

**DETERMINANTS OF SUSTAINABILITY OF HUMAN IMMUNO DEFICIENCY
VIRUS DONOR FUNDED PROJECTS IN KENYA :ACASE OF KIBERA SLUMS
NAIROBI COUNTY**

BY

KIRUI WINNIE

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signature Date

Kirui Winnie

Reg. No: L50/74741/2012

Supervisor: This Project Report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Signature Date

Mrs. Grace Gatundu

School of Continuing and Distance Education

University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

This Project is dedicated my parents Mr. & Mrs. Reuben Kirui for their never ending support.

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ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	: Antiretroviral Drug
CDC	: Centre for Disease Control
CRA	: Commission on Revenue Allocations
GoK	: Government of Kenya
GAVI	: Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KAIS	: Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey
KDHS	: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KNASP	: Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
NACC	: National AIDS Control Council
NASCOP	: National AIDS Control Council
NGOS	: Non-Governmental Organizations
PEPFAR	: United States Government Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
UNAIDS	: United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
USG	: United States Government

ABSTRACT

For Kenya to win the war against Human Immunodeficiency Virus it needs to focus on sustaining the projects initiated by donors in light of scarce resources attributed to both global recession and the high burden H.I.V and A.I.D.S has placed on the government. It is worth noting that H.I.V and A.I.D.S projects are largely dependent upon funding by donors and this necessitates the need for resource maximization to ensure sustainability of the project. Human Immuno Deficiency Virus remains a major challenge in Kibera and Centre for Disease Control estimates the rate of infection to be over 20% and its in this background of this that this research sought to focus on Determinants of sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus donor funded projects in Nairobi county ,Kenya: a case of Kibera slums. The research was guided by four objectives, to determine the influence of community participation on sustainability of H.I.V and A.I.D.S projects ,to examine the influence of monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of H.I.V and A.I.D.S projects, to establish the influence of institutional environment on sustainability of H.I.V. and A.I.D.S projects and to assess the influence of project resources on sustainability of H.I.V and A.I.D.S projects. Literature reviewed defines sustainability as the continuation of benefits after major assistance from a donor has been completed and this is accurately captures the main reason for engaging in this study and explore the concept of sustainability. The study used descriptive research design in collecting the data from respondents. The design was justified for this study because it enabled the researcher to get details by analyzing the objects of study by asking questions such as who, how, what, which and when. It also provided description of the situation, thus limiting the level of biasness in the collection of data and an eventual reduction of errors in interpreting the data collected .The study used Krejcie and Morgan table to determine the sample size from the donor funded projects operating in Kibera. Respondents for the study were drawn from the target population and consisted of a project managers, project coordinators, finance managers and project officers drawn from organizations dealing with H.IV and A.I.D.S, making it a total of ninety two (92). Quantitative data which was collected using closed ended questions in the questionnaires was cleaned and tabulated. The tabulated data was analyzed using correlation and regression with the aid of SPSS 21. The regression model was used to determine if there is a relationship between dependent and independent variables. Out of the 120 distributed questionnaires, 100 were returned. The found that sustainability can only be achieved when the community is fully involved in all aspects of the project, monitoring and evaluation can not be divorced from sustainable projects. There is need to scale up monitoring and evaluation to enhance evidence based programs. Organizations should embrace and support efforts to building strong monitoring and evaluation systems including availing resources needed. Projects can only thrive in a stable political environment and this is seen to be a major factor in sustainability because projects can only exist in areas where there are proper structures. On funding and sustainability, alternative sources of funding should be explored to ensure beneficiaries are not affected upon donor exist. The study recommended community involvement because projects initiated based on needs assessment have greater chances of succeeding. There is need for donor involvement in monitoring and evaluation to ensure every funded project has a clear sustainability plan not just on proposal level but in implementation. Projects linked to government priorities have greater chances of sustainability. Funding should be increased by both the national and county government to support sustainability efforts bearing in mind the devolved health function.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Globally, the remarkable worldwide support towards all inclusive access to HIV counteractive action and treatment has advanced into a motivation of shared duty and responsibility to end the AIDS scourge and accomplish widespread wellbeing scope. Kenya's economy has been rebased, making it a center pay nation. This will have suggestions on Kenya's necessities for partner financing, terms for products and drugs, existing and future financing assentions (KAIS, 2014/2015).

