

Factors determining successful project implementation in non- governmental organizations: a case of Africa population and health research center, Kenya.

by

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DAYSTAR UNIVERSITY

APPROVAL

FACTORS DETERMINING SUCCESSFUL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION IN  
NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: A CASE OF AFRICA  
POPULATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER, KENYA.

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In accordance with Daystar University policies, this thesis is accepted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the master of Business Administration degree.

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## DECLARATION

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I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other  
college or university for academic credit.

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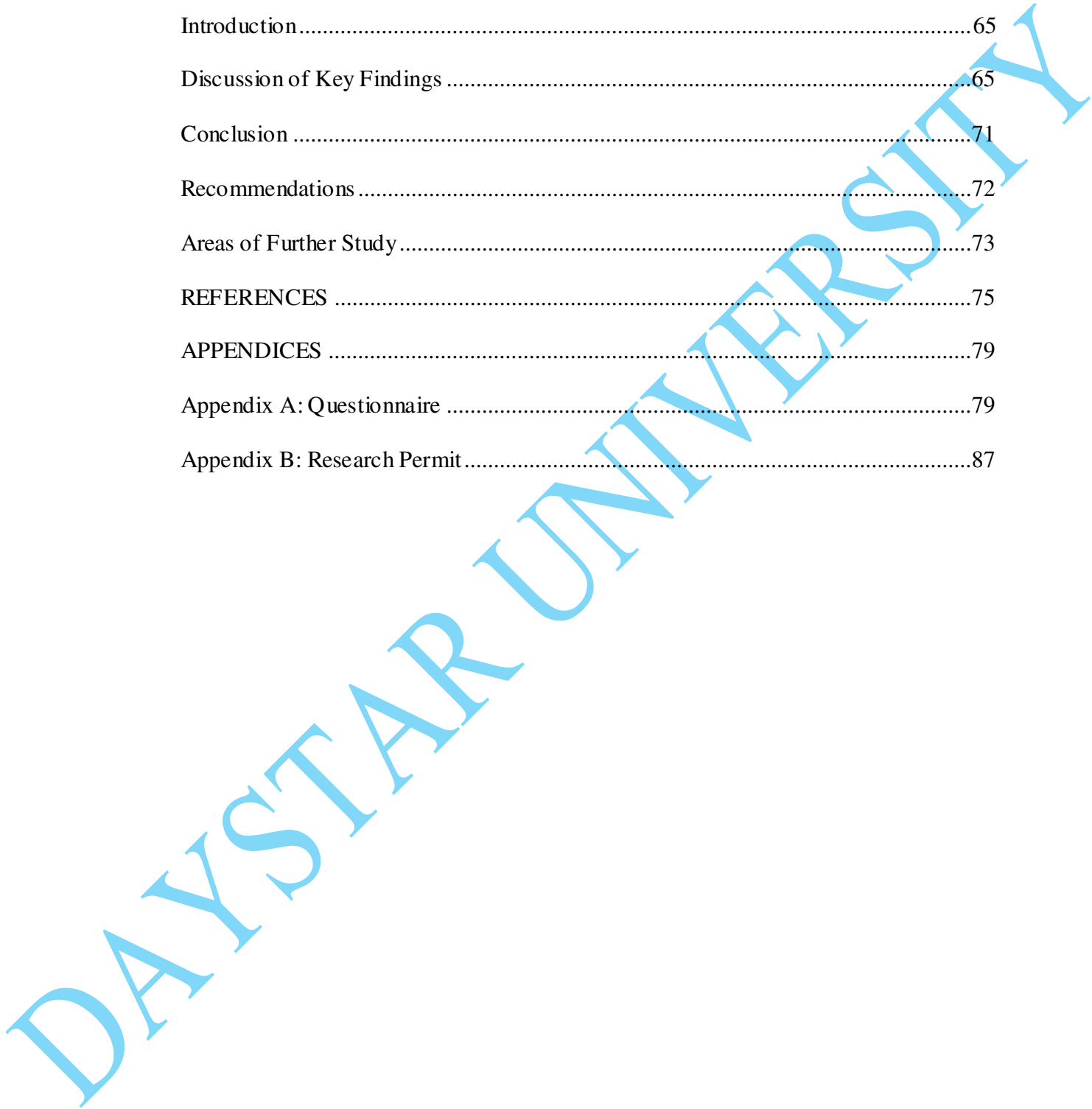
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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APHRC	African Population and Health Research Centre
CSF	Critical Success Factor
EAs	Enumeration Areas
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
SG	Standard Group
SQL	Structured Query Language
ST	Stakeholder Theory
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity Threats
TOC	Theory of Constraints
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

## ABSTRACT

As a result of the increased challenges faced in the day to day implementations of projects in different sectors of the economy, there has been a need to have proper organized project cycle management. Successful planning and execution of projects will lead to re-investments and investments by multinational corporations particularly in the health sector. According to the economic survey of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2006, the health sector contributes the highest value export which is estimated to 25.1 billion as of 2006. The purpose of this research was to assess the factors determining successful project implementation in non-Governmental organizations in the case of African Population and Health Research Kenya. The target population was 138 employees working in Nairobi. The sample size was 61 of the employees. The study used descriptive research design to describe and portray characteristics of the events. The study also used questionnaire as method of data collection. Quantitative data was analyzed by use of both descriptive and inferential statistics by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22. The results showed that managing of risk practice seemed to be usable more in well-



defined environments than in unpredictable environments hence could be deduced that APHRC was well-defined. However, managing risk relied on the recognition of actions having an impact on the goal of project as well as on the probability evaluation and the impact of these events. The study concluded that at APHRC there were success factors in project implementation. Leadership styles, staff training, management commitment, knowledge management and risk management were those factors. Regarding training, it can be deduced that APHRC staff underwent intensive training which helped to progress performance in their current roles to foster project success.