sports projects was very high represented by 54% of the total respondents.

4.4.3 Level of satisfaction with politicians' involvement in Sports projects

The researcher sought to know the level of satisfaction in which the politicians were involved in sports projects. The information is represented in the table below.

Table 4.8 Level of satisfaction with politicians' involvement in Sports projects

Statement	Frequency	Percent
Satisfied	29	32
Not satisfied	61	68
Total	90	100

Source: Research Data (2022)

The respondents were asked to say in their opinion whether they were satisfied with the involvement of politicians in CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency, and the findings were that 61(68%) of the respondents were not satisfied while 29 (32%) were satisfied with the involvement of politicians in the management activities of the politicians in sports projects that were funded by CDF. From the data collected it was evident that the respondents were not satisfied with the way the politicians were involved in their sports projects.

4.4.4 Public Participation

The respondents were asked to indicate the level of public participation in the CDF Sports projects and rate how it affects the sustainability of the CDF initiated projects. The responses were rated on a Likert scale and the results are as presented in table below.

Table 4.9 Public Participation Factors effects on sustainability of CDF Sports Projects

Statement	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Mean	STD
	%	%	%	%	%		
Stakeholders are involved in generating ideas on implementing CDF sports project.	37	27	12	22	2	1.986	1.005
Stakeholders are involved in sensitization of CDF sports project policies	33	20	28	19	0	2.085	1.052
Stakeholders are involved in designing capacity building training programs on CDF sports projects.	30	36	17	14	3	1.975	1.113
Average						2.0154	1.0568

Key: Min. Mean =1 and Max. Mean=5

Source: Research Data (2022)

From table 4.9, 37% of the respondents strongly disagreed that there is public participation in the sports projects initiated by CDF, 27% disagreed, 12% were unsure, 22% agreed, and 2% strongly agreed that there is public participation in the execution of CDF financed projects. A mean of 1.9856 showed that majority agreed with the statement and a standard deviation of 1.0054 implied that there was little variation in responding.

On the other hand, 33% of the respondents strongly disagreed that there was public sensitization on the CDF sports project policies, 28% were not sure, 20% disagreed, 19% agreed and 0% strongly agreed that public sensitization on CDF sports projects were done before the projects were implemented. A mean of 2.0851 showed that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and a standard deviation of 1.0524 indicated that there was some variation in the responses.

Lastly the respondents were required to state whether the members of the society were involved in the designing of capacity building programs on CDF Sports Projects.

Responses on this issue were as shown in table 4.8 above, 36% disagreed, 30% strongly disagreed, 17% were unsure, 14% agreed, and 3% strongly agreed that the members of the society were involved in the designing of the capacity building training programs. A mean of 1.9754 showed that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and a standard deviation of 1.0678 indicated that there was little variation in the responses. According to table above, the responses on public participation in CDF sports project had a mean of 2.0154 and standard deviation of 1.0678. This shows most respondents generally agreed that stakeholder’s involvement in these activities affects sustainability of CDF projects.

4.4.5 Sports Project Identification

The respondents were asked to state how the CDF sports projects were identified using various parameters as shown below. The researcher sought to know who identifies the sports projects. The information obtained was presented in table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Sports Project Identification

CDF project Identification	Frequency	%
CDF Committee Decision	23	26
Influence by political leaders	52	57
Use of CDF identification Criteria	10	11
Based on Community Needs	5	6
Total	90	100

Source: Research Data (2022)

From table 4.10, 57% of the respondents indicated that political leaders are the ones that identify CDF projects, while 26% indicated CDF Committee decisions, 11% stated that use of CDF identification criteria, and 6% stated that the identification of CDF projects were selected based on community needs. From the information collected it was found out that the sports projects were identified through influence by the political leaders. This is represented by 58% of the respondents.

4.4.6 Opinion by the key members for sustainability of CDF Projects.

The respondents were asked to give opinion of the key members on the sustainability of CDF sports projects. The results were presented in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Opinion by the key members for sustainability of CDF Projects

Statement	Frequency	%
CDFC members	10	11
Government officers	10	11
The community members	55	61
PMC members	15	17
Total	90	100

Source: Research Data (2022)

The respondents were asked to state in their opinion which group of members they think will take first place in sports project sustainability and the findings were as shown in table 4.11. According to table 4.11, majority of the respondents (61%) indicated that for sustainable CDF projects, the community members ought to have the biggest say on which project to be implemented, while 17% indicated that PMC members, and 11% stated the government officials and another 11% CDFC members.

4.4.7 Rating on the CDF committee on adherence to sports project plan.

The respondents were asked to rate the CDF project Plan adherence during implementation of the sports project. The information is shown in the table below.

Table 4.12: Rating on the CDF committee on adherence to sports project plan.

Statement	Frequency	%
Very high (81-100)	0	0
High (61-80)	6	7
Moderate (41-60)	35	38
Low (21-40)	44	49
Very low (0-20)	5	6
Total	90	100

Source: Research Data (2022)

The respondents were asked to rate the CDF project Plan adherence during implementation of the sports project. According to table 4.12, most (49%) respondents rated implementation of the project as laid down time line a low rating (21-40) %, which is below average, 38% of the respondent gave the implementation plan adherence a moderate rate (41-60) %, 7% indicated a high rate (61-80) %, 6% rated very low (0-20) %, and no respondent rated the adherence to sports project plan. This shows that more should be done to get the management committee meet deadlines of the sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.

