Influence of Stakeholders’ Participation on Market Development Projects Implementation in the County Government of Kisumu

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of stakeholders’ participation on market development projects implementation in the County Government of Kisumu. The study concentrated on descriptive research design with respect to research methodology. The accessible population of 400 officials who were directly linked to the implementation of projects. The researcher purposely selected respondents. The prevailing study adopted semi structured questionnaire as data collection tool. Primary data were gathered using semi-structured questionnaires that were analyzed using statistics of description and regression. The study revealed that implementation of projects was positively and significantly related to stakeholder participation. The study concludes that market management committees embraced monitoring and evaluation in their committee. Implemented projects gave the beneficiaries opportunity in benefiting directly as well as indirectly. Favourable legal framework on market development projects. The government guaranteed its support to market management committees’. The study recommends that market management committees ought to embrace monitoring and evaluation in their committee. Project implementation ought to encourage shared ownership of the project. There ought to be a favourable legal framework on market development projects. The government ought to guarantee its support to market management committees’.

Keywords: Stakeholders’ Participation, Project Implementation

I. INTRODUCTION

Projects can be considered as a set of activities that must be completed in accordance to specific objectives which involve the utilization of a company’s resources (Schultz, Slevin & Pinto, 2011). According to Pinto (2013) the project management practices are those fundamental issues inherent in the project, which must be maintained in order for team work to take place in an efficient and effective manner. They require day to day attention and operate through the life of the project. Project management success focuses upon project process and in particular the successful accomplishment of cost, time and quality objectives. It also considers the manner in which the management process was conducted.

Sanvido (2015) argue that in order for the project to be successful positive expectations for those participating the project must be met, whether or not owner, planner, engineer, contractor or operator. Nevertheless, these expectations are unique to every party concerned. A wonderful wide variety of choices need to be taken in the course of the project control process and as traditional, the decisions at the earlier phases of the design have a larger effect on the project control exercise. Project management practices enabled the company to put into effect general organizational control abilities to improve the employer and the performance of the project. Rockart (2016) observed that to guarantee success of a project in the future, a enterprise and its industry ought to identify the best practices in the management of the project.

Project management might sound as easy as pronouncing it but the most common and significant challenge is to achieve project goals as proposed or stipulated in the proposed plan and at the same time adhering to the needs of project, range, space, cost and quality of the project are the key constraints (Milosevic & Patanakul, 2014). Osoro and Owino (2017) indicate that another challenge is the optimization of the allocation along with integration of inputs to be up to par with pre-defined objectives. The challenges are over and over again evident in project management practices in numerous industries and turn to be a limitation to attainment of set objectives and result needed from the execution of projects. The study also identified that most some of these challenges are associated with human error such as lack of project planning, ineffective resources allocation, limited management commitment and most commonly inability to match with the required project management practices.

Implementation of the project refers to the process of modifying the investment plan by introducing specific actions and processes to operationalize the investment vision and ultimately extract the project's expected benefits (Jofre, 2011). According to Pearce and Robinson (2016), executing a project plan is the mechanism by which a collection of negotiated schedule of research is converted into practical and organizational goals. The researchers support this position as they note that execution discusses who, how, when and how, and therefore the strategies motivating an entity's projects.

Lackman (2014) indicates that the client is expected to be the main party concerned about the success of the project in the long term. In most cases, the project is instigated at the request of the client, and the financial and other rewards for the client hinge on its successful implementation. Similarly, Nicholas (2015) indicates that the client must ensure that an
emphasize on the subset does not threaten the achievement of the wider aims from which it is drawn. Facilitating the team is important for the client, but in the final analysis the project is not instigated to facilitate the team.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Projects from the government give recipients an exceptional premium (World Bank, 2010). A report published on Education for All Global Monitoring (2010) identified that success of a project is not a time activity. Successful projects must be conducted within the scope and also sufficient financial support should be in place. This includes involving all key stakeholders towards ensuring that resources and other requirement are enhanced. In relation to the public sector, a project must be resourceful and should be in a position to support economic development. In relation to the prevailing variables, it is clear that implementation and enactment of government related project is quite complex for every any project manager or even project administrator.