Kazakhstan's government is step by step substituting giver financing for HIV, and wellbeing all in all, with its own particular subsidizing, accordingly reacting to the diminishment of outside assets since it accomplished 'upper-center wage nation' status in 2006. This has been made conceivable by the nation's solid monetary development throughout the most recent decades permitting the nation to build its open use on wellbeing and HIV. Early move wanting to recognize and investigate residential financing choices and their usage practicality; great framework for observing local wellbeing and HIV financing (e.g. National Health Accounts); political duty and exchange, and inclusion of partners and common society; are basic for a smooth move to for subsidizing the HIV reaction as well as for accomplishing practical financing (UNAIDS, 2013).

Malawi, a low-wage nation with a critical HIV scourge, is vigorously subject to benefactor financing for a successful reaction and hence profoundly defenseless against giver withdrawal (UNAIDS, 2013) Malawi is at present assessing elective financing choices, to venture up extra household subsidizing. Albeit a few sources have been recognized, it is normal that outside financing will in any case be required to scale up the HIV reaction. The examination has created the vital mindfulness both at nation level and among givers of the dire need to fill the asset crevice and search for feasible financing arrangements. Additionally, the study has measured the degree to which Malawi will

have the capacity to back its own reaction furthermore the level of outside subsidizing that must be looked for from benefactors. This profitable confirmation will reinforce promotion to guarantee proceeded with giver engagement. The Namibia Sustainable Financing Study followed in November 2011, and around the same time Cabinet emphasized the requirement for the issue to be analyzed further. An advisory group, led by the Prime Minister and including the Ministers of Finance and Health, was entrusted with dealing with the move procedure. The Namibian reaction to the subsidizing hole has four key components – producing new wage from development, remolding the part of common society, transitioning spending from benefactors to government and making cost funds through more effective HIV administrations (UNAIDS, 2013).

Kenya's reaction to the developing HIV plague is to a great extent impacted by solid responsibility to benefiting quality information in a convenient way for powerful confirmation educated basic leadership. This supports the need to fortify M&E limit at all levels to produce and utilize confirm for basic leadership. This has now been further fortified by the Constitution that requires support of the general population in basic leadership; straightforwardness and responsibility among different components of good administration and stewardship. Checking and assessment of national multi-sectoral reaction to Human Immuno Deficiency Virus keeps on depending on an assortment of frameworks; information sources, normal, occasional accumulation and grouping frameworks, which are bolstered and kept up by different stakeholderst and making cost investment funds through more proficient HIV administrations (KAIS, 2014/2015).

Human Immuno Deficiency Virus has been recognized by the government as a challenge towards the achievement of vision 2030 and the millennium development goals. Under the social pillar of vision 2030, AIDS is listed as one of the preventable diseases that continue to impact negatively on the Kenyan population. For the county to realize vision 2030, it must have a clear sustainability plan to enhance the flow of benefits into the future. Kenya must not only increase its domestic funding but must also manage the funding more effectively (KAIS, 2014/2015)

The response to the HIV pandemic in Kenya has been outstanding with international organizations setting camp in Kenya with a special focus on Kibera where statistics from Centre for Disease Control estimates the rate of infection to be over 20%. Monitoring and evaluation, is especially imperative to maintainability since it permits a continuous audit of venture viability (Espinosa, 2000). The logical limits at the region level are feeble and should be reinforced to successfully address the vital information needs at that level. Region possession and acknowledgment of the significance of powerful and proficient M&E framework are yet to be built up Key fixing to screen calculates particularly identifying with supportability and to build up checkpoints at fitting interims amid and after venture usage; cases of markers to be observed would confirm that groups are keeping up a sufficient M/E subsidize or that an agreement stays in constrain for the supply of extra parts to territorial dissemination focuses in the venture zone. Such pointers must be built up ahead of schedule in the venture and utilized as a part of observing exercises to guarantee that activities are done when required and to the degree fundamental (Rudqvist & Woodford-Berger 1996).

