

FACTORS INFLUENCING PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY WATER PROJECTS IN BOMET EAST, BOMET COUNTY KENYA

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Abstract: Water is a basic need of life, the most precious and important of all natural resources, without which the human species cannot survive. Governments, NGOs, local and international organizations from all over the globe have implemented water projects to encourage safe rural water supply and sanitation in the past few years. The purpose of this study was to examine the factors influencing performance of community water projects in Bomet County. It was guided by the following objectives; investigate the effect of technical competence, stakeholder involvement projects, governance structures and monitoring and evaluation influence performance of community water projects. The researcher used descriptive research design. Stratification and simple random sampling technique was used to obtain 2 Community water projects from each location which will yield 18 water projects. Morgan's table for sample size was used to determine the sample size from the targeted households. A sample of 398 was selected. The data was collected using questionnaires and interviews schedules and was analyzed and interpreted both quantitatively and qualitatively using statistical tools such as Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The data was presented using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The findings will be useful to stakeholders in the water sectors such as the County government, NGOs, donors, community members and other interested stakeholders in coming up with sustainable interventions to improve water access. It was found out that there was a significant relationship between technical competence and the performance of community water projects ($P=0.04$). A weak positive relationship between stakeholders' involvement and performance in community water projects ($r=0.224$, $p=0.081$) which confirmed insignificant relationship between stakeholders' involvement and performance in community water projects. A two-tailed paired t-test indicated a strong significant relationship between governance and performance in community water projects. Further results indicated a positive relationship between governance and performance in community water projects ($r=0.318$, $p<0.05$). It was concluded that, among the four independent variables under investigation, technical competence is the factor that had the most influencing effect on the performance of community water projects in Bomet East sub-county. The study suggest that community water projects should increase the involvement of key stakeholders such as relevant government agencies, financial advisers, and other professionals in order to enhance the success of projects x.

Keywords: Factors Influencing Performance of Community Water Projects.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CWP	-	Community Water Project
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	-	Non- Governmental Organization
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
PMBOK	-	Project Management Body of Knowledge
BOWASCO	-	Bomet water service company

1. INTRODUCTION

Background of the study:

Water is the wellspring of life, the most valuable and vital of all natural resources, without this the human beings can't live (DSS, 2010). Access to safe water is a human right (Corcoran et al., 2010). Access to water ought to be confined as a human right for at least three reasons. Access to water should be framed as a human right for at least three reasons. First, ensuring access to clean water could substantially reduce the global burden of disease. Millions of people are affected each year by a range of water-borne disease. Second, the privatization of water, which exploits the view that water is a commodity rather than a public good, does not result in equitable access. Third, the world is changing in ways that will both exacerbate water scarcity and threaten the quality of the current water supply (Barbour et al., 2009). The human right to water qualifies every human being to adequate, safe, physically available and moderate water supply for everyone (Bellettin et al., 2005).

In the mid 2000s, it began to be perceived that lion's share of group based specialist organizations were not able to deal with water provisions without of some type of outer help (Lockwood, 2002; Lockwood et al., 2003; Schouten and Moriarty, 2003; Harvey and Reed, 2006). By and by, most by far of group based specialist organizations do get some outside help as described by Whittington et al. (2009) in World Bank bolstered contemplate in Bolivia, Ghana and Peru, and discoveries that were in this way by Smits et al., (2012). Such organized help can be given by various sorts of substances, and the previous years has seen distinctive kinds in project instruments for locating up this, as well as: bolster with neighborhood governments like the commanded water benefit specialist (Lockwood and Smits, 2011; Jones, 2012)

As per OECD (2005), most families in Russia were connected to piped water systems; however water supply has been weakening because of some sort of risk which emerges from Performance and mechanical disappointment. A danger as indicated by DSS (2010) is characterized as anything that may jeopardize the association, including its objectives and level of administration to customers. Potential dangers to drinking water supply frameworks can be characteristic or man-made and they are portrayed by intrusion of fundamental foundation without which the privately concurred level of administration can't be accomplished (Gebrehiwot, 2006). The examination demonstrated that in a few territories where water was accessible, family units just got supplied with water for less than 24 hours for each day.

As per Khatri and Vairavamoorthy (2007) in United States there has been almost no attention and support to the water projects. A significant number of this water infrastructure are more than 10 decades of age, risking it at expanded hazard for holes, blockages and glitches due to possible disintegration, on occasion water mains breaks up in many different areas every year, leaving beneficiaries without water supply. Another examination led by Amnesty International (2009) demonstrated that in Shukba, small village in Palestine was served by the funneled water organize, yet deficiencies were normal, notwithstanding when there was water, it doesn't achieve the greater part of the family units on the edge of the town and those on the higher ground.

A later gathering of information demonstrated that 30-40% of hand draws in Africa are not working and may never work soon (RWSN, 2010). Its comparably in vein, Improve International, a Non-Governmental Organization, keeps up a rundown of connections to contemplates on water framework disappointment with cases from around the world (Improve International, 2012): all show same rates of disappointment. There is, thusly, an expansive agreement that non-usefulness of rustic water supplies is an issue. However this agreement isn't uniform. In any case, given that in Ghana the national standard for unwavering quality in the country availability of water is that it should work for more than 95% of the (CWSA, 2011) this would appear to infer that, at least 58% of plans are giving a lower-standard levels of administration as far as unwavering quality is concerned

As per Sabastian Kiriithi (2017) In Kenya, community water projects have dependably given a stage to exhibit initiative interests and leadership interests and qualities for both politicians and leaders. This influences straightforwardly the stream of monetary help from Local foundations like CDF and global benefactors. As per The Standard Magazine of 23rd Sept 2013, political clashes have meddled the usage and execution of most water projects in the nation.

Statement of the problem:

More than half of Kenyan's families do not have access to safe drinking water and the number is a bit higher for poor people. Indeed, even with constant endeavors of community based water projects in ensuring access to clean drinking water for all, the administration is as yet insufficient for the ever-increasing human population. Despite the critical role

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played by community water projects to support access to water, mostly at rural areas, the water service boards have not provided the necessary support to create an enabling process to make the projects sustainable. Great Performance to community water ventures rely upon a few factors that include: the level of training or technical competence, stakeholders' participation, governance structure and the effects of monitoring and evaluation.

Bomet County has a normal of 1110-1500mm of rain yearly, and an assessment of 1981 meters above sea level. There is fear of high levels of degradation in the quantity and availability of water resources that must be critically tended to. In acknowledgment of these difficulties, the administration has started a procedure of changes in the Water Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP), which is coordinated and far reaching. This approach is relied upon to prompt more viable and proficient utilization of accessible budgetary assets in tending to these issues seen in water projects. Therefore, this research report tried to find the gap that arises through investigating on factors influencing Performance of community projects in Bomet East sub-county.

Research Objectives:

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- I. To establish how technical competence influence Performances of community water projects
- II. To examine the how stakeholders' involvement influence Performance in community water projects.
- III. To establish how governance influence performance of community water projects.
- IV. To examine how monitoring and evaluation influences Performance of community water projects.

Research questions:

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- I. To what extend does technical competence influence performance of community water projects?
- II. How do stakeholders' involvements influence Performance of community water projects?
- III. To what extend does governance influence Performance to community water projects?
- IV. How do monitoring and evaluation influence Performance of community water projects?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of community water projects:

Group based activities are a result of the development towards confidence that began in the 1980s. As per Mulwa (2008) Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are intentional affiliations where individuals arrange together keeping in mind the end goal to activate the capability of their aggregate power. In a perfect world, they are started, overseen and possessed by the individuals themselves where the procedure development ought to be deliberate and bona fide, borne out of self-assurance by individuals to cooperate (Mulwa, 2008)

It is a result of rustic people groups' acknowledgment that they can't hope to fabricate a superior life through help from the focal specialists and arranging organizations and a nearby adapting methodology which include natural, financial, social and political reactions. As indicated by Mbilinyi and Gooneratne (1992), confidence has been progressed as a reasonable elective methodology to improvement and has been viewed for instance of group based and participatory approaches which have changed from fundamental basic leadership concerning asset designation staying in the hands of government and additionally benefactors, while community gives work, cash, arrive, water, instruments and other neighborhood assets in the undertakings or projects they have not started and over which they have no control (Mathenge, et al., 2014).

A people group based water venture is a water specialist organization enlisted legitimately under the social orders Act, the organizations demonstration or the trustees (unending progression) Act that has been allowed Performance assenting from the water benefit board in charge of the zone where it is arranged by K-Rep's Maji ni Maisha activity. In Kenya, self improvement gatherings were for the most part dynamic in 1980s in exercises identifying with soil and water protection, building schools, shops, dispensaries, and stores and commitment towards little scale animals advancement where the primary raising money approach was Harambee soul and carousel (Mbilinyi and Gooneratne 1992).

Technical competence on Performance of community projects:

Campos (2008) in an intercession show completed in Peru for water supply, considered group preparing as an essential segment in which the venture utilized different techniques for preparing including sound visuals. Campos accentuates that preparation on issues, for example, activity and support engage the groups to care for their water supply frameworks along these lines improving supportability. As indicated by Toole (2002), limit building sessions to create group familiarity with water supply issues will expand neighborhood support in creating and requesting an undertaking that will fulfill the requirements of the group.

Specialized preparing in development, task and upkeep will educate those people's useful abilities and may make a comprehension and the awareness of other's expectations for water offices in the recipient group and this upgrades group responsibility for ventures. In Ghana, limit working of key on-screen characters in rustic water conveyance and administration for the most part goes before the arrangement of the offices. Limits of the locale gathering staff is reinforced through preparing and hardware supply e.g. PCs, office supplies and engine bicycles. All these are equipped towards upgrading the region gatherings' part in enhancing group responsibility for ventures in rustic zones (Fielmua 2011). Focusing on ladies for preparing is basic to the proprietorship and maintainability of water ventures, particularly in specialized and administrative parts to guarantee they effectively take an interest in basic leadership process this impacts group responsibility for (Harvey and Reed, 2007).

The Government of India (GOI) made request so privately owned businesses ventured in to create the hand pumps and extra parts. The GOI likewise prepared designers and mechanics to utilize and repair these new advances at the group level in order to improve responsibility for water ventures (Mackenzie and Isha, 2005). In an examination led in rustic India it uncovered that roughly 33% of India's hand directs in provincial water ventures are either nonfunctional or needing repairs. To a great extent openly subsidized hand pump program has been a striking achievement. Through the program access to safe water expanded from under 10 for every penny to 31 for each penny. This accomplishment was a consequence of Non-Governmental Organizations, NGOs utilizing advances and pumps that require town level task and support (VLOM).

In country like Ghana the variables in charge of the non-working of boreholes extend from outrageous low yields, powerlessness to raise assets to get extra parts, to absence of access to save parts. To maintain access to consumable water, access to save parts should be progressed. Old hand pumps ought to be supplanted with present day ones to guarantee simple access to save parts if there should arise an occurrence of breakdowns. Group responsibility for is impacted by the simplicity of task and accessibility of extra parts for the innovation fused in the water frameworks (Fielmua 2011).

As per Gleitsmann (2005) in an investigation directed in Koro district of Mali, West Africa, supportability of different sorts of water supply foundation is needy upon how much the innovation utilized compares to the requirements of the neighborhood group and the group's capacity to keep up and repair it after some time. Considering the non-useful condition of most manual hand draws in Koro, it is clear that endeavors should be made to improve the circumstance. Gaining from past improvement extends, the most recent methodologies are tending to the issues of constrained accessibility of extra parts, nonattendance of prepared experts at the neighborhood level and the restricted part of ladies in the pump administration plot. These variables impact responsibility for ventures by the recipient group (Mwakila, 2008).

Stakeholder involvement and Performance of community water projects:

The partner is alluded to here as any individual who will eventually be making utilization of the aftereffect of the undertaking, either as a client outside the association or an office inside the association. The requirement for partner contribution has been observed to be progressively imperative in endeavoring to effectively execute a task. To be sure, Manley (1975) as cited by Njie, Fon and Awomodu (2008) found that how much partners are actually associated with the entire undertaking will cause incredible variety in their help for that task. Further, with regards to the counseling procedure, Pinto et al. (2003) see partner discussion as the primary stage in a program to actualize ventures.

The quality and openings are sure powers that ought to be abused to convey expected support of a group venture effectively. The shortcomings and dangers are impediments that can hamper extend administration and fruitful Performance. This is the phase at which the foundations are built up and offices developed. It is the phase which includes

International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social Sciences

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the payment of the biggest part of the undertaking stores. For instance, the acquirement of materials and hardware for building a water venture and the real development works. This stage guarantees tasks' exercises are legitimately executed and controlled (Rosario, 2000).

Partner association communicates the need of considering the requirements without bounds customers, or clients of the venture. It is, in this way, critical to decide if customers for the undertaking have been distinguished. Once the task director knows about the real customers, he/she is better ready to precisely decide whether their requirements are being met. Nothing executes extends speedier than giving groups something they didn't request and after that imagining they did (Cooke-Davies, and Arzymanow, 2003). This absence of partner inclusion causes a lot of hatred among the expected recipients and the tasks are viewed as something constrained upon them by engineers who just needed to try out something (Slevin et al., 2004).

Necessities should be worked out on the two sides in light of the fact that there's a cooperative connection amongst clients and engineers: the customer, which knows their requirements most need to plainly express their prerequisites and give criticism on each undertaking deliverable; and designers, who realize what should be done institute those partner needs need to ask the correct inquiries and not make any suspicions on what they think the partner needs. It's fundamental to comprehend that there's a tradeoff between what you need to achieve and what you're really ready to achieve. An excessively driven undertaking, whose objectives surpass capacity of the supporting association to convey opportune outcome, is the reason for venture disappointments.

The venture originators go to the acknowledgment, most of the way into advancement, that they overshot their capacity to convey what was guaranteed. At the point when this happens, basic undertaking choices are made with a "convey no matter what" mindset. They assumed that a lot of cash was at that point filled the task and trusted that it was past the point where it is possible to turn back. They pushed forward essentially to have a comment for constantly and cash that was contributed. Chulkov and Desai (2005) contended that with over aggressive targets, ventures are hurried through to meet a due date that originators never had any shot of meeting from the beginning. To aggravate the issue, key partner needs are some of the time dropped to suit an excessively forceful timetable. Thus, certainty of the expected recipients of these ventures is shaken and never recouped. Notwithstanding partner contribution at a prior stage in the undertaking usage process, it stays of extreme significance to decide if the customers for whom the venture has been started will acknowledge it.

Partner acknowledgment alludes to the last stage in venture cycle process, at which time a definitive viability of the undertaking is to be resolved (Pinto et al., 2003). Time and again venture chiefs wrongly believe that on the off chance that they handle alternate phases of the cycle procedure well, the partner (either inner or outer to the association) will acknowledge the subsequent undertaking. Truth be told, as a few scholars have appeared, partner acknowledgment is a phase in venture execution that must be overseen like some other. As an execution procedure Bhavesh (2006) talks about the significance of client investment in the beginning periods of framework advancement as a method for enhancing the probability of later acknowledgment. Bean and Radnor (2002) look at the utilization of "delegates" to go about as a contact between the creator, or usage group, and the venture's potential clients as a strategy to help in partner acknowledgment. As per

Wee (2000), conveying early measures of progress center around results and steady following of timetables and spending plans against targets are critical. Undertaking support duty is basic to drive agreement and to regulate the whole life cycle of administration (Rosario, 2000). Somebody ought to be put in control and the task pioneer should "champion" the undertaking all through the association (Sumner, 1999). Falkowski et al., 1998, there ought to be an abnormal state official support, who has the ability to set objectives and legitimize change. Sumner (1999), states that an activities pioneer ought to be in control, so there is the venture point of view. The pioneer should persistently endeavor to determine clashes and oversee protection. Undertaking execution regularly constitutes the most imperative stage in venture improvement (Wayne and Wittig, 2002).

Contingent upon how it is dealt with, the task in this manner adds to the monetary advancement. Venture achievement is the foremost means through which government and private segment meet with a specific end goal to center on formative needs, for example, the arrangement of physical foundation and the supply of basic wellbeing offices (Rege, 1999). Since the organization of the task execution framework to seek after these formative objectives, it in this way involves

administrative exercise of huge circumspection. Venture execution is regularly to a great degree dubious topic. This is particularly the situation where "the capacity to practice watchfulness in the honor of government contracts has been a wellspring of esteemed political support" and acquirement has been "a methods for the unlawful exchange of assets from legislative duty to private hands", (Rege, 1999).

Another vital quality of undertaking Performance is that the purported advancement accomplices who back a significant piece of it as a major aspect of either respective or multilateral improvement. However, a critical extent of it stays fixing to the various conditions from the gatherings concerned, driving numerous analysts to address whether there are the genuine recipients of improvement help (Graham, 1997). Carley (2006) contends that the structure of neighborhood open private organizations energizes partner cooperation as an essential achievement factor for venture arranging. This kind of cooperation diminishes "organization weariness" by coordinating covering arrangement plans for modernization and social incorporation. The accomplices require joint vision destinations, execution measures, asset needs and distinguishing pieces of proof, normal checking of targets and measures and streamlined process change.

Governance structures and Performance of community water projects:

It is broadly perceived that authoritative structure affects group water ventures (Brown, 2008; Andersen et al., 2009). Numerous examinations have been completed and a few measurements of administration structure have been researched, e.g. the hierarchical technique, frameworks, behavioral examples and procedures of an association, in this manner deciding the inside condition required administration of group water ventures to acknowledge effective Performance. (Lewis, 1995). Structure likewise speaks to a man's demeanors upcoming known skills, religious, class, instructive, gender orientation, age and different foundations and individuals' ability for learning and transmitting information (Turner and Simister, 2000, PMBOK, 2011).

Kuen et al (2008) in an investigation of basic variables impacting the task Performance among assembling organizations in Malaysia those three primary components decided accomplishment of an undertaking. These components were top administration bolster, clear undertaking mission and competency of the administration group. This was valid as without top Management bolster particularly with asset designation and plan of clear missions, the task may not be effectively actualized. An able group with the imperative capabilities in venture administration and with legitimate specialized aptitudes was likewise required for the accomplishment of the undertaking.

Administration structures incorporate applicable undertaking offices, specialists, and different partners in the task association. Execution of authoritative capacities is actualized by an undeniably expert, dynamic, and aggressive and recipient centered administration group. Litterer (1999) gives a theoretical system to connect association's administration hierarchical structure (design) to moral conduct, as reflected in item quality. Specifically, they contend that when quality is costly for clients to assess, as is obviously the case with the honesty of financial data administrators have impetuses to swindle. The relationship between inter county relatedness and the structure of representative remuneration has been the subject of past research.

The useful association is the traditional association and comprises of buying, HRM, generation, deals, back office, and so forth. In the event that an organization begins such a venture, this structure is unsatisfactory unless a few changes are presented. Workers from various offices are required to embrace extra extend errands, while the venture's administration is doled out to a man inside the useful association (Litterer, 1999). All venture exercises, including administration, speak to extra errands. The benefit of this arrangement is that nothing changes inside the current hierarchical structure by the presentation of such activities. The fundamental weakness is that colleagues dependably offer need to their typical or useful obligations. On account of an undertaking based association, the venture is allocated to a gathering of representatives who are composed inside another office (Litterer, 1999)

As per Litterer, 1999, the venture lattice structure is a mix of the previously mentioned structures. Each representative can do their customary exercises inside the business work and, in the meantime, be doled out to the task to direct some extraordinary venture exercises. The part is consequently subordinate referred to the line administrator (for their consistent work) and to the venture chief. The network structure is portrayed by the concurrent nearness of both undertaking and practical parts (Litterer, 1999). These segments are authoritatively autonomous, yet associated in the execution of ventures. This course of action licenses utilitarian parts to keep up a free presence and to seek after their

International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social Sciences

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consistent exercises, while giving the specific assets expected to the execution of tasks. When all is said in done, the masters remain for all time under the specialist of the line chiefs, however their administrations are loaned out to the undertakings on a transitory premise in accordance with venture needs (Litterer, 1999).

The practical parts in this manner wind up unified supplies of particular assets. The upsides of a grid association incorporate the more straightforward contact among various orders, the way that individuals can chip away at an assortment of issues, a solid specialized disciplines, the way that individuals can deal with an assortment of issues, a solid specialized base can be created, and significantly more time can be given to complex critical thinking, and shared expert and obligation (Kerzner, 2003). However, it has likewise a few shortcomings: a two-supervisor disorder and double detailing, administration co-task is required, the adjust of energy between the practical and undertaking association, and a contention of needs among various ventures (Dinsmore, 1993; Forsberg et al., 2005; Kerzner, 2003). The undertaking director has added up to obligation and responsibility for the venture's prosperity. The practical offices, then again, have the useful obligation to keep up specialized greatness in the task. Each utilitarian unit is going by a line chief whose prime duty is to guarantee that a brought together specialization is kept up and that all accessible data can be traded for each undertaking. Line directors should likewise keep their kin mindful of the most recent specialized advancements in the business (Kerzner, 2003).

Three sorts of the network association are connected practically speaking. A feeble framework has numerous qualities of a useful association with one essential distinction – an undertaking co-facilitator is characterized. One has little specialist (organizes distinctive offices), yet additionally less duties – line chiefs are in charge of undertaking execution and the inspiration of representatives. A solid framework has a significant number of the qualities of the task based association and can have full-time venture supervisors with extensive specialist and full-time venture regulatory staff. While an adjusted framework association perceives the requirement for a task director, it doesn't give the venture supervisor full specialist over the undertaking (PMBOK, 2004).

As per Rap (2004), two portions of an association are seen as its structured ways and its choice stream forms. Hierarchy sends transparency so the institution can accomplish its objectives, destinations and at last, and the central goal. The endeavors vision and objectives are the basic and particular transparency of best administration. Objectives at that point are subdivided into targets that are assigned to the following level of official administration. In actuality, a methodology characterizes both the organizations' course and best administration work. Choice stream forms, be that as it may, are the vehicles association use to incorporate outcomes into reasonable examples for creating, embedding and controlling basic leadership. Moreover, organization makes this circumstance considerably all the more difficult and can make the entire execution a catastrophe.

The most imperative issue is best and senior administration bolster (Kerzner, 2001; Tinnirello, 2001). The absence of best administration contribution is the essential test venture directors felt was very advantages to their consideration (Simonsen, 2007). Youthful and Jordan (2008) give an accompanying meaning of best administration bolster: Chief Executive officers and other key staff dedicate time to audit designs; monitor on comes about and encourage administration issues. The connection between venture administration and senior administration is similarly vital. A decent association with official administration, particularly the official support, incorporates these components (Kerzner, 2001).

As per Skarabot (1994), venture administration structure is best exemplified by the situation of the task administrator in the organization and the disposition of representatives to the undertaking. The venture administrator's power ought to rely upon the level of the task; the director of an undertaking with a high need ought to have comparative skills as line supervisors and ought to be paid as a chief. In any case, the casual part of a venture supervisor could be much more critical (Cleland, 1999). Hussen (2010) presumed that participatory administration and objective situated authority among others expanded task usage. In Kenya where group water ventures should be recognized by the neighborhood group, Members of Parliament were relied upon to lead this procedure by holding regional (locations) gatherings after like clockwork (Hussen, 2010). In any case, this never occurred as the MPs chose which ventures were to be actualized without the support of all partners.

International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social Sciences

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (407-427), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

Monitoring and evaluation and performance of community water projects:

As indicated by Lewis, (1971), practically speaking, the administration of these two frameworks is regularly observed to be very extraordinary, and thusly requires the improvement of unmistakable specialized abilities and the selection of discrete administration. The importance test of tasking the administration is to achieve the most part of the undertaking goals and destinations while respecting the unfair venture limitations. Commonplace important requirements are the Scope Timeline and Budget, and the supporting and more eager assessment is to improve the assignment and coordination of sources of info important to meet pre-characterized targets. For the execution of an undertaking, it is critical for the venture supervisor to develop a task organize (a sort of a guide) with a view to guaranteeing that task assignments happen in legitimate arrangement and on time. It causes the director to distinguish which errands in the venture are most basic to general extend execution (Lewis, 1971). The development of the task arranges expects first to form an Activities Duration List. This rundown should extend exercises for every action and include the time required for every movement

Usage is making sure that the venture exercises occur on time and inside expected expenses. Be that as it may, kicking the task off and propping it up requires first undertaking work force. Execution suggests dispensing work force assets to the fitting errands and exercises, rousing them to do well and compensating them for their activity (Martin, 2002). Despite their status, specific information experience and capabilities or some other factor, all task staff need to fill in as a firm group to achieve venture yields. What's more, that is a vital part of a venture supervisor (Martin, 2002).

Venture checking alludes to watching the exercises of the task. It is the way toward watching progress, asset usage and foreseeing deviations from arranged execution. Controlling then again is the way toward reacting to expected deviations from arranged task execution with the objective of upgrading the undertaking's ability to accomplish its goals. The goal of checking and control is to guarantee that asset inputs are utilized as effectively as conceivable to produce the most elevated quality yields. The reason for checking is guaranteeing opportune fulfillment of activities of which assets have been assigned in the plans.

Project Monitoring and controlling:

As indicated by Dennis (2007) scrutiny and scheming comprises the steps performed to observe the extend of implementation in regards to the objectives that possible issues that can be acknowledged in an suitable way and corrective shift can be done, when primary, to manage the implementation of the venture. The most important advantage is that venture implementation is monitored and predictable frequently to distinguish changes from the undertaking administration design. Checking and scheming Process Group Processes, Monitoring and calculating include: Measuring the constant venture training .Monitoring the undertaking determinants (budget, action, extent,) not in favor of the task management plan and the venture; execution standard (where we ought to be); Identify remedial activities to address issues.

In this phase, evaluators ought to center their focus on how successfully and speedily client problems and complains settled. During the duration of every development project, the exertion degree may transform. Transformation is a regular and anticipated part of the growth procedure. Transformation may be the result of significant draw round adjustments, contrasting position conditions, and needed material ease of access, short-term worker asked for changes, regarding structure and effects from outsiders, to offer a few examples. Earlier period implementing the modification in the ground, the alteration usually ought to be reported to point out what was really built. This is regarded as Change Management. Therefore the owner generally requires a previous documentation to show every progress or, every predominantly, any alteration with the intention of adjusting the unmistakable segments of the accomplished job. Documentation is prepared on the conformity information for the most part, however not actually constrained to, the plan illustrations. The last outcome of this action is the obsession that the big business conditions as-manufactured illustrations, or else the other fundamentally, "as fabricated." The necessity for giving them is a usual in progress contract (Albert, 2004).

Project control systems:

Project control is that component of a dependability that keeps it on the right track, in time and in expenditure arrangement. Undertaking control start ahead of schedule in the project with arranging and completing late in the task

with post-usage audit, having an exhaustive contribution of each progression simultaneously. Each project need to be evaluated for the suitable level of control required: a lot of control is excessively tedious, too little control is exceptionally unsafe. On the off chance that task control isn't actualized accurately, the cost to the business ought to be elucidated as far as mistakes, fixes, and extra review charges are concerned (Bjarne, 2007).

Project Control are required for fetched, likelihood, worth, correspondence, time, change and attainment. What more, reviewers have to consider is how vital the undertakings are to the financial articulations, how reliant the partners are on controls, and what number of controls exist. Examiners should audit the improvement procedure and methodology for how they are executed. The procedure of improvement and the nature of the last item may likewise be surveyed if necessary. A business may need the reviewing firm to be required all through the procedure to get issues earlier on with the goal that they can be settled all the more effortlessly. An auditor can fill in as a controls expert as a component of the advancement group or as an autonomous inspector as a feature of a review (Albert, 2004).

Role of Project managers in Project Control:

As indicated by Nokes, (2005), a task supervisor is an special skills in performing management tasks Venture supervisors can perform duties like to arrange , to implement, and finishing of any task, commonly identifying with growth, designing , figuring or transmitting and exchanging information .Frequent diverse fields in the generation, outline and administration ventures likewise have venture directors. A venture supervisor is someone accountable for accomplishing the articulated task targets. Important task of management duties incorporate creating a viable activity destinations, assembling the venture fundamentals, and dealing with the triple imperative for ventures, which is budget, timeline, and extension. An undertaking supervisor is frequently a customer agent and needs to decide and actualize the proper wants of the customer.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design:

As indicated by Kothari (2004) research design is the calculated structure inside which investigation is directed; it constitutes the outline for the accumulation, estimation and examination of information. The researcher utilized descriptive research design which comprised of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. As per (Mugenda and Mugenda,1999) graphic study, centers consideration around the plan of goals, outline of information gathering instruments, accumulation of information, handling and dissecting information and detailing discoveries. The researcher embraced descriptive research design which was consisting of both qualitative and quantitative approaches. A descriptive research design examines endeavors to get data that depicts existing phenomena. Descriptive research is an investigation that is intended to portray the members in a legitimate way. It is proposed to discover "what is," along these lines observational, and study methods are regularly used to gather enlightening information from the subjects (Borg and Gall, 1989). Qualitative research is utilized to portray attributes of a populace or characteristics being considered.

The descriptive research gauged traits as far as quality, as in human conduct rationale and wants while the quantitative research bolstered information gathering and examination utilizing a quantum measure in a scale. Quantitative research depicts qualities of a marvel what exists watch, portray and record. This examination strategy was utilized on the grounds that the technique can possibly gave a considerable measure of data from a significant substantial sample of people. The expectation is regularly blend, which pulls together data in a procedure of gathering information to answer questions concerning the present status of the subjects in the investigation (Cooper and Schindler, 2008).

Target Population:

These are individuals to be studied (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). Target population refers to universe of the elements under study. In total there are 450 community water projects in Bomet East sub-county serving a total population of households who are registered by the Ministry of Water, Sewerage and Sanitation of **21,547** Bomet County (Bomet County, 2017). This population comprises of 9 locations as shown in table 3.1.

International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social Sciences

 Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (407-427), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com
Table 3.1: Households per Location

Location	Number of beneficiaries (registered under BOWASCO)
Cheboin	2,657
Chemamer	2,108
Kapkimolwo	2,851
Kembu	3,174
Kimuchul	1,454
Kiplabotwo	2,828
Kiprerres	1,849
Tegat	1,891
Merigi	2,735
Total	21,547

Source: (Bomet County, 2017)

Sample Size and Sampling Procedure:

Sampling refers to a process of selecting a certain number of individuals involved in the study. Sampling was conducted in a manner that the individuals represent a larger group or represent a group from which they are selected (Pinto and Slevin, 1999). In the current study, stratification and simple random sampling technique was used to obtain 2 Community water projects from each location which will yield 18 water projects. The sampling will target to pick a project from each sub - location. From these 18 water projects one project manager will be selected. To obtain the sample size of the households that benefit from the project, Morgan's table for sample size. According to Krejcie & Morgan (1970) sample size table, a sample of 398 was selected from a population of 21,547 household at 95% confidence interval.

Table 3.2: Sampling Frame

	Number of Households	Sample
Cheboin	2,657	46
Chemamer	2,108	36
Kapkimolwo	2,851	49
Kembu	3,174	55
Kimuchul	1,454	25
Kiplabotwo	2,828	49
Kiprerres	1,849	32
Tegat	1,891	32
Merigi	2,735	46
Project managers		18
Total	21,547	398

Method of Data collection:

This was utilized to get fundamental data from the service providers in the community water project. Questionnaire and interview schedule was used to investigate on factors influencing Performance to community projects in Bomet. The questionnaires comprised of both closed-ended and open-ended questions. A letter of introduction from the University of Nairobi was obtained from the Extra-Mural Center which was utilized in data collection. On acquisition of the permit, the researcher proceeded to the study area for appointments with the project beneficiaries and also the project managers. Since there were two instruments of data collection, the researcher started with questionnaires then proceeded to the interview schedules. The analyst then visited the sample population in their respective households on the date of arrangement and the project managers interviewed face to face. The researcher dropped the questionnaires to the respondents which took approximately 10 minutes to be filled and picked.

4. ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

Influence of Technical competence on performance in community water projects:

This section comprises mainly of level of training required for key personnel and various opinions on maintenance of the level of competence of key personnel involved in community water projects.

Table 4.1: level of training required for key personnel

Training level	Frequency	Percent (%)
Untrained	27	7.4
Certificate	111	30.3
Diploma	144	39.3
Undergraduate	84	22.9
Total	366	100.0

Source: Research data (2018)

Table 4.1 shows that diploma level of training constituted the highest number of key personnel. This is represented by 144 (39.3%). 111 (30.3%) consisted of certificate level. Undergraduates represented 84 (22.9%). Only 27 (7.4%) were untrained. It is clearly evident that most key personnel involved in community water projects are trained.

Correlation analysis

This part demonstrates a detailed analysis of measures of association using Spearman and Pearson’s rank correlations between technical competence and performance of community water projects. The summary is as illustrated by table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Spearman and Pearson’s Rank correlation10

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.386			.333
Nominal by Interval	Cramer's V	.193			.333
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.188	.085	2.074	.040^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.207	.088	2.293	.024^c
N of Valid Cases		366			

Source: Research data (2018)

As shown by table 4.2, the Pearson’s and Spearman’s correlation coefficients are 0.188 and 0.207 respectively which indicate positive relationship between technical competence and performance of community water projects. The corresponding p-values are 0.04 and 0.024. At 5% level of significance, it is shown that there is a significant relationship between technical competence and the performance of community water projects since $p=0.04 < 0.05$ and $p=0.024 < 0.05$. This implies that improvement in technical competence would likely lead to improvement in performance of community water projects.

Influence of stakeholders’ involvement on Performance in community water projects:

The statements shown by table 4.3 relate to influence of stakeholders’ involvement on performance in community water projects. The five options corresponding to these statements include; strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Table 4.3: Stakeholder participation in community water projects

Statement	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Stakeholders are frequently involved in community water projects decisions	81	22.1	174	47.5	54	14.8	21	5.7	36	9.8
Community members always participate in all phases of the community water projects	60	16.4	147	40.2	78	21.3	51	13.9	30	8.2
Community members have an influence in implementation of community water projects	81	22.1	135	36.9	66	18	51	13.9	33	9

Source: Research data (2018)

Table 4.3 shows that 22.1% strongly agreed that stakeholders are frequently involved in community water projects decisions. 47.5% agreed, 14.8% were neutral, 5.7% disagreed while 9.8% strongly disagreed. The highest value of 47.5% indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that stakeholders are frequently involved in community water projects decisions.

On participation of community members in all phases of community projects, 20% strongly agreed that community members always participate in all phases of the community water projects. 40.2% agreed, 21.3% were neutral, 13.9% disagreed while 8.2% strongly disagreed. The highest value of 40.2% indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that community members always participate in all phases of the community water projects.

On community members' influence of implementation of community water projects, 22.1% strongly agreed that community members have an influence in implementation of community water projects. 36.9% agreed, 18% were neutral, 13.9% disagreed while 9% strongly disagreed. The highest value of 36.9% showed that most of the respondents agreed that community members have an influence in implementation of community water projects.

Correlation analysis

This section provides a detailed summary of measures of association. The researcher wanted to find out the direction of the association and therefore obtained Cramer's V value as shown in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Cramer's V on Influence of stakeholders' involvement on Performance in Community water projects

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.447			.081
	Cramer's V	.224			.081
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.051	.098	.565	.573 ^c
	Spearman Correlation	.072	.097	.794	.429 ^c
N of Valid Cases		122			

Source: Research data (2018)

Table 4.4 indicates that there was a weak positive relationship between stakeholders' involvement and performance in community water projects. This is indicated by Cramer's V value of 0.224. The p-value (p=.081) which is slightly greater than 0.05, confirms that there is no significant relationship between stakeholders' involvement and performance in community water projects.

Governance influence on performance of community water projects:

The statements shown by table 4.5 relate to influence of stakeholders’ involvement on performance in community water projects. The five options corresponding to these statements include; strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Table 4.5: Governance structures in community water projects

Statement	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
The water project is managed by qualified technical staff	72	19.7	180	49.257	15.618	4.9	39	10.7		
There is a structured procedure for appointing the management committee	51	13.9	180	49.260	16.430	8.2	45	12.3		
The roles of the management committee members are clearly stated	81	22.1	156	42.669	18.930	8.2	30	8.2		

Source: Research data (2018)

As shown by table 4.5, 19.7% strongly agreed that the water project is managed by qualified technical staff. 49.2% agreed, 15.6% were neutral, 4.9% disagreed while 10.7% strongly disagreed. The highest value of 49.2% indicated that most respondents agreed that the water project is managed by qualified technical staff.

13.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is a structured procedure for appointing the management committee. 49.2% agreed, 16.4% were neutral, 8.2% disagreed whereas 12.3% strongly disagreed. The highest value of 49.2% indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that there is a structured procedure for appointing the management committee.

On roles of the management committee, 22.1% strongly agreed that the roles of the management committee members are clearly stated. 42.6% agreed, 18.9% were neutral, 8.2% disagreed and 8.2% also strongly disagreed. The highest value of 42.6% showed that most of the respondents agreed that the roles of the management committee members are clearly stated.

T-test Analysis:

This section provides a detailed summary of measures of association and comparison of means. The researcher wanted to find out the direction of the association and therefore obtained paired sample t-test as illustrated by tables 4.6 and 4.7.

Table 4.6: Paired samples Test

Pair	Paired Differences			T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
Governance Influence - Performance in community water projects	1.230	1.225	.111	11.086	365	.000 ^a

Source: Research data (2018)

Table 4.7: Sample correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair			
Governance Influence	366	.364	.000
Performance in community water projects			

Source: Research data (2018)

Discussion of the Results:

A two-tailed paired sample t-test at 5% level of significance as shown by table 4.6 indicates a strong significant relationship between governance and performance in community water projects ($p < 0.05$), i.e. $0.000 < 0.05$. We can therefore conclude that governance plays a key role in influencing the performance in community water projects. In addition, results from table 4.7 shows a positive relationship between governance and performance in community water projects. This is indicated by correlation coefficient of 0.364. Enhancement in governance structures would likely lead to enhancement of performance in community water projects.

Monitoring and evaluation influence on Performance of community water projects

The statements shown by table 4.8 relate to influence of monitoring and evaluation on performance in community water projects. The five options corresponding to these statements include; strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Table 4.8: Monitoring and evaluation practices in community water projects

Statement	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
The projects undertakes monitoring and evaluation	51	13.9	174	47.5	69	18.9	90	8.2	42	11.5
The project management committee regularly reviews M & E reports	45	12.3	132	36.1	114	31.1	72	9.8	39	10.7
Project M & E is involves projects implementers' at all levels	48	13.1	132	36.1	93	25.4	153	13.9	42	11.5

Source: Research data (2018)

As shown by table 4.8, 13.9% strongly agreed that the projects undertake monitoring and evaluation. 47.5% agreed, 18.9% were neutral, 8.2% disagreed while 11.5% strongly disagreed. The highest value of 47.5% indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that the projects undertakes monitoring and evaluation.

12.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that the project management committee regularly reviews M & E reports. 36.1% agreed, 31.1% were neutral, 9.8% disagreed whereas 10.7% strongly disagreed. The highest value of 36.1% showed that most respondents agreed that the project management committee regularly reviews M & E reports.

13.1% strongly agreed that project M & E is involves projects implementers at all levels. 36.1% agreed, 25.4% were neutral, 13.9% disagreed whereas 11.5% strongly disagreed. The highest value of 36.1% showed that most of the respondents agreed that the project M & E is involves projects implementers at all levels.

International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social Sciences

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (407-427), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

T-test Analysis:

This section provides a detailed summary of measures of association and comparison of means. The researcher wanted to find out the direction of the association and therefore obtained paired sample t-test as illustrated by tables 4.9 and 4.10.

Table 4.9: Paired samples Test

Pair	Paired Differences			T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
Monitoring and evaluation - Performance in community water projects	1.158	1.843	.168	6.887	365	.000 ^a

Source: Research data (2018)

Table 4.10: Sample correlations

Pair	N	Correlation	Sig.
Monitoring and evaluation - Performance in community water projects	366	0.318	.007

Source: Research data (2018)

Discussion of the Results:

A two-tailed paired sample t-test at 5% level of significance as shown by table 4.9 indicates a strong significant relationship between governance and performance in community water projects ($p < 0.05$), i.e. $0.000 < 0.05$. We can therefore conclude that monitoring and evaluation highly influences the performance in community water projects. In addition, results from table 4.10 shows a positive relationship between governance and performance in community water projects. This is indicated by correlation coefficient of 0.318. Enhancement of monitoring and evaluation strategies would likely lead to improvement of performance in community water projects

Table 4.11: Summary of Correlation analysis (2-tailed)

Performance in community water projects	Correlation coefficient Sig. (2-tailed)	Technical competence	Stakeholders involvement	Governance	Monitoring and evaluation
		0.188	0.224	0.364	0.318
		0.040	0.081	0.000	0.007
	N	366	366	366	366

Source: Research data (2018)

International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social Sciences

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (407-427), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

As presented in table the study revealed that three independent variables (Technical competence, Governance and Monitoring and evaluation) had a significant correlation with Performance in community water projects (p-values < 0.05). Results from table 4.11 show that governance had the highest correlation to Performance in community water projects at $r = 0.364$, followed by monitoring and evaluation at $r = 0.318$. Stakeholders involvement and technical competence registered correlation coefficients of $r = 0.224$ and $r = 0.188$, respectively.

Description of the dependent variable (Performance in community water projects):

This variable was evaluated by looking at the number of complaints received from clients and description of how such complaints are handled.

Table 4.12: Number of complaints

Number of complaints	Frequency	Percent (%)
Less than 5 times	150	41.0
5-9 times	96	26.2
10-14 times	69	18.9
15-20 times	51	13.9
Total	366	100.0

Source: Research data (2018)

Table 4.12 shows that 41% of the respondents stated that they received less than five complaints from clients in a month. 96 (26.2%) received 5-9 complaints. 69 (18.9%) received 10-14 complaints, whereas 51 (13.9%) received 15-20 complaints in a month. The highest value of 41% indicated that the majority of the respondents received less than 5 complaints from clients.

Table 4.13: Description of how complaints are handled

Description	Frequency	Percent (%)
Below average	96	26.2
Average	123	33.6
Good	126	34.4
Very good	21	5.7
Total	366	100.0

Source: Research data (2018)

As shown by table 4.13, 5.7% of the respondents stated that complain handling was very good. 126 (34.4%) stated that complaint handling was good. A considerable number, 123 (33.6%) indicated that complaint handling was average. However, 96 (26.2%) of the respondents reported complaint handling as below average. The highest value of 34.4% showed that most the respondents described how complaints are managed as good.

Hypothesis Testing:

This section provides a detailed analysis of the test of hypotheses as outlined by the study. To carry out the test of the hypotheses, a multiple regression was obtained. Dependent Variable: Performance in community water projects. Predictors: (Constant), Technical competence, Stakeholders involvement, Governance, Monitoring & evaluation

Table 4.14: Results of the Model statistics

Model	Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
(Constant)	1.796	.483		.000
Technical competence	.294	.123	.228	.018^a
Stakeholders involvement	.088	.090	.089	.029^a
Governance	.008	.096	.008	.931
Monitoring & evaluation	-.279	.091	-.285	.003^a

Source: Research data (2018)

Discussion of the results:

Table 4.14 indicates that technical competence is the most influencing factor when it comes to performance in community water projects (Beta value, $\beta=0.294$), followed by Stakeholders involvement with $\beta=0.088$, then governance and monitoring & evaluation with β -values of 0.008 and -0.279 correspondingly. The regression model yielded the following regression equation:

Regression equation:

$$Y = 1.796 + 0.294X_1 + 0.088X_2 + 0.008X_3 - 0.279X_4$$

Where;

- Y = Performance in community water projects
- X₁ = Technical competence
- X₂ = Stakeholders involvement
- X₃ = Governance
- X₄ = Monitoring and evaluation

Table 4.15 displays a summary of the regression model. It revealed that all the independent variables were significant at 5% level of significance (p-value<0.05).

Table 4.15: Hypothesis testing summary

Null hypothesis	Type of test	p-value	Conclusion
H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between the technical competences and Performance of regression community water projects.	Multiple regression	0.018	Reject the null hypothesis
H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between Multiple stakeholder involvements and Performance of regression community water projects	Multiple regression	0.029	Reject the null hypothesis
H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between Multiple government structures and Performance of regression community water projects	Multiple regression	0.931	Accept the null hypothesis
H₀₄: There is no significant relationship between Multiple monitoring and evaluation and Performance of regression community water projects.	Multiple regression	0.003	Reject the null hypothesis
Overall (ANOVA)	Multiple regression	0.008	Reject the null hypothesis

Source: Research data (2018)

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of the Findings:

The study shall be guided by the following objectives: To determine how technical competence influence Performance of community water projects. To examine how stakeholders' involvement influence Performance in community water projects. To establish how governance influence performance of community water projects and to examine how monitoring and evaluation influence Performance of community water projects.

The study seeks to find out if Technical competence has an Influence on performance in community water projects .The study looked at level of training required for key personnel as the main aspect of technical competence on performance in community water projects. It was established that the largest number of personnel were diploma holders, which represented 39.3%. Only 7.4% did not have any specialized training. It was found out that there was a significant relationship between technical competence and the performance of community water projects ($P=0.04$)

Evidence from literature shows that technical training in construction, operation and maintenance will teach selected individuals' practical skills and may create an understanding and the sense of responsibility for water facilities in the beneficiary community and this enhances community ownership of water projects (Fielmua 2011). Cheruiyot (2016) established that aspects of technical skills and internal controls were seen as improving performance of community water projects.

Influence of stakeholders' involvement on Performance of community water projects was the second objective. It was found that 47.5% of the respondents agreed that stakeholders are frequently involved in community water projects decisions. 40.2% agreed that community members always participate in all phases of the community water projects. 36.9% agreed that community members have an influence in implementation of community water projects.

Correlation analysis discovered a weak positive relationship between stakeholders' involvement and performance in community water projects ($r=0.224$, $p=0.081$) which confirmed insignificant relationship between stakeholders' involvement and performance in community water projects. These findings are doesn't coincide with the studies of Nkongo (2009), who found that stakeholder participation had a significant effect on the performance of community projects. Mwaura and Ngugi (2014) also found that community participation had a significant positive effect on the performance of community based organizations' projects in Kisii County

Participatory development is the most important approach towards enabling communities to help themselves and sustain efforts in development work. Communities are no longer seen as recipients of development programmes but rather they have become critical stakeholders who have an important role to play in the management of programmes and projects in their areas. Community stakeholders are community-based mechanisms that can help support and sustain a programme or project (Ongwen et al., 2014).

The third objective seeks to find out if Governance has an influence on performance of community water projects. Results show that majority of the respondents (49.2%) agreed that the water project is managed by qualified technical staff. 64.7% reported that the roles of the management committee members are clearly stated while 63.1% stated that there is a structured procedure for appointing the management committee. A two-tailed paired t-test indicated a strong significant relationship between governance and performance in community water projects. Further results showed a strong positive relationship between governance and performance in community water projects ($r=0.364$, $p<0.05$) which implied that enhancement in governance structures would likely lead to enhancement of performance in community water projects.

In their study of Community Based Organization (CBO) in Kisii County, Mwaura and Ngugi (2014) discovered that good governance and financial management practices had a significant positive influence on the performance of CBO projects. The researcher also sought to examine the extent to which the water projects meet the communities' needs. This question was importance because the ability to meet the needs of intended beneficiaries is also a critical performance indicator for any project.

The last objective seeks to find out if monitoring and evaluation influence on Performance of community water projects. It was established that most respondents, 47.5% agreed that the projects undertake monitoring and evaluation processes.

International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social Sciences

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (407-427), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

48.4% reported that the project management committee regularly reviews monitoring and evaluation reports. 36.1% agreed that project M & E involves projects implementers at all levels.

T-test results showed a strong significant relationship between governance and performance in community water projects ($p < 0.05$). Further results indicated a positive relationship between governance and performance in community water projects ($r = 0.318$, $p < 0.05$). Enhancement of monitoring and evaluation strategies would likely lead to improvement of performance in community water projects

These results are in agreement with observations made in other studies. Cheruiyot (2014) found that 93.3 % agree that Community Water Project implementers carry out monitoring and evaluation and 96% agree that regularly project managers regularly reviews monitoring and evaluation reports. She further states that a project manager should be competent in the science of project management and also have practical knowledge in some aspects of the work being performed on a project. A project manager should be both generalist and architect and should have a reasonably high level of technical competence in the science and blueprints of the project

Conclusion:

Findings have led to the conclusion that, among the four independent variables under investigation, technical competence is the factor that had the most influencing effect on the performance of community water projects in Bomet East sub-county. The regression test showed that, when combined, the four independent variables have a significant effect on the performance of community water projects. The findings show that qualifications and skills are the necessary tools of governance that are necessary to ensure a positive relation between governance and performance of community water projects. From community participation, it is necessary for project teams to involve the community in all aspects of the community water project. The data has shown that increased involvement of key stakeholders in the community water projects lead to better performance of the projects. It also shows that stakeholders' participation adds value to community water project by enhancing the projects budgeting processes, improving community members' problem-solving skills, as well as increasing community members' knowledge and technical skills in managing projects.

Recommendations:

In this section, recommendations needed for practice and policies making so as to ensure effective performance of community water projects are stipulated. They suggest that community water projects should increase the involvement of key stakeholders such as relevant government agencies, financial advisers, and other professionals in order to enhance the success of their projects. The study has shown that involving such stakeholders add value to the project by enhancing community members' skills and competencies in managing projects. Policy makers in various areas such as the ministry of water and county administration should also consider pursuing policies that promoted the active involvement of key stakeholders in community water projects.

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International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social Sciences

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (407-427), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

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