The legislature of Kenya subsidizes a horde of projects in various divisions in the nation including street development, water dams, instruction and IT based projects. The primary partners of these projects are the people of Kenya, the business network, and speculators. The decentralization policy of Kenya is meant to promote citizen participation as well as the government machinery ownership through moving the governing system from the consultative phase to the county level and transferring power, jurisdiction and roles, expertise and assets (Kariungi, 2014). The ability to achieve smooth transition process in the county government due to increased challenges related to project planning, implementation and management. Some of the most common challenges which have resulted to inefficiency in project delivery include adherence to project timelines, deviating from the laid down budgets and non-conformity to quality standards of construction as drawn in the architectural drawings and bill of quantities. According to Kisumu County, First County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017, for instance the following constructions were supposed to be undertaken; Construction of the Maseno Modern Retail Markets, expansion of the Jubilee Market, Kibuye Market, Katito and Awasi, none of these were conducted.

Haron et al. (2017) research analyzed project management practices and their effect on project performance in the construction industry in Malaysia and identified a positive impact between project management practices and project progress. However, the study used convenience sampling method which is a non-probabilistic sampling methods. Mongare (2017) study studied the relationship between project management activities and the implementation of IT projects between selected commercial banks in Kenya and found that project tracking and assessment had the greatest positive impact on the implementation of IT projects. However, the study used secondary data which may not be specific to the needs of a researcher. Caroline (2017) study focused on the adoption by government agencies of project management standards in the execution of electricity projects; A case of Nairobi County, Kenya, finding that the technological concept process is affected by insufficient partner expenditure. The research, though, used simple random sampling that is susceptible to sample bias. Therefore this study aimed at determining how project management practices influences implementation of market development projects in the County Government of Kisumu.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Accomplices’ speculation in which packs of shared necessities recognize requirements, choose and set up game plans / goals tools (Adesina, 2010). It goes without saying that heterogeneous social affairs and people can become a system and all in all make a move to accomplish shared and specific goals. Accomplices’ participation is one of the fundamental components that effect wander execution and supportability. The level of accomplices' assistance chooses if a wanderer develops, how fast and successfully it sets, and how it reacts and changes with advancing problems addressed. In line with these lines, accomplices’ advantage is a basic fragment of system change and mirrors a grassroots or base up approach to manage basic reasoning. This has been a stress in Kisumu County Government stretches out in which accomplices' points of view are gotten under open intrigue however then not took after in the midst of execution.

It is extensively seen that collaboration in government plots consistently infers near using the organization offered or offering commitments to encourage the errand (Abbot, 2004). This is emerged from more grounded kinds of speculation, including control of choices, needs, plans and implementation; or unconstrained, provoked, helped advancement of social affairs to achieve total destinations. The most basic and frustrated issue bearing on neighbourhood level organizing and headway is accomplices' advantage (Kauffman & Alfonso, 1997). Anyway there are impediments; the vitality of central organizations, the nonattendance of neighbourhood aptitudes and various levelled involvement.

In his examination Cavaye (2001), exhibited that social and money related changes are changing nation and nearby systems. How society dealing with these movements does not depend solely on organizational transportation, the assistance of establishment and money related change. It also depends on individuals close to each other using resources in fresh ways, working well, upgrading frameworks, getting ready existing capacities, and putting imaginative musings enthusiastically. The outcomes are livelihoods, pay and establishment and additionally strong working systems, better prepared to supervise change.

It is through movement, collaboration and contact that the system ends up being more essential, more prepared to regulate change with more grounded frameworks, progressive limit, aptitudes, specialist and eagerness. Continuing change inside provincial systems in like manner relies upon less
undeniable parts of headway, for instance, arrange ownership,
neighbourhood organization, movement, re-examining and
motivation Cavaye (2001). There is no conspicuous assertion
in the composition of accomplices’ change on arrange bolster
or on a solution for promise it. The necessity for accomplices’
 collaboration being created and organization is regardless
recognized and seen in the master composing. Accomplices’
speculation should along these lines be away to enable people
by ensuring that aptitudes made provoke business creation.

In another examination to Hofisi (2013) saw that provincial
systems generally disregard to keep up change in government
sponsored wanders if they were not adequately connected by
the endeavour and that assembly financed errands must be
sensible in case they contemplate participatory techniques
from recognizing evidence to summit. It was identified that in
as much as participatory exercises could tackle the system’s
fundamental requirements through system engagement, and
over-ambitious efforts could be unsustainable at times. In this
manner, arrangement on endeavours ought to guarantee that
coordination of the significant number of associations drew in
with the assignment is sensible. Hofisi (2013) recommends
that endeavour setup ought to obviously verbalize leave
methods and obligation regarding assets after exercises touch
base at an end. Likewise, the systems ought to be totally
taught about these philosophies.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
The study concentrated on descriptive research design with
respect to research methodology. The accessible population of
400 officials who were directly linked to implementation of
projects. The researcher purposely selected respondents. The
prevailing study adopted semi structured questionnaire as data
collection tool. Primary data were gathered using semi-
structured questionnaires that were analyzed using statistics of
description and regression.

V. FINDINGS
The findings on the influence of stakeholders’ participation on
market development projects implementation in the County
Government of Kisumu are indicated in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects take care of the requirements of customers the development of the system</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3.5216</td>
<td>0.5986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project consumers participate in the design of projects</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3.4897</td>
<td>0.8896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project enables consumers to take some liability during the design and execution of the scheme</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3.8975</td>
<td>1.0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The execution of the project makes consumers responsible for the outcomes of particular duties that are essential to the execution process</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3.9874</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the project promotes mutual ownership of the project</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>4.0251</td>
<td>0.5987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The research found that most participants agreed that
initiatives addressed the requirements of customers in system
development with mean average of 3.5216 and 0.5986
standard deviation. Respondents moderately agreed that
project users were engaged as endorsed by an average of 3.4897 with a standard deviation of 0.8956 in project layout.
The majority of participants agreed that the project permitted
consumers to assume some measure of accountability as
endorsed by an average of 3.8975 and 1.0025 standard
deviation during the system design and execution phase.
Respondents agreed that the execution of the project made
consumers responsible for the outcomes of particular activities
essential to the execution process as shown by an average of 3.9874 with a standard deviation of 1.000. Cavaye (2001)
exhibited that social and money related changes are changing
nation and nearby systems.

The study further established that most participants agreed
that the execution of the project promoted project combined
possession as provided by an average of 4.0251 0.5987 as
corresponding standard deviation. Majority of participants
agreed that the execution of the project provided users the
opportunity to benefit directly and indirectly from the
execution of the project as backed by an average of 3.9874
and 0.8594 standard deviation. The majority of participants
agreed that project execution enabled users to affect decision-
making and policy-making procedures by an average of
3.7985 and 0.8956 standard deviation. Collaboration in
government plots consistently infers near using the
organization offered or offering commitments to encourage
the errand (Abbot, 2004).

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
The study concluded that the government guaranteed its
support to market management committees’. The government
extended its support and goodwill to the market management
committee. Market management committee formulated policy
development to guide them in implementing projects.
Management committee officials formulated information,
interaction, cooperation and coordination structures and
frameworks. The management committee had sense of
ownership on market development projects in the County of
Kisumu.

The study recommended that the government ought to
guarantee its support to market management committees’. The
government ought to extend its support and goodwill to the
market management committee. Market management
committee ought to formulate policy development to guide
them in implementing projects. Management committee officials ought to formulate Information, interaction, cooperation and coordination structures and frameworks. The management committee ought to have a sense of ownership on market development projects in the County of Kisumu.

REFERENCES