4.4.8 Accountability

The researcher sought to establish whether accountability has effects on sustainability of CDF sports projects. The responses were rated on a Likert scale and the results are as presented in table below.

Table 4.13 Accountability Factors

Statement	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Mean	STD
	%	%	%	%	%		
Information on the ongoing sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency is readily available for public scrutiny	38	26	17	12	7	3.778	1.88
Accountability has promoted fiscal accountability on CDF sports project providers and people at the grassroots	29	28	18	17	8	3.77	2.11
Constituency sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency received unqualified Auditor General Report	44	21	19	13	2	3.922	1.324
Average						3.8233	1.7713

Key: Min. Mean =1 and Max. Mean =5

Source: Research Data (2022)

According to table 4.13, 38% of the respondents strongly disagreed that information of ongoing sports projects is readily available for public scrutiny, 26% disagreed, and 17% not sure, 12% agreed while 7% strongly agreed. Majority (39%) of the respondents shows how the officials charged with the management of CDF funds lacks integrity and transparency in CDF activities. The lack of information on CDF sports projects under implementation signifies how the projects are done in secrecy and lack of objectivity (Bergsteiner, 2012). A mean of 3.778 showed that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and a standard deviation of 1.888 indicated that there was little variation in the responses.

The respondents were required to state the extent to which they agreed or disagreed on whether demand for accountability from the public has improved fiscal accountability on CDF Sports project implementers and the results were as shown in table 4.13; 29% strongly disagreed, 28% disagreed, 18% agreed, 17% not sure, and 8% strongly agreed. This indicated that majority (29%) did not agree with the accountability procedures of the

CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency whether they meet the accountability threshold. A mean of 3.77 showed that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and a standard deviation of 2.177 indicated that there was little variation in the responses.

As per table 4.13, 44% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the Mwingi West CDF sports project received unqualified Auditor General report, 21% disagreed, 19% were not sure, 13% agreed and 2% strongly agreed. This indicates that Mwingi West Constituency does not follow the accounting procedures as laid out in PFM Act and other relevant regulations put in place for the management of CDF. In addition, the utilization of CDF in Mwingi constituency does not follow the International accounting standards (IAS) and the IFRS in accounting public funds as required by ICPAK and other global accounting bodies and the code of conduct. A mean of 3.922 showed that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and a standard deviation of 1.324 indicated that there was little variation in the responses.

The respondents were requested to rate the role of accountability in developing sustainable CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency, and the majority 38 (42%) rated it very low (less than 20%), 30% rated it low (21-40) %, 21% of respondents rated moderate (41-60), 4% gave a high rate (61-80) %, and 2% rated it very high (81-100) %. The study findings found that accountability of the CDF projects plays a very little role to the implementation of sustainable sports projects that are financed by the constituency funds. The low rating shows that Mwingi West constituency has a challenge in accountability on the usage of resources budgeted for the implementation of sports projects.

4.4.9 Budgets

The researcher sought to find out whether financial budgets have effects on sustainability of CDF sports projects. The responses were rated on a Likert scale and the results are as presented in table 4.14.

Table 4.14. Financial Budgets

Statement	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Mean	STD
	%	%	%	%	%		
Does disbursed funds enough to complete CDF project.	37	26	19	12	6	3.911	2.441
Funds are released at the required time for CDF projects	29	28	17	18	8	3.477	2.001
Funds disbursed are well managed by the relevant committees for projects financed.	44	21	19	13	3	3.844	1.557
Average						3.7440	1.9997

Key: Min. Mean =1 and Max. Mean =5

Source: Research Data (2022)

Respondents were required to respond to various statement on the extent they agreed on the role of financial budgets in implementation of sustainable CDF sports projects. According to table 4.14, 37% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the funds disbursed was enough to undertake the budgeted sports project, while 26% disagreed, 19% not sure, 12% agreed, and 6% strongly agreed. The findings of the study show that majority 37% of the respondents concurred that the amount disbursed for CDF sports projects implementation were not enough to complete the project within the budgeted cost and timelines. This indicates inadequate financing for sports projects affects the sustainability of the CDF project implementation. A mean of 3.911 showed that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and a standard deviation of 2.441 indicated that there was little variation in the responses.

The respondents were required to state whether the CDF project funds were released timely as and when required, the findings in table 4.14 indicated that 29% of respondents strongly disagree, 28% disagreed, 18% agreed, 17% were not sure, and 8% strongly agreed that CDF funds were released on time. The majority (29%) of the respondents indicated that sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency was not released in time. The

timely release of adequate funds is the key in implementing sustainable CDF projects as it will guarantee project timelines are meant and the quality was expected to be high (Muchiri, 2014) although the overall mean 3.477 indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that there is no timely release of funds to implement the sports project in Mwingi west constituency

According to table 4.14, 44% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 21% disagreed, 19% not sure, 13% agreed, and 3% strongly agreed that disbursed funds were well managed by relevant committees created for CDF implementation in Mwingi West Constituency. The high number (44%) of respondents that strongly disagreed was an indication of the CDF committee that does not follow the law and relevant regulation put in place to guide the management of the fund for the benefit of all. A mean of 3.844 showed that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and a standard deviation of 1.557 indicated that there was little variation in the responses. The overall mean of 3.744 and a standard deviation of 1.9997 generally indicated that financial budget affect the sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi west constituency all there was a little variance.