Community participation plays a critical role not just in advancing the responsibility for pestilence, additionally in tending to the underlying drivers of helplessness to HIV, including skewed sexual orientation relations, unsafe social practices, inescapability of disgrace and separation and shared characteristic of brutality against Key Populations. A portion of the key difficulties confronting group and work environment based HIV programs incorporate feeble authority and administration structures which have a negative on basic leadership in regards to key territories of the venture, deficient monetary, human and material assets, absence of limit with respect to arranging and checking their projects, low quality information, and insufficiency (KAIS 2014/2015). For maintainability to be accomplished the components above must be tended to in light of the fact that they have an immediate bearing on HIV endeavors at the group level There is frail contribution of group pioneers in wellbeing intercessions that undermine group activation combined with powerless group association and cooperation in observing of assets committed to groups (KAIS,2014/2015).

With the fourth largest HIV epidemic globally also, a changing HIV financing scene, better approaches for resourcing must be distinguished. Roughly 68% of the national AIDS reaction is remotely subsidized. In spite of the fact that the administration portion towards the Human Immuno Deficiency Virus reaction has dramatically increased ascending from USD 57.49 million in 2006/7 to USD 153 million in 2012/13 (NACC, 2014), there remains a manageability challenge for the reaction. Therefore, the lessening of assets accessible for HIV programming call for more brilliant ventures of each shilling where it will have the best effect and in the most productive way (Schwartländer et al., 2011). Data from (NACC, UNAIDS and OPM, 2012) demonstrates that Kenya could accomplish twice as much yield with a similar measure of assets. Therefore, the monetary space for HIV could be extended by enhancing the productivity of HIV projects and add to budgetary maintainability (UNAIDS, 2012).

With regards to contracting assets, there is expanded call for responsibility for HIV reaction by the nation. Nation responsibility for HIV reaction has been recognized as including: a solid political engagement and comprehensive initiative; full engagement of common society, groups and individuals living with HIV; astounding vital data; hearty national vital arrangements with brilliant speculation choices; solid organization with a common duty and shared responsibility; compelling co-appointment, limit improvement and incorporation of HIV into wellbeing and nation advancement systems (KAIS 2014/2015)

In spite of the presence of a comprehensive national partner co-appointment and cooperation structure, the coordination components built up particularly at the decentralized levels needed collaboration as far as administration conveyance and responsibility for results. The administration and authority scene for HIV and insufficient nation proprietorship, group investment, partner engagement, facilitated improvement accomplice bolster and powerless initiative limit particularly at the decentralized levels. Helps in Kenya has additionally been portrayed by difficulties of lacking nation proprietorship, group investment, partner engagement, composed advancement

accomplice bolster and feeble authority limit particularly at the decentralized levels (KAIS 2014/2015).

1.2 Statement of the problem

With new infections still being recorded, sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus projects and the benefits they deliver remains one of the overriding concerns of the health sector (Gilliam, Barrington, Davis, Lascon, Uhl & Phoenix, 2003). The government of Kenya spent an estimate of 5.75 billion in the year 2009/10, 7.10 billion in 2010/2011 and 8.18 billion in 2011/2012 and this shows an increase in expenditure necessitating a sustainability plan to maximize benefits. Despite ever increasing attempts to tackle the problem of sustainability, many still fail to maintain the flow of expected benefits over their intended lifetimes (Gelmon, Kenya & Oguya, 2009). The response to the HIV pandemic in Kