

INFLUENCE OF PROJECT PLANNING ON PERFORMANCE OF
ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT A CASE OF ZINDIRO-BIREMBO-
GASANZE ROAD PROJECT IN GASABO DISTRICT, RWANDA

Lucky

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the research and it begins with the background to the study and continues with its problem statement, purpose of the study, specific objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, the significance of the study and winds up with limitation of the study.

1.2 Background to the study

This study sought to investigate influence of project planning on performance of road construction projects within Gasabo District. Over the last few decades, maintenance and development of any infrastructure is being recognized as catalyst of sustainable economic growth and investment opportunity (Ali & Khamidi, Idrus, 2009). Both developed and developing countries are facing unprecedented fiscal problems, and are unable to devote the resources necessary to properly expand and maintain it (Othman, Zain & Hamdan, 2010). Construction projects takes place all over the world, it entails building works, water works civil works, Road works and many others. Every construction project has the following constraints; time, cost and quality. It is common to experience delays during construction projects. It is against this backdrop, governments and county governments are turning to effective planning process of these projects.

Construction industry is a prime indicator of economic activity as the industry, if used well, is often significant not only to stimulate growth but also to assist economic recoveries from recessions (Soon, 2015). Given the large capital amounts associated with construction projects, the performance in terms of delay and cost overruns are closely monitored, especially where tax payers' money is involved. Therefore, construction projects occupy an important place in any country 's economy. As a public sector, a substantial part of the autonomous investments arises therein. These investments pull and push along other investments in the private corporate and small and cottage industries sectors. The problem of project delay and cost overrun is of international concern.

Construction projects are now much more complex and difficult and the construction project team faces unprecedented challenges. The study of project success and critical success factors is means of understanding and thereby improving the effectiveness of construction projects.

However the concept of project success remains ambiguously defined in the mind of construction professionals. There is no industry-accepted or standardized definition of project success because the fact is that individual project teams find themselves in unique situations, implying that their definition of success will differ from that of another project team. Project success is a topic that is frequently discussed and yet rarely agreed upon (Chileshe, 2008). The construction industry is usually very large, complex, and different from other industries. The industry needs much investment and involves various types of stakeholders and participants. Construction projects usually need extended time, from one year to several years as per the set objectives. General contractors for construction projects have found that the projects are becoming bigger and bigger, while construction tasks have become more complicated and diversified. Therefore, during a long tenure, there can be many hindrances or barriers that may obstruct its smooth operation. In general, there are five types of construction: Residential building construction, Industrial construction, Commercial building construction, Institutional construction and Heavy civil construction. Each type of construction project requires a unique team to plan, design, construct and maintain the project.

Construction projects (CPs) are a mix of very complex processes that seldom go according to the implementation plan. Project implementation is the stage where all the planned activities are put into action, the project is produced and the performance capabilities are verified. A project is considered to be successfully implemented if it comes in on – schedule, comes in on budget, and achieves basically all the goals originally set for it and is accepted and used by the clients for whom it is intended (Mbaluku & Bwisa, 2013).

Reports on collapsed structures apportion the blame to lack of proper supervision and poor construction procedures. Despite the high quality of training of consultants in the construction industry in Kenya and regulation of the industry in major urban towns and counties, construction projects do not always meet key performance goals (Muguchu, 2012). This is manifested by myriad projects that have cost overruns, delayed completion period and poor quality, resulting to collapsed construction projects in various parts of the country.

In construction industry (CI), the basic goals of practitioners are to achieve timely completion of projects within stipulated budget and required quality as each delay of time in the completion of any project has direct impact on the cost of the project. In order to manage and control constructions projects, there are various procurement strategies being adopted. In Malaysia, traditional lump sum system, design and bankruptcy system and construction project management/contract management are commonly adopted in procurement strategies (Rashid, 2002). However, literature shows that in spite of adopting various management practices,

construction projects in many countries are still facing problem of delays which needs very serious attention. Construction industry is also facing the same problem of time overrun. To avoid this, first and most important step is to identify and understand the causes and determinants of cost overruns and delays in construction industry (Rashid, 2002).

The construction industry exerts significant influence on economic growth and development of many countries (Okon John & Itodo, 2013). The economic growth of Rwanda depends on the success of the construction industry, which is similar to the situation in all other countries (Younes, 2014). The main stakeholders in most construction firms are clients (developers), designers, supervision teams, and contractors (Osei, 2013). The client may assign a project manager consultant to manage the project and act as an owner representative (Osei, 2013), but in any case, construction project monitoring and control is a critical success factor for construction projects (Olawale & Sun, 2015).

1.3 Statement of the problem

Failure of project to be completed within the timeline is the main challenge in most developing countries. The performance problems of project (cost overrun, time delay, quality deficiency) are caused by either in selection, planning, execution or control phase of the project and other factors. However, according to Richard (2012) one of the main reasons of project failure in developing countries, Rwanda included, is lack of effective planning processes. Similarly, some of the planning processes are neglected in Rwanda projects, and the execution of the project is often started without developing project plan or poor project planning.

According to the Ministry of Infrastructure, in Rwanda the gap between demand and supply for construction projects continues to increase (MININFRA 2019). For the same source, at least 79% of the executed project fails to meet its objective. Public sector projects can be considered as a dynamic sector which is constantly facing uncertainties. Although some may argue that this is ineligible, it is important to note that physical and economic sale of projects today is such that it is driven under the platform of profit to the parent firm and of national interest by the degree of success defined within the iron triangle of cost, time, and scope (Flyvbjerg, 2009).

The recurrent problems of delay and cost overruns are widely prevalent in the public sector construction projects. Assaf (2009) found out that only 30% of construction projects were completed within the scheduled completion dates and that the average time and cost overrun was between 10% and 30%. The presence of cost overruns can be a reason for project failure.

This call for research on innovative, adaptive and dynamic project management approaches to construction projects from inception to successful completion.

The Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road project was launched in May 2018 but since it was launched, it was not finished in the timeline; rather issues of delays in material delivery, poor performance and other issues related to financial management were reported. However, no specific study was conducted to identify factors that influence its successful completion. It is in order to fill the gap related to the lack of knowledge in the performance of that project that this study was sought

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objectives

The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of Project planning on performance of road construction project in Gasabo District

1.4.2 Specific objectives

The study specifically seeks to handle the following:

1. To examine the influence of project time planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District.
2. To assess the influence of project cost planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District.
3. To determine the influence of project scope planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District.

1.5 Research questions

4. How do project time planning influence the performance of Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District?
5. How do project cost planning influence the performance of Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District?
6. How do project scope planning influence the performance of Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District?

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was limited in terms of time, contents and geographic scope.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

According to Kombo and Tromp (2003) literature review is an account of what has been published on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers. It is a critical look at the existing research that is significant to the work that the researcher will be carrying out. Therefore this chapter presents a review of literature related to influence of project planning on performance of road construction project.

2.1. Conceptual Review

This section takes and reviews into consideration key terms concerning the study.

2.2. Theoretical review

This is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study. The theoretical framework introduces and describes the theory that explains why the research problem under study exists and the relevance of each theory to this study.

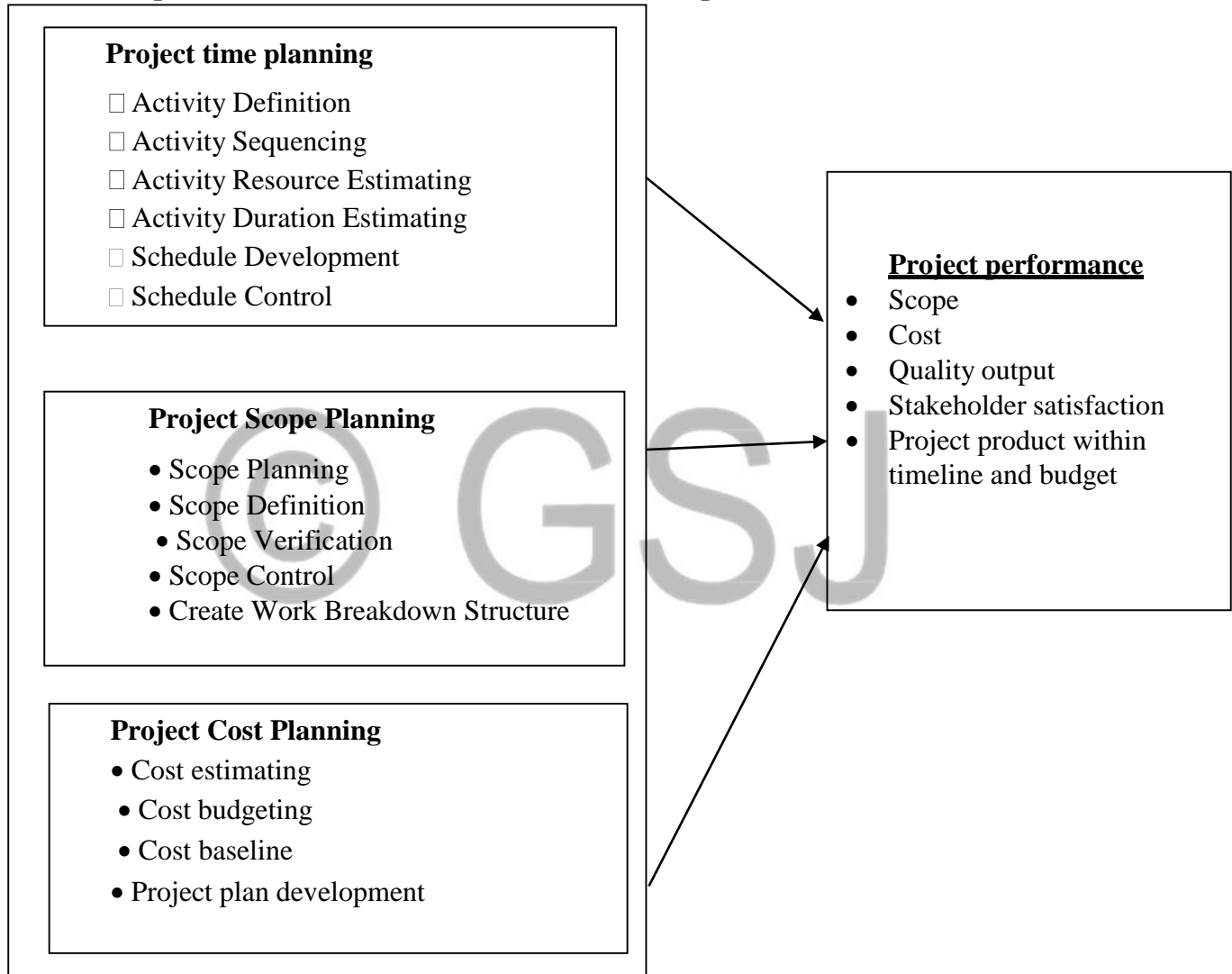
2.3. Empirical Review

This section describes other studies done previously with the same objective of the study

2.4. Conceptual framework

A conceptual frame work is an analytical tool with many variations and contexts. It is used to make conceptual distinctions and organize ideas. A strong conceptual framework captures something real; doing this in a way that is easy to remember and apply. Similarly, Economists use the conceptual framework of supply and demand to distinguish between the behavior and incentive systems of firms and consumers. Many conceptual frameworks presented through visual or graphical.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework
Independent variable



Source: Researcher (2023)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research design, area of study, target population, sample size selection and sampling design, data collection techniques, data analysis and criteria for interpretation of results.

3.2 Research Design

Gorard (2013) defines this as a blue print of the study that defines the study type used to collect and analyze data. It is the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research questions.

3.3 Population of the study

According to Grove, (1993) stated that targeted population as a collection of personalities which are eligible to participate in the enquiry (Grove,1993). The participants was 647 respondents including 12 project managers, 30 Project officer, 20 committee members and 18 Contractors and 567 Clients and all above participants was taken with the respect of research purpose .

3.4 Sample size and sampling techniques

Researcher used simple random sampling to select the project managers; simple random sampling was used to select Project officer in charge of projects and researcher used purposive sampling to select project beneficiaries. These sampling techniques was selected based on the experience, qualities, and awareness in all respondents to provide virtue information (Bernard, 2012). The choice of sample deserves attentive hints in withdrawing from entire group and to provide information that can scientifically be tested (Denscombe,2018). The number respondents were calculated by using the Yamane formula (2011). This formula involves in calculating the sample size from target population: when the population is 647, the possible sample size is 247 respondents.

3.5 Data Collection instruments

The section below discussed on Data Collection instruments including questionnaire and interview

3.6. Piloting of the Research Instrument

The researcher piloted the questionnaires prior to the main study for a group of 15 respondents; three for each of the clients, contractors, project managers, officers and committee members.

This intends to test the reliability and validity of the data intended to be collected. The result was satisfactory; therefore, the instruments was deemed to be reliable and was therefore deemed suitable for use in the study.

3.7 Data Analysis

Quantitative data was obtained from the closed ended questions and was coded to facilitate quantitative analysis. The coded data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics comprising of frequency tables. Data analysis done by use of SPSS 20.0.

3.8 Limitation of the study

Limited time due to the working hours in the work place and the distance factor to the construction projects offices to be visited. However this overcome by creating time during the weekends and at times travelling late in the evening for information.

Lack of adequate funds was a great drawback of the study in terms of meeting all the financial and logistical operations hence compromising a great deal the results of the study due to squeezing of the available resources to meet the research demands. To mitigate this, the researcher proposed to reduce the sample that gives representative information.

The time for the research is not enough. The procedures may be done in hurry so as to complete the study on time. Time constraint was therefore a great drawback as far as the research results would be concerned.

The spread of respondents identified in the sample presented access problems in terms of transport and communication.

3.9 Ethical considerations

According to the Social Research Association (2003) ethical guidelines enable researchers to make individual ethical judgments and decisions that comply with principles of research. The basic ethical principles are autonomy, beneficence, justice, informed consent, privacy, confidentiality and respect for persons. While research may well be intentioned, there is always a possibility that an interaction with the respondents may inadvertently cause psychological, financial or social harm. Singer (2008) notes that, in survey research, the breach of confidentiality and loss of privacy and the effect of such breaches are the most serious risk of harm to respondents. Such a breach may cause loss of employment, reputation, civil or criminal suits.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

This chapter presents, analyzes and interprets data gathered from primary sources. The chapter is divided into sections. In order to supplement the findings from the collected questionnaires, interview was also used. Two hundred forty seven (247) copies of the questionnaire were distributed, and all of them were filled and collected, indicating that none were missing. In order to make the work more scientific with statistical evidences, the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used in data analysis. Findings were presented in frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation order, followed by relationship; the researcher used correlation and regression tests to analyze the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

4.1. Profile of respondents

In social sciences research, respondents' personal characteristics play a very important role in expressing and responding to the problem. With this in mind, a set of personal characteristics, namely gender, age, education background, and working experience, were the profile of respondents considered during this research. This was done to provide a foundation for drawing conclusions about the role of project planning in improving project performance.

4.1.1 Gender of respondents

Gender is defined as the state of being male or female, which is usually used to refer to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones, but in this study, gender refers to both social and biological aspects.

Table 4.1: Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	144	58.3
Female	103	41.7
Total	247	100.0

Source: Researcher,2023

Table 4.2: Age of respondents

Age of respondents	Frequency	Percent
20-30 years	36	14.6
30-40 years	163	66.0
Above 40 years	48	19.4
Total	247	100.0

Source: Researcher, 2023

The findings in Table 4.2 show that 66.0% of respondents were aged between 20 and 30, followed by 19.4% of respondents aged above 40 and 14.6% of respondents were between 20 and 30 years old. Respondents with different range in ages helped the researcher to get different and enough views related to the study. For a case study like this, it is good to work with different people including youth for a better understanding of the subject matter.

4.1.3 Education background

Education background can mean a variety of things, but most commonly it refers to the extent of someone's formal education to date. Respondents' education level is an important variable because it allows us to analyze respondents' perceptions based on their level of education. People who are educated are more open and have the ability to analyze and interpret situations.

Table 4.3: Level of education and qualification

Education	Frequency	Percent
Primary school	74	30.0
TVET School	92	37.2
Diploma	46	18.6
Bachelor's Degree	31	12.6
Master's Degree	4	1.6
Total	247	100.0

Source: Researcher,2023

The researcher examined the respondents' educational levels. According to the results in Table 4.3, the percentage of respondents with primary school is 30.0%, 37.2% with TVET School, the percentage of respondents with a Diploma (A1) is 18.6%, Respondents 12.6% have a Bachelor's degree, and 1.6% have a Master's degree. This demonstrates that educated people dominate among respondents. The representation of a large number of interviewees with education background is beneficial for this research because interviewees have a level of knowledge that can facilitate learning and experience sharing in this study.

4.1.4 Working experience

Working experience is simply defined as any experience gained while working in a particular field or occupation. Employees in many organizations do not have the same working experience.

Table 4.4: Experience worked with this project

Experience	Frequency	Percent
Below 1 year	28	11.3
1-2 years	60	24.3
3 years and above	159	64.4
Total	247	100.0

Source: Researcher,2023

The differences in respondents' working experiences are explained in table 4.4. The majority 64.4% of respondents have been working with the project in the period between 3 years and above. They are followed by a sizable 24.3% of respondents with experience between 1 and 2 years while 11.4% represents those who worked with the project in below 1 year. Based on the statistics provided, the researcher concluded that respondents have relevant working experience with construction projects so that they can provide relevant information related to the study.

4.2. Descriptive statistics

The following section discusses the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of related findings. The answers to Likert scale Strongly Disagree was at the bottom of the scale, followed by Disagree, Neutral, Agree, and Strongly Agree. The findings were reported in descriptive statistics using frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation.

4.2.1 The influence of project time planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District.

The first objective of the study was to examine the influence of project time planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District.

Table 4.5: Respondents views on influence of project time planning on the performance

Statements (n=247)	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	Standard d
The activity definition has a substantial impact on efficiency.	1 0.4%	14 5.7%	27 10.9%	153 61.9%	52 21.1%	3.97	0.76
The sequence in which activities are performed influences output.	0 0.0%	28 11.3%	15 6.1%	84 34.0%	120 48.6%	4.19	0.98
The effect of estimating activity resources on performance.	0 0.0%	39 15.8%	28 11.3%	67 27.1%	113 45.7%	4.02	1.09
The duration of an activity Performance has benefited from the capacity to estimate.	0 0.0%	29 11.7%	42 17.0%	62 25.1%	114 46.2%	4.05	1.04
Planning for the future will improve efficiency.	0 0.0%	14 5.7%	27 10.9%	49 19.8%	157 63.6%	4.41	0.89
Keeping everything on schedule helped the outcome.	1 0.4%	15 6.1%	77 31.2%	50 20.2%	104 42.1%	3.97	1.00

Source: Researcher,2023

4.2.2 The influence of project cost planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District.

The second objective of the study was to assess the influence of project cost planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District.

Table 4.6: Respondents’ views on influence of project cost planning on the performance

Statements (n=247)	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	Standard Standard
Project is well defined in terms of activities, task and work packages.	1 0.4%	29 11.7%	47 19.0%	77 31.2%	93 37.7%	3.93	1.03
There was adequate estimate of Cost for materials needed in order to attain the goal of the project.	2 0.8	14 5.7%	56 22.7%	55 22.3%	120 48.6%	4.12	1.00
Staff cost is well estimated so that the project team is motivated because of fair remuneration.	0 0.0%	22 8.9%	31 12.6%	107 43.3%	87 35.2%	4.04	0.91
There is adequate estimate of cost for tools used in order to achieve project goal.	1 0.4%	26 10.5%	37 15.0%	75 30.4%	108 43.7%	4.06	1.02
Procurement was effective so that all needed materials and tools are supplied on time to facilitate youth training.	0 0.0%	28 11.3%	44 17.8%	102 41.3%	73 29.6%	3.97	0.99
There is no delay in project activities because of any issue related to the cost of activities of the project.	1 0.4%	14 5.7%	51 20.6	117 47.4%	64 25.9%	3.89	0.95

Source: Researcher,2023

4.2.3 The influence of project scope planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District.

The second objective of the study was to determine the influence of project scope planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District.

Table 4.7: Respondents views on influence of project scope planning on the performance

Statements (n=247)	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	Standard deviation
Strategic goals were clearly defined and refined according to the needs of beneficiaries	0 0.0%	16 6.5%	41 16.6%	84 34.0%	106 42.9%	4.13	0.91
Major Deliverables were clearly defined according to the needs of beneficiaries	3 1.2%	0 0.0%	29 11.7%	51 20.6%	164 66.4%	4.51	0.79
Major Constraints that can hinder the project were identified early	1 0.4%	1 0.4%	30 12.1%	71 28.7%	144 58.3%	4.44	0.75
Activities of the project were clearly defined according to the needs of beneficiaries	0 0.0%	1 0.4%	0 0.0%	147 59.5%	99 40.1%	4.39	0.51
Services to be performed were essentially in defining scope of the project	2 0.8%	12 4.9%	28 11.3%	77 31.2%	128 51.8%	4.28	0.90
Scope planning made clear to stakeholders, seniors and team members	1 0.4%	26 10.5%	28 11.3%	47 19.0%	145 58.7%	4.25	1.0

Source: Researcher,2023

4.3 Inferential statistics

For this study, inferential statistics in research draws conclusions that cannot be derived from descriptive statistics.

Table 4.8: Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Project time planning	0.229	247	0.000	0.854	247	0.000
Project cost planning	0.200	247	0.000	0.871	247	0.000
Project scope planning	0.318	247	0.000	0.742	247	0.000
Project performance	0.185	247	0.000	0.808	247	0.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Source: Researcher, 2023

The findings in Table 4.8 show tests of normality using Kolmogorov-Smirnov^a and Shapiro-Wilk whereby p value was less than 0.5 for all variables. As researcher used Likert scale data for project time planning, project cost planning, project scope planning and project performance they were not normally distributed.

Table 4.9: Correlations matrix analysis

		Project time planning	Project cost planning	Project scope planning	Project performance
Project time planning	Pearson Correlation	1	0.927**	0.811**	0.813**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	247	247	247	247
Project cost planning	Pearson Correlation	0.927**	1	0.744**	0.815**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	247	247	247	247
Project scope planning	Pearson Correlation	0.811**	0.744**	1	0.655**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000		0.000
	N	247	247	247	247
Project performance	Pearson Correlation	0.813**	0.815**	0.655**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	247	247	247	247

Source: Researcher,2023

Table 4.10: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.829 ^a	0.687	0.683	1.40846

a. Predictors: (Constant), Project scope planning, Project cost planning, Project time planning

Source: Researcher, 2023

Table 4.10 showed the regression analysis results which indicate the effect of Project scope planning, Project cost planning and Project time planning on Project performance. The results as measured by R-square of 0.687 show that 68.7 % of total variation on performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District can be explained by project planning. Study conducted by Antvik and Sjöholm (2013) studied the impact of cost in project performance. The study found that estimation of cost should be stuck on the scope of the project, the work break down structure and linked to the plan of the project. The study also found that for the project to reach accurate estimation, the cost of individual activities must be estimated according to precise activity conditions.

Table 4.11: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1058.538	3	352.846	177.867	0.000 ^b
	Residual	482.053	243	1.984		
	Total	1540.591	246			

a. Dependent Variable: Project performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Project scope planning, Project cost planning, Project time planning

Source: Researcher, 2023

Table 4.12: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.272	2.059		1.104	0.271
	Project time planning	0.304	0.081	0.412	3.753	0.000
	Project cost planning	0.423	0.094	0.434	4.527	0.000
	Project scope planning	0.005	0.143	0.002	0.032	0.004

a. Dependent Variable: Project performance

Source: Researcher, 2023

The multiple-linear regression-analysis applied, the following formula used

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Where: Y = project performance

β_i ; $i=1,2,3$ = The coefficients representing predictors variables.

β_0 = The Y intercept

X_i ; $i=1, 2, 3$ } = Values-of the various independent (Covariates) variables

e = the error term which is assumed to be normally distributed with mean zero and constant variance, X_1 = project time planning, X_2 = project cost planning, X_3 = project scope planning .

Table 4.12 on regression equation shows that project performance always depended on a constant factor of 2.272 regardless of the existence of other determinants. The other variables explain that; every unit increase in project time planning increased performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District by a factor of 0.304. Every unit increase in project cost planning increased performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District by a factor of 0.423. Every unit increase in project scope planning increased performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District by a factor of 0.005.

It showed that project time planning ($p=0.000<0.05$), project cost planning ($p=0.000<0.05$) and project scope planning ($0.004<0.05$) are statistically significant to increase performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District. Hereby, researcher rejected the hypothesis (**H₀₁**) stated there is no significant influence of project time planning on the performance of the road construction project. The second hypothesis (**H₀₂**): There is no influence of project cost planning on the performance of the road construction projects was rejected. Also the researcher rejected the third hypotheses **H₀₃** There is no influence of project scope planning on the performance of the road construction projects.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with summary of research findings, conclusion and recommendations with suggestions for future research.

5.1 Summary

Both the summary of findings are formulated based on specific objectives of the study.

5.2. Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of Project planning on performance the road construction project performance in Gasabo District. The study specifically seeks to handle the following: to examine the influence of project time planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District, to assess the influence of project cost planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District and to determine the influence of project scope planning on the performance of the Zindiro-Birembo-Gasanze road construction projects in Gasabo District. The study used descriptive and correlational research design with a mixed quantitative and qualitative method. The participants was 647 respondents including 12 project managers, 30 Project officer, 20 committee members and 18 Contractors and 567 Clients and all above participants was taken with therespect of research purpose . The number respondents were calculated by using the Yamane formula. This formula involves in calculating the sample size from target population: when the population is 647, the possible sample size is 247 respondents. The section below discussed on Data Collection instruments including questionnaire

and interview. Quantitative data was obtained from the closed ended questions and was coded to facilitate quantitative analysis. The coded data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics comprising of frequency tables. Data analysis done by use of SPSS 20.0. all research objectives of the study were achieved and null hypothesis were rejected.

Thank you very much!!!!