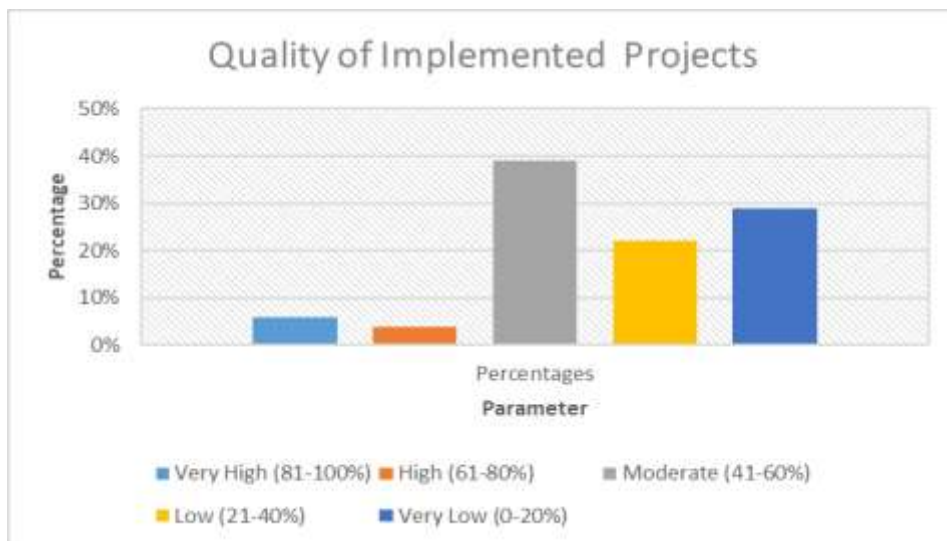


Figure 4.2: Quality of Implemented Projects

Source: Research Data (2022)

According to Figure 4.2, 39% of the respondent rated the quality of the implemented CDF projects as moderate (41-60%), 29% very low (0-20%), 22% low (21-40%), 6% very high (81-100%), and 4% high (61-80%). This indicates that the projects initiated and implemented in Mwingi Constituency do not meet the minimum requirements set out in the management of government projects. Majority (39%) of the respondents rated the quality between 41% and 60% which is an indication of poor project. A mean of 3.844 showed that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and a standard deviation of 1.557 indicated that there was little variation in the responses.

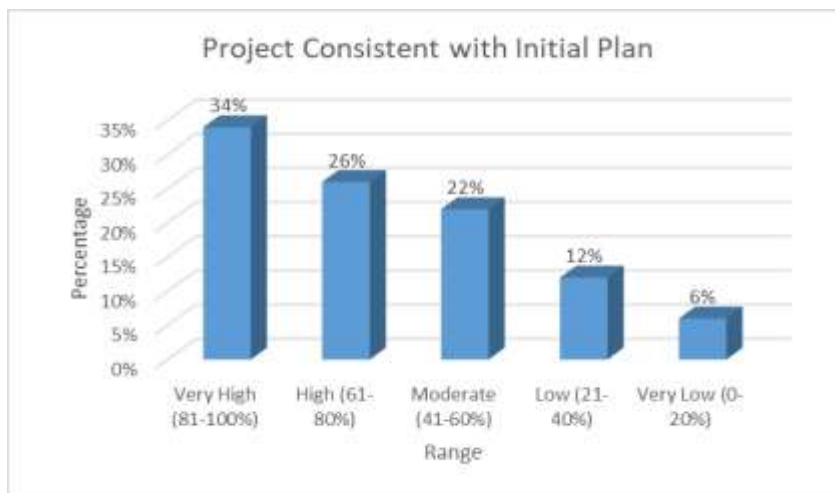


Figure 4.3: Project Consistency in Use as initial Plan

Source: Research Data (2022)

According to the Figure 4.3, 34% of the respondents rated the utilization as very high (81-100%) that the completed CDF sports projects met the initial objective, while 26% rated high (61-80%), 22 % moderate (41-60%), 12% rated low (21-40%), and 6% very low (0-20%). These findings show that a considerable number of projects are used for the purpose they were planned to meet. The Mwingi West Constituency CDF sports project do meet the objective of the Project.

4.5 Inferential Statistics

The researcher used the following inferential statistics; multiple regression analysis, model summary and ANOVA.

4.5.1 Regression Analysis

The regression analysis results testing the influence of corporate governance practices on the sustainability of the CDF sports projects for regression model are presented below.

The regression model was as shown below:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

β_0 is the regression coefficient

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ represents the slopes of the regression of the equation

X_1 represents political factors variable

X_2 represents the public participation variable

X_3 represents the accountability variable

X_4 represents the financial budget variable

Table 4.15: Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0.88	0.77	0.79	0.51

Source: Research Data (2022)

Predictors(Constant), Political factors, Public participation, Accountability and Financial budget

Dependent variable: Sustainability of CDF Sports Projects

Regression results in Table 4.15 for model summary depicted an R value of 0.88, R squared (coefficient of determination) of 0.77 and a standard error of the estimate of 0.51. This indicates that 77% of changes on sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency in Kitui County in Kenya can be accounted for by political factors, public participation, accountability and financial budgets jointly while the remaining percentage (23%) can be explained by other factors excluded in the model.

Table 4.16: ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	57.035	4	19.012	74.011	0.00
Residual	14.642	86	0.257		
Total	71.677	90			

Source: Research Data (2022)

From table 4.16, the overall ANOVA results indicates that the model was significant at $F = 74.011$, $P=0.000$. The probability value of 0.000 indicates that the regression relationship was highly significant in predicting how corporate governance practices influenced sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency of Kitui County in Kenya.

Table 4.17 Coefficients of the Results

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	β	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	0.003	0.08		
X ₁	0.36	0.11	0.42	4.33	0.00
X ₂	0.18	0.1	0.27	2.82	0.00
X ₃	0.32	0.13	0.29	2.45	0.00
X ₄	0.14	0.04	0.05	2.78	0.00

Source: Research Data (2022)

a) Predictors: X₁=Political factors; X₂ =Public participation; X₃=Accountability; X₄ =Financial budgets; b) Dependent variable: Sustainability of CDF Sports Project.

From the results presented above the regression model obtained is as below;

$$Y = 0.003 + 0.36X_1 + 0.18X_2 + 0.32 X_3 + 0.14X_4 + \text{where:}$$

Y = Dependent variable (sustainability of CDF sports projects)

X₁ = Political factors

X₂ = Public participation

X₃ = Accountability

X₄ = Financial budget

All the variables are positive predictors of the dependent variables in that an increase in corporate governance practices leads to an increase in sustainability of the CDF sports projects. To further analyze the results, the explanatory powers of corporate governance practices on the sustainability of the CDF sports projects were discussed at 5% significance level. The constant value (0.003) implies that keeping all other factors constant (at zero), the sustainability of the CDF sports projects as a result of the independent variable (corporate governance practices) will be 0.003. This t-values of $t = 4.33$ p value < 0.00 for political factors, $t = 2.82$ p value < 0.00 for public participation, $t = 2.45$ p value < 0.00 for accountability and $t = 2.78$, p value < 0.05 for financial budgets. Further, statistics generated indicate that all parameters used, contribute significantly in the function of the model.

Model goodness of fit statistics revealed corporate governance practices had significant influence on sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency of Kitui County $F(3, 57) = 74.011$, p value < 0.05 . First, the coefficients illustrate that political factors had positive and significant influence on sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency of Kitui County in Kenya ($\beta = 0.36$, $t = 4.33$, p value < 0.05). This implies that unit increase in political factors is associated with 0.46 units increase in on sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency of Kitui County in Kenya while holding constant public participation, accountability and financial budgets.

Secondly, statistics show that public participation had positive and significant influence on sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency of Kitui County in Kenya ($\beta = 0.18$, $t = 2.82$, p value < 0.05). This implies that unit increase in public participation increases sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency of Kitui County by 0.28 units while holding constant political factors,

accountability and financial budgets. As well, generated statistical output demonstrate that accountability had positive and significant influence on sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency of Kitui County in Kenya ($\beta = 0.32$, $t = 2.45$, $p \text{ value} < 0.05$). This implies that unit increase in accountability increases sustainability of the CDF sports projects by 0.31 units while holding constant political factors, public participation and financial budgets.

Further, statistical outcome in Table 4:17, validate the assertion that financial budgets had positive and significant influence on sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency of Kitui County in Kenya ($\beta = 0.14$, $t = 2.78$, $p \text{ value} < 0.05$). This implies that unit increase in financial budgets increases sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West constituency of Kitui County by 0.11 units while holding constant political factors, public participation and accountability.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents comprehensive discussions of the study findings obtained in the previous chapter, followed by conclusions and recommendations in the next chapter.

5.2 Political Factors and Sustainability

The study found out that 48% of the research respondents strongly agreed that members of parliament greatly influences the selection and composition of the CDF Board, which was responsible for the day today management of the CDF projects. On the other hand, the study found 76% of the respondents strongly agreed that politicians participate in the daily management of the CDF sports projects and 49% strongly agreed that the specific area MPs are actively involved in prioritizing CDF projects in their respective constituencies. 54% of the research respondents rated between 81% and 100% political factors affects the sustainability of CDF Sports Projects.

Basing on the regression, political factors were found to have an impact on the sustainability of the CDF sport projects in that if other independent variables are equaled to zero in the study a unit increased in the political factors would lead to increase/decrease of 2.547 increase in the scores of sustainability. These findings were highly correlated with the study results obtained by Malala (2015) on his study on variables and their effects on performance of CDF projects. He concluded that most CDF projects were politically motivated rather than social benefit motivated and most projects are implemented basing on the political influence. The overall mean for the observed objective was 2.1556. This implied that most of the respondents agreed with the statement although a standard deviation of 1.2676 showed that there was some little variation in the responses. These finding agreed with Waithera and Wanyoike (2015) that the political association with CDF projects made it difficult to separate them from political interference in its manner of implementation and priorities. This implies that political factors play a big role on the sustainability of CDF projects as a lot of politics is involved both in selection, implementation and operation of the CDF projects. These

findings were contrary with Nyaguthi and Oyugi (2015) who noted that political factors were insignificant in affecting the completion of CDF projects. Most of the CDF projects were politically motivated rather than social benefit motivated.

5.3 Public Participation and Sustainability

The study found out that 37% of the respondents strongly disagreed that public participation existed in the implementation of CDF financed projects while 33% of the respondents strongly disagreed that there was public sensitization on the policies on CDF projects and the value of the CDF implemented projects. The respondents disagreed on the sensitization of the execution of CDF Sports Projects in Mwingi West Constituency. The results concurred with Gathoni and Ngugi (2016) findings that little public participation on CDF projects leads to stalled projects. The public involvement in the CDF projects ensure that the projects are supported by the public and has smooth implementation process (Gathoni & Ngugi, 2016). On the issue of whether the members of the society were involved in capacity building, 36% disagreed that there was capacity building programs that were conducted regarding to CDF projects Execution in the constituency. Majority (61%) of the respondents indicated that the CDF projects would be sustainable if the community members are given an opportunity to identify the CDF sports project and be involved in every implementation stage for project ownership and sustainability.

The findings in the regression model indicated that public participation a unit increase/decrease in public participation would lead to increase/decrease of 3.124 units' increase/decrease on sustainability of CDF sports projects. This clearly showed that public participation highly affected the sustainability of CDF sports project in Mwingi West direct from the initial stage of planning to the execution level of project. The citizens are the ones that understand the project that will be of use to them. The overall mean 2.0154 showed that majority of the respondents generally agreed with the statement although there were some variations as indicated by the standard deviation of 1.0678. This finding was similar with Muchiri (2014) that adequate monitoring and evaluation would ensure a successful implementation of CDF sports project. Therefore, the public

offers the much needed monitoring and evaluation of the project through adequate involvement and participation in all stages of project development in the constituency (Malika, 2016).

This meant that CDF projects needed involvement of the public for it to get the required support in the implementation so that it could be implemented successfully thus the public should be involved from the initial planning of the project to the execution level of the project.

5.4 Accountability and Sustainability

The study found out that 39% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that the information about on ongoing CDF projects is readily available and accessible to the public for scrutiny while 29% strongly disagreed the public demand for accountability on CDF Projects has enhanced the fiscal accountability on CDF sports project implementers. With regard on unqualified auditor general reports, 44% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the constituency had an unqualified report from the Auditor General which indicated that the CDF management officials do not follow the accounting procedures as laid out in PFM Act and other relevant regulations put in place. 42% of the respondents rated the role of accountability in implementing sustainable CDF Sports projects. This finding concurred with Ochoki's (2009), which revealed that the CDF project management systems remained skewed towards national government programs as opposed to the core objective of the fund. The results further indicated that accountability plays a greater role in CDF sports projects implementation. According to Nyagaka (2011) availability and ease of access of information regarding the CDF sports projects was critical in eliminating doubts of embezzlements of CDF monies.

From the regression model, a unit increase/decrease in accountability would increase/decrease sustainability of the CDF sports projects by 1.295 units. This showed that accountability as one among corporate governance practices affected sustainability of CDF sports project hence the findings were highly reliable. An overall mean of 3.823 indicate that majority of the respondents agreed with the fact that accountability is one of

the corporate governance practices that affect sustainability of CDF sports project in Mwingi West Constituency. A standard deviation of 1.771 showed that there was a very small variance in the responses. This implied that for successful and sustainable project implementation, accountability played a greater role of all the factors affecting the CDF sports projects implementation. As this notion enhances trust and support when all information about the project is available and accessible by the citizens (Gituto, 2007). This eliminates doubts of embezzlements of funds and corruption instances, since the implementation becomes above board.

5.5 Budgets and Sustainability

The study found out that majority (37%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that the amount disbursed for CDF sports projects were enough to complete all budgeted sports projects in the constituency. In addition, the study found out that the funds were not timely disbursed for project implementation, which might affect the project plan and schedule of implementation. On whether there was well management of CDF funds disbursed, the majority (44%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, which might be an indictment of the CDF committee that does not follow the law and relevant regulations in place to guide it in the management of the CDF projects. The study found out that 39% of the participants indicated that the quality of implemented CDF projects was moderate (41-60%) which is an indication that the CDF projects are poorly done and do not meet the set quality standards. The study findings were similar with Ojwang and Bwisa's (2014) study that a well budgeted CDF projects were completed in time and their fruits benefit the constituents in time. A study by Kamau and Muturi (2015) on effectual execution of CDF projects arrived at similar findings with this study that resource interference from the project budget affects the project implementation and sometimes the quality of the projects.

Basing on the model a unit increase/decrease of financial budget would lead to 2.345 units' increase/decrease on sustainability of the CDF sports project. Financial budget affected the sustainability of the CDF sports projects in that adequately budgeted CDF sports project were timely completed and served the public. An overall mean of 3.744

indicate that majority of the respondents agreed that financial budgets affect sustainability of CDF sports project in Mwingi West Constituency. A standard deviation of 1.9997 showed that there was little variance in the responses. Therefore, inadequate funds, failure to disburse the CDF funds on time and mismanagement of the CDF funds really affect the sustainability of CDF sports Projects.

The R square coefficient of determination which shows how the sustainability of CDF sports project varied with the independent variables. According to the findings the independent variables used in this study explained 73.1% which is the R square coefficient of the CDF sports projects hence this is suitable since its above 50% and the results of the findings are reliable.

The ANOVA model indicated that the regression model was P (pearsons coefficient) <0.05 likelihood of giving a wrong prediction. Therefore, the regression model has a confidence level of 95% which translates to a high reliability of the results. This showed that the results from the findings were highly reliable. This indicated that if projects were not adequately and timely budgeted for, then it was difficult for the beneficiary to enjoy the fruits of the projects but if well budgeted, projects were timely completed and its fruits enjoyed at the right time to the right beneficiary (Simiyu and Caro, 2013).

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusions of the study findings in relation to the objectives, literature reviewed and major variables identified on the CDF Sustainability. It also makes comprehensive policy recommendations, practice recommendations and academia recommendations which are based on the discussion of the findings focusing on the relationship between corporate governance practices and sustainability of CDF sports projects.

6.2 Conclusion

6.2.1 Political Factors and Sustainability

The analysis indicated that political factors significantly affected sustainability of CDF Sports Projects in Mwingi West Constituency in Kitui County. Public participation was very key in implementing sustainable CDF projects. The public should be left to own up the implementation of CDF project process that will guarantee the sustainable projects that will alleviate the problems as identified by the public themselves. Public participation would allow the society to identify the problem that need urgent attention so as to alleviate and reduce the problems. It is crucial that political influence should not be tolerated in the implementation of sustainable CDF projects.

6.2.2 Public Participation and Sustainability

From the study findings, there was evidence that the existence of inadequate monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects. Inadequacy of monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of CDF projects had encouraged the mismanagement of funds and at sometimes embezzlement of the constituency development fund. The decision makers should design CDF policy to ensure that public participation takes precedent in any project identification, evaluation and execution. The public should be involved to ensure sustainable projects are implemented to ensure quality and only projects that alleviate problems in the society.

6.2.3 Accountability and Sustainability

The study sought to find out the effects of corporate governance practices on the sustainability of constituency development funds sports projects in Kenya particularly Mwingi West Constituency in Kitui County. The study found out that the CDF management committees were not autonomous in both decision making on the CDF project implementation. The most committees were found to be influenced right from the composition, decision making and identification projects. The committees do not follow laid down regulations and are constantly influenced by members of parliament in the composition, project selection and prioritization. The officials of the management committees were found to lack relevant experience in the management of the projects and therefore, the projects were of poor quality and costly to implement. CDF projects should be managed by competent, skilled and experienced people who can be able to monitor and evaluate the quality of implementation of the CDF projects.

6.2.4 Budgets and Sustainability

Constituency Development Fund is a key backbone of the accelerated rural and urban development where most community members access social services and other public services at their door steps. The objective of the CDF was to make services accessible and promote local development that can solve the problems at the grass root level. Due to the stated reasons, the success of the CDF initiated projects should not be left to die due to various challenges that can be solved through public policy. The study found out that CDF projects are faced with various challenges such as fund embezzlement, corruption, lack of project ownership of the projects due to lack of public participation and influence from political mandarins and unnecessary local politics from political losers. Public participation would allow the society to identify the problem that need urgent attention so as to alleviate and reduce the problems. It is crucial that political influence should not be tolerated in the implementation of sustainable CDF projects.

6.3 Recommendations

The study makes comprehensive policy, practice and academia recommendations based on the discussion of the findings.

6.3.1 Policy Recommendations

The primary objective of CDF programs was to improve living standards and as a means of alleviating poverty as well as a kind of fair distribution of government revenue. The study findings indicated that effective and efficient management of CDF projects is key to sustainable growth and development at the lowest unit of development. The study therefore recommends that:

Sustainable projects require competent and experienced managers who are well skilled and conversant on how the government works. Innovativeness of the managers will guarantee the success of the CDF projects that are quality at a lower cost. Therefore, the government should employ CDF management teams who have experience and required skills in the implementation of the CDF projects to ensure that the CDF projects meets their objectives and goals.

The government should provide adequate funds to the sports projects to fully achieve the intended goals. Enough funds will help the CDF Sports project be completed in time and involve various youths in sports activities thereby identify talents among the youths. The government should hold people responsible for any loss of CDF fund for not following the implementation guidelines and regulation put in place to manage the CDF fund.

6.3.2 Practice Recommendations

Public participation should be adhered to at all CDF project implementation processes. With the involvement of the public from time of identification to the implementation stage will help in creation of ownership and confidence by the community. The encouragement of public participation will ensure that the communities prioritize the projects to solve the challenges they face duly and own up the projects even when the sponsors withdraw.

In country like Kenya where there is idleness of working age group, communities will be engaged and be productive in the sports. The findings of the study also recommended that

delayance of funds for the sports projects should be closely addressed to make the programs run smoothly.

Adequate measures on the monitoring and accountability strategies should be put in place to ensure that the funds advanced for various sport projects are utilized efficiently and effectively on the proposed projects. The regulation and proper accounting policies should help avoid embezzlement of CDF funds.

6.3.3 Academia Recommendations

This study assessed effects of corporate governance practices on sustainability of constituency development fund sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency, Kitui County. The findings of the study revealed that political factors, public participation, accountability and budget have positive and significant effects on sustainability of CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency. This study recommends that sports projects sustainability call for all-inclusive approach. The CDF managers, project coordinators and CDFCs should be composed of people with relevant skills and experience in project implementation which are vital in ensuring the sustainability of sports projects more so at Mwingi West Constituency, Kitui County.

6.4 Recommendation for further research

The researcher felt that further researches should be done in other constituencies so that a generalization can be made on a wider scope of the findings. From the conclusion of the study, the researcher recommends that a study should be carried out on how to engage the public in CDF Sports projects to ensure that priority is given to the project that can suitably uplift the living standards of the society. The current study focused on the corporate governance practice that affect the sustainability of CDF Sports projects with a concentration on Mwingi West Constituency, the researcher recommends that other similar studies should be carried out on other projects apart from sports to widen the scope of the effects of corporate governance on sustainable projects. Since the study was limited to only four variables, similar studies should be done with additional variables.

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APPENDIX I: UNIVERSITY AUTHORITY LETTER



SOUTH EASTERN KENYA UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
BOARD OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES (BPS)

P.O. BOX 170-90200
KITUI, KENYA
Email: info@seku.ac.ke

TEL: 020-4213859 (KITUI)

Email: bps.seku.ac.ke

Our Ref: D61/KIT/20706/2016

DATE: 20th June, 2019

Gladys Kalekye Mukuri
Reg. No. : D61/KIT/20706/2016
C/o
Director, Kitui Campus

Dear Mukuri

RE: ACKNOWLEDGMENT RECEIPT OF YOUR FIRST PROGRESS REPORT

This is to acknowledge receipt of the First Progress Report with regard to your Research Project.

Project Title: *"Effects of Corporate Governance Practices on Sustainability of Constituency Development Fund Sports Projects in Mwingi West Constituency, Kitui County"*.

Yours,

Dr. Peter Njuru
Ag. Director, Board of Postgraduate Studies

Copy to: Deputy Vice Chancellor, Academic, Research & Student Affairs (Note on File)
Dean, School of Business and Economic
Chairman, Dept. of Business & Economics
Dr. Sedina Misango
BPS Student File

ARID TO GREEN




ISO 9001: 2015 CERTIFIED



TRANSFORMING LIVES

APPENDIX II: DATA COLLECTION LETTER


SOUTH EASTERN KENYA UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
BOARD OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES

P.O. BOX 170-90200
KITUI, KENYA
Email: info@seku.ac.ke

TEL. 020-4213899 (KITUI)
Email: directorbpo@seku.ac.ke

Our Ref: D61/KIT/20706/2016 DATE: 11th July, 2019

Mukuri Gladys Kalekye
Reg. No. D61/KIT/20706/2016
Masters of Business Administration
C/O Director, Kitui Campus

Dear Mukuri

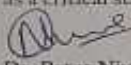
RE: PERMISSION TO PROCEED FOR DATA COLLECTION

This is to acknowledge receipt of your Master in Business Administration Proposal document entitled: *"Effects of Corporate Governance Practices on Sustainability of Constituency Development Fund Sports Projects in Mwingi West Constituency, Kitui County"*.



Following a successful presentation of your Masters Proposal, the School of Business and Economics Board of Examination in conjunction with the Directorate, Board of Postgraduate Studies (BPS) have approved that you proceed on and carry out research data collection in accordance with your approved proposal.

During the research work, you will be closely supervised by Dr. Susan Wamitu. You should ensure that you liaise with the supervisor at all times. In addition, you are required to fill in a Progress Report (SEKU/ARSA/BPS/F-02) which can be downloaded from the University Website.

The Board of Postgraduate Studies wishes you well and a successful research data collection exercise as a critical stage in your Master of Business Administration.


Dr. Peter Njuru
Ag. Director, Board of Postgraduate Studies

Copy to: Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Academic, Research and Students Affairs (Note on File)
Dean, School of Business and Economics
Chairman, Dept. of Business and Entrepreneurship
Director, Kitui Campus
Dr. Susan Wamitu
BPS Office - To file

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APPENDIX III: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CDF MANAGER /PROJECT COORDINATOR STAFF

This questionnaire is an integral part of a study titled: The Influence of Corporate Governance on the Sustainability of National Government- Constituency Development Projects in Mwingi West Constituency Kitui County, Kenya. You are kindly requested to fill in the questionnaire according to the instructions provided. Kindly put a tick against the correct choice. Please remember not to indicate your name on the questionnaire.

SECTION I

Background Information

1. Kindly indicate your age category:

- Below 25 years []
- 25 -29 years []
- 30 -34 years []
- 35 years & above []

2. What is your highest academic qualification?

- Certificate []
- Diploma []
- First Degree []
- Post-Graduate Degree []

3. Do you have any professional qualifications?

- Yes []
- No []

If “Yes”, kindly specify

4. How long have you been attached to the CDF Management Staff?

- Less than 5 years []
- 6 years 10 years []
- 11 years 20 years []
- More than 20 years []

SECTION II

Kindly indicate your level of agreement with the various propositions under each of the following sections: Political Factors, Public Participation, Accountability and Financial Budgets and successful project completion. Kindly use the following Likert scale:

1 (SD), 2 (D), 3 (NS), 4 (A), and 5 (SA) represent Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Not Sure, Agree, and Strongly Agree respectively.

5. Political Factors

		SD	D	NS	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Members of Parliament influence the composition of the CDF Board					
2	Does politicians participate in the management of the CDF Sports projects					
3	Do you agree that Area MPs are actively involved in the prioritization of sports projects					

6. How would you rate the level of political factors' influence in CDF sports projects sustainability process? (%)

- a) Very high (81-100)
- b) High (61-80)
- c) Moderate (41-60)
- d) Low (21-40)
- e) Very low (0-20)

7. Are you satisfied with the manner in which politicians are involved in sports projects?

- a) Yes
- b) No

8. If the answer to question 7 above is NO give reasons for dissatisfaction

.....

9. Public Participation

		SD	D	NS	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Stakeholders are involved in generating ideas on implementing CDF sports project.					
2	Stakeholders are involved in sensitization of CDF sports project policies					
3	Stakeholders are involved in designing capacity building training programs on CDF sports projects.					

10. How are CDF sports projects identified?

- a) Its CDF committee decision []
- b) Influenced by political leaders []
- c) Use of CDF identification criteria []
- d) Based on community needs []

11. In your own opinion whom would you like to recommend taking first place in sports project sustainability?

- a) CDFC members []
- b) Government officers []
- c) The community members []
- d) PMC members []

12. How would you rate CDF management committee on adherence to sports project plan? (%)

- a) Very high (81-100) []
- b) High (61-80) []
- c) Moderate (41-60) []
- d) Low (21-60) []

e) Very low (0-20)

[]

13 Accountability

		SD	D	NS	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Information on the ongoing sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency is readily available for public scrutiny					
2	Accountability has promoted fiscal accountability on CDF sports project providers and people at the grassroots					
3	Constituency sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency received unqualified Auditor General Report					

14. How will you rate the level of accountability in sustainability of CDF sports projects? (%)

a) Very high (81-100)

[]

b) High (61-80)

[]

c) Moderate (41-60)

[]

d) Low (21-40)

[]

e) Very low (0-20)

[]

15. Financial Budgets

		SD	D	NS	A	SA
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Does disbursed funds enough to complete CDF project.					
2	Funds are released at the required time for CDF projects					
3	Funds disbursed are well managed by the relevant committees for projects financed.					

16. How would you rate the level of CDF funding in sustaining the needs of the sports projects? (%)

- a) Very high (81-100) []
- b) High (61-80) []
- c) Moderate (41-60) []
- d) Low (21-40) []
- e) Very low (0-20) []

17. How would you rate the Quality of completed CDF sports projects? (%)

- a) Very high (81-100) []
- b) High (61-80) []
- c) Moderate (41-60) []
- d) Low (21-40) []
- e) Very low (0-20) []

18. Are CDF completed sports projects consistent to their initial intended use? (%)

- a) Very high (81-100) []
- b) High (61-80) []
- c) Moderate (41-60) []
- d) Low (21-40) []
- e) Very low (0-20) []

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

APPENDIX IV: SPORTS PROJECT IN MWINGI WEST CONSTITUENCY

SPORTS PROJECT IN MWINGI WEST CONSTITUENCY

- 1) Bazaar youth football club Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets and volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use
- 2) Capital colors football club Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets, volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use
- 3) Ilalambyu Volleyball club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs and First Aid kits. 150,000.00 On going
- 4) Jua kali football club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs and First Aid kits. 150,000.00 On going
- 5) Kaliluni Sec School Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets/ goalposts and volleyballs. 110,345.00 Complete In Use
- 6) Kambana Football club Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets, volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use
- 7) Katalwa football club Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, nets, volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use
- 8) Katoteni football club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs, Goal posts/Nets and First Aid kits 180,000.00 on going
- 9) Kavalyani young stars football club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs, Goal posts/Nets and First Aid kits 180,000.00 on going
- 10) Kioo football club Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets, volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use
- 11) Kisovo football club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs and First Aid kits 150,000.00 on going
- 12) Kisovo football club Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets, volleyballs 100,000.00 Complete in Use
- 13) Kitulani football club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs and First Aid kits. 150,000.00 on going
- 14) Kyome Sec School Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, nets, volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use



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- 15) Kyusyani football club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs, Goal posts/Nets and First Aid kits. 180,000.00 on going
- 16) Mumbuni football club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs and First Aid kits. 167,931.00 On going
- 17) Mumbuni football club Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, nets, volleyballs. 68,848.30 Complete In Use
- 18) Ngutani sec School Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets, volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use
- 19) Nzalae football club Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets and volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use
- 20) Nzeluni Girls Sec School Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets and volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use
- 21) River Bank talents football club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs and First Aid kits. 150,000.00 on going
- 22) Sports Mwingi west constituency annual Youth Football Tournaments organization, provision of football 1,507,758.60 New
- 23) Thitani Girls Sec School Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets, volleyballs. 100,000.00 complete In Use
- 24) Winzyeei Football club Purchase of football uniforms, footballs, netballs, nets, volleyballs. 100,000.00 Complete In Use
- 25) Yangondi Football club Provision of football uniforms, footballs, volleyballs, Goal posts/Nets and First Aid kits. 180,000.00 on going

Source: CDF Office, Mwingi West Constituency, Kitui County



Source: CDF Office, Mwingi West Constituency, Kitui County