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EFFECTS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON SUSTAINABILITY OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND SPORTS PROJECTS IN MWINGI WEST CONSTITUENCY, KITUI COUNTY

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Abstract

Purpose: Mwingi West Constituency has been a beneficiary of this fund, particularly in the financing of sports projects which have also stalled hence the need to establish the factors contributing to the condition. This study investigated the effects of public participation on the sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.

Methodology: The study used descriptive research design and was conducted in Mwingi West Constituency where 101 respondents were sampled from a target population of 329 beneficiaries of CDF financed initiatives in the Constituency. Simple random sampling was utilized to get the required sample size which comprised of CDF project coordinators and managers. A questionnaire was designed, piloted, tested for reliability and validity and utilised to gather the required information. Statistical Package for Social Scientists (Version 22) was used in the data analysis process and the results were presented in tables and graphs.

Findings: The data analysis indicated that Public participation was a very key factor in implementing sustainable CDF projects. It explained 73.1% (R square = 0.731) of the elements that affect sustainability of CDF funded sports projects in the area of study.

Unique contributions to theory, practice and policy: Public participation should be adhered to at all CDF sports project implementation processes. The government should provide adequate funds to the sports projects to fully achieve the intended goals. 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 CDF projects. The findings of this study continue to demonstrate validity of the arguments of agency theory. Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that this theory may be used in future in similar studies as it provides some basic foundation of studying public participation and sustainability of public projects.

Keywords: *Public Participation, Sustainability, CDF, Sports Projects*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Public participation, also known as citizen participation, is the inclusion of the public in the activities of any organization or project. Public participation is similar to but more inclusive than stakeholder engagement. Generally public participation seeks and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision. This can be in relation to individuals, governments, institutions, companies or any other entities that affect public interests. The principle of public participation holds that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process. Public participation implies that the public's contribution will influence the decision. Public participation may be regarded as a form of empowerment and as vital part of democratic governance.

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, 2010). 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 engagement affected the implementation of NG-CDF projects in Kiambu County. Gathoni and Ngugi 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 for support. CDF projects needed involvement of the public for it to get the required support in the implementation so that it could be implemented successfully. Gathoni and Ngugi noted that very few or none of the stakeholders have updated on the ongoing status of the projects. This study was well linked with the current study since examining the consequences of public participation concerning the sustainability of CDF programs in Mwingi West Constituency was among of its objectives. Public participation was critical if the proposed project ought to have smooth implementation process.

Victoria et al, (2019) noted that corporate governance practices 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 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 effects on the sustainability of the sports projects. 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) observed that corporate governance has been applied in several areas, for instance, in Bumula sub-county, schools under CDF used corporate governance to construct the 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.

Constituency Development Fund

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 (Andersson et al. 2014). The Kenya CDF Act had also set out how the funds would be utilized in the implementation of the projects. For instance, administration expenses were set at 3%, equipment 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 limitation was to ensure that a huge junk of the money (70%) was channeled to development projects than recurrent expenditure.

Global research studies indicate that little knowledge about Constituency Development Fund has been documented. In fact, there is little or no research which has ever been conducted about CDF in global perspective (Durrant, 2010). Despite the little knowledge about CDF studies, CDF concept has been embraced in countries like India, Pakistan, Bhutan Jamaica, Malaysia and Solomon Islands (Gituto, 2007). CDF projects are growing rapidly all over the world, despite the fact that there is no strong support globally. For instance, Philippines sharing of national resources to members of congress have increased tremendously since its inception in 1990.

According to Power et al. (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 was organized as a development scheme, in which each Member of Parliament was 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 had 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.

Regionally, Stone (2013) had observed that CDF had gained prominent due to its influence of development at local level. For instance, regional countries like Malawi, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe South Sudan have aggressively adopted the CDF Concept due to its contribution in the grass root. A few countries like Uganda, Malawi, Zambia and South Sudan, constituencies received equal amount CDF budgeted kitty. African countries embraced this kind of national cake sharing formula, the belief that through the CDF initiative, projects that solved the problems facing the citizens were addressed. It allowed for proper priority setting at the grass root since

most of the locals were involved in identifying the problems facing them and how to resolve them (Aginam and University of Toronto, 2005).

In Zambia for instance, CDF budget had increased incredibly from approximately 50 million Kwacha in 2006 since its inception up to around 700 million in 2017. It was believed that CDF in Africa would help bypass central bureaucracies and make provision of funds directly to the community (Andersson et al., 2014). Majority of legislations in African argue that CDF was politically motivated rather than development oriented.

Locally, 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% (Wambisi, 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.

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At Mwingi West Constituency, where the study took place, the constituency receives a 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. Majority of the youths are unemployed and have become 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. Sports activities reduced the rates of crime since it helped engage their minds and not think of engaging in crimes (Kanyinga, 2010).

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.

Statement of the Problem

A common challenge facing Kenya is the high levels of youth unemployment and exclusivity, which has led to the rise of social crimes in the society. The Ministry of Social and Security Services policy has tried to highlight the activities, which would engage the youths and make them useful rather than a threat to the society. High unemployment levels have facilitated the rate of crimes in Kenya, despite the effort of the government to curb the menace. Providing social facilities and services to the country's youth had been a challenge to solve. According to the Economic Institute Affairs survey, the government has tried to solve the challenge of unemployment in youth but has proved to be a toll order.

Various sports development projects have been initiated across the country and some have been completed such as Machakos, Mavoko and many more to address the problem of youth unemployment as well as to nurture talents and reducing idleness among the youths. 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 among others. Most big and promising projects initiated in the country ended up to be white elephants due to mismanagement related factors (Muchiri, 2004).

All these factors are good indicators of failed or mismanaged projects and has left many questions on the sustainability of such projects. Mwingi West Constituency has initiated numerous sports projects through CDF such as Kavalyani Young Stars football club, Jua Kali football club, Nzilani football club and other similar sports. The major challenge on these projects has been lack of information which is probably due to lack of public participation in the process of implementing community projects. Therefore, the main purpose of this study was to find out the effects of public participation on the sustainability of the CDF funded sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.

Research Objectives

The main objective of this study was to analyze the effects of public participation on sustainability of Constituency Development Fund Sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

This study was guided by the Agency theory as discussed below:-

2.1.1 Agency Theory

The economic stream of Agency theory was introduced by Stephen Ross in 1972. He clearly identified the agency problem as generic in society, not merely as a problem in the theory of the firm. The theory expounds on how decisions were made by a group of individuals holding different positions in an organization. Agency theory is 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. The theory argues that the value of a firm cannot be maximized if appropriate incentives or adequate monitoring are not effective enough to restrain firm managers from using their own discretion to maximize their own benefits. The theory also argues that conflicts in an organization may arise because of parallel goals and objectives which do not match the organization goals.

Several scholars such as Bamberg and Spearman (1987) have made significant contributions to the agency theory. They have illustrated that some parties may show some behavior towards risks and they might have their own goals to achieve what might run parallel to the organizational objectives (Bamberg & Spremann, 1987). Other scholars in Agency theory include Adolf Augustus Berle and Gradiner who 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.

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 had been used effectively in several disciplines like accounting, politics and finance.

This study identified a link between public participation and agency theory as it seeks to explain the importance of understanding the agency problem due to different goals and objectives between the principal and the agent, the same case applies in when it comes to public participation (Malala, 2015) in CDF sports project. Based on the arguments of agency theory, it is implied that the principal (constituents) wanted the agents (CDF Committee) to get their interests factored in the implementing CDF Sports projects. The insights from the theory of agency would apply in public participation since it was an agreement by the principals and agents engaging on one another.

2.2 Public Participation and Sustainability

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 engagement affected the implementation of NG-CDF projects in Kiambu County. Gathoni and Ngugi 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 for support. CDF projects needed involvement of the public for it to get the required support in the implementation so that it could be implemented successfully.

Gathoni and Ngugi noted that very few or none of the stakeholders have updated on the ongoing status of the projects. This study was well linked with the current study since examining the consequences of public participation concerning the sustainability of CDF programs in Mwingi West Constituency was among of its objectives. Public participation was critical if the proposed

project ought 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, with an objective to establish the effect of stakeholder involvement in project management on CDF sports project success in Mbooni Constituency. In Muchiri's conclusions, he noted that public participation was of a great impact in 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 its sustainability projects.

According to Malika (2016) although public involvement was of great importance in implementation of CDF sport projects, there was a limited effort by the leadership of the constituency towards the involvement of the public in CDF projects. He recommended that public participation should start the initial stage of planning through the execution level to the evaluation of all the CDF projects. Malika noted in his study that the public understood their problems better and their input in deciding which projects to implement would be more sustainable than the input of any other stakeholder. Malika's study concluded that CDF projects with a high level of public participation would more sustainable and easier to implement.

2.3 Research Gap

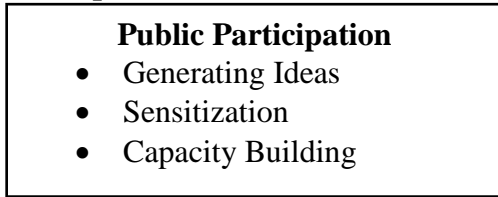
The issues involved with devolved funds in the sustainability of constituency development projects have been widely researched as shown in the empirical literature. It was evidently shown that the devolved funds were supposed to enable the society implement development projects that solved their problems at the grassroots. In fact, it needed responsive approach kind of implementation of CDF projects. Moreover, 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. 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. 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. Similarly, studies on the effects of devolved funds on sustainable CDF sports projects have not been adequately done in Kenya generally. 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.

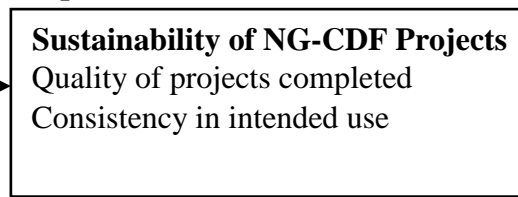
2.4 Conceptual Framework

Public participation was the independent variable while the dependent variable was the sustainability of NG-CDF sports projects as shown in the figure below:-

Independent Variables



Dependent Variable



The conceptual framework illustrates the independent (public participation) and dependent (sustainability of CDF projects) variables studied in this study. General ideas, sensitization and capacity building were indicators under public participation while quality of projects and consistency in intended use were indicators under the sustainability of the CDF projects.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The researcher employed descriptive research design which took into account the examination of various factors at the same time and in that manner empowering the researcher to depict the determinants of success of CDF sports projects. This gave a superior comprehension of the variables under study and allowed basic components from the point of view of examined variables.

3.2 Target Population

The target population of this study was identified by looking at the 47 CDF sports projects initiated within Migwani constituency during the financial year 2010/2011. The target population of the study comprised of 47 CDF coordinators, 47 CDF managers and 235 CDFC members of all the 47 projects in Mwingi West, Kitui County as illustrated in table 1 below.

Table 1: Target Population

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

Source: Mwingi West, CDF 2010/2011

3.3 Sample Size Sampling Procedure

The study used a simple random sampling method to choose a sample size of 101 respondents from the target population in Mwingi West Constituency. The respondents were identified from various sports projects which included: Kisovo football club, Kitulani football club, Kyome Sec School, Kyusyani football club, Mumbuni football club, Ngutani sec, Nzalae football club, Nzeluni Girls Sec School, River Bank talents football club Sports Mwingi west constituency annual Youth Football Tournaments, Thitani Girls Sec School, Winzyeei Football club and

Yangondi Football club. The project managers, coordinators and CDFCs members were grouped according to the wards (strata). The reason for grouping was to attain a reasonable and unbiased sample size of the study and to factor in various categories of the sports projects in the constituency.

Table 2: Study Sample

Ward	Target Population				Number Sampled			
	Managers	Coordinators	CDFC members	%	Managers	Coordinators	CDFC Members	Total
Migwani	20	20	100	30	6	6	30	42
Kyomo/Thana	15	15	75	30	5	5	23	33
Nguutani	12	12	60	30	4	4	18	26
Total	47	47	235		15	15	71	101

Source: Mwingi West CDF 2010/2011

3.4 Research Instrument

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. It 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). While 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).

3.5 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument

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. The study used the factor analysis to select a subset from the large group of elements that exhibit the correlation features with the same as the entire population. 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).

3.6 Data Analysis Technique

The study collected both quantitative and qualitative data to expound the variables affecting sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya conclusively. Descriptive statistics, multivariate linear equation and inferential analysis employing Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 22) was the software utilized in analyzing the data. This was because SPSS (22) simplified sample

data besides presenting it by quantitative analysis in a clearer and easily controllable form (Orodho, 2003). The findings were presented using frequency distribution tables, measures of central tendencies and dispersion percentage. The multivariate regression analysis was used to show the importance of the relative significance of the variables in the study.

4.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 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 Sekaran (2003) who prescribed a significant response rate for a statistical analysis and established it at a minimum value of 50%.

4.2 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 3 below.

Table 3: Effects of Public Participation on sustainability of CDF Sports Projects

Statement	SD		D		NS		A		SA		Mean	STD
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%		
Stakeholders are involved in generating ideas on implementing CDF sports project.	33	37	24	27	11	12	20	22	2	2	1.9856	1.0054
Stakeholders are involved in sensitization of CDF sports project policies	30	33	18	20	25	28	17	19	0	0	2.0851	1.0524
Stakeholders are involved in designing capacity building training programs on CDF sports projects.	27	30	32	36	15	17	13	14	2	3	1.9754	1.1125
Overall Mean											2.0154	1.0678

From Table 3 above, 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.

The respondents were also asked 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. Overall, 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.

4.2.1 Public Participation in Identification of Sports Projects

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 below.

Table 4: Public Participation in Identification of Sports Projects

CDF project Identification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
CDF Committee Decision	23	26
Influence by political leaders	52	58
Use of CDF identification Criteria	10	11
Based on Community Needs	5	6
Total	90	100

Analysis of data in table 4 revealed that 58% 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 established that the sports projects were identified through influence by the political leaders. This is represented by 58% of the respondents.

4.2.2 Opinion on 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 5 below.

Table 5: Opinion on sustainability of CDF Projects

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

Analysis of data presented in table 5 revealed that 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.

4.3 Inferential Statistics

4.3.1 Regression Analysis

The researcher used multivariate linear regression analysis to determine the correlation between the independent variable with dependent variable. The regression model was a shown below:

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

β_0 is the regression coefficient

Y represents sustainability of CDF sports projects

β_1 represents the slopes of the regression of the equation

X_1 public participation variable

Table 6: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Standard Error of the Estimate
1	0.823	0.677	0.679	0.4117

Predictors: Public Participation

Dependent variable: Sustainability of CDF Sports Project

The study employed R Square (coefficient of determination). The R Square shows how the sustainability of CDF Sports Projects varied with public participation. According to table 6, public participation explained 67.7% which is 0.677 R square of the elements that affect sustainability of CDF sports projects as shown by the coefficient of determination (R Squared). This indicated that the other factors not considered in this study explained the other percentage (32.3%) on the sustainability of the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency. The findings of this study were in agreement with the findings of other scholars such as Malika (2016) which argued that public participation enhanced the sustainability of public projects like the CDF sports projects in Mwingi West Constituency.

Table 7: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.72	2	2.940	66.590	.000(a)
	Residual	3.432	74	0.042		
	Total	15.145	89			

Predictors: (Constant) Public Participation

Dependent variable: Sustainability of CDF Sports Projects

Analysis of variance was conducted to determine the significance level of the regression model from which an f-significance value of $p < 0.05$ was determined. The model is statistically significant in predicting how public participation affects the sustainability of CDF Sports Projects in Mwingi West Constituency. This indicates that the regression model has < 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.

Table 8: Coefficients of the Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	25.025	.533		-2.889	.003
	X ₁	2.547	.298	.508	5.563	.000
	X ₂	3.724	.159	.541	4.040	.000
	X ₃	1.295	.274	.061	.533	.002
	X ₄	2.345				

a) Predictors: (Constant), Political factors, public participation, accountability, and financial budgets

b) Dependent variable: Sustainability of CDF Sports Projects

The established regression equation was:

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

$$Y = 25.025 + 2.547 X_1 + 3.724 X_2 + 1.295 X_3 + 2.345 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

From the regression established above, when all predictor variables (political factors, public participation, accountability and financial budgets) in the study are held constant, factors affecting the sustainability of CDF sports projects will be 25.025. The study findings suggest that if the independent factors are equated to zero, a unit increase or decrease in political factors would lead to an increase/decrease of 2.547 increase or decrease in the scores of the sustainability of CDF sports projects. A unit increase or decrease in public participation would lead to an increase or decrease of 3.724-unit increase or decrease of sustainability of CDF Sports

Projects respectively, while a unit increase or decrease in accountability would increase or decrease sustainability of CDF Sports Projects by 1.295 units. Finally, a unit increase or decrease in financial budgets would lead to an increase or decrease by 2.345 units of sustainability of CDF Sports Projects. This shows that public participation affects the sustainability of CDF sports projects most, followed by political factors, financial budgets and accountability in that order.

5.0 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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. 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 public understood projects which would be of great value to them better than any other stakeholder in the process of community development. 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 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. Although there were very few previous studies on this area of study, the available literature on past studies by various scholars such as Malika (2016) and Muchiri (2014), suggested similar findings.

Conclusion

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, 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. The analysis indicated that 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 free of political influence would allow the society to identify the problems that need urgent attention so as to alleviate and reduce the problems.

From the study findings, there was evidence that the existence of inadequate monitoring and evaluation 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.

Recommendations

Policy and Practice: Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends that 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 community prioritize the projects can solve the challenges they face duly and own up the projects even when the sponsors withdraws.

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 researcher also 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. The findings of this study continue to demonstrate validity of the arguments of agency theory. Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that this theory may be used in future in similar studies as it provides some basic foundation of studying public participation and sustainability of public projects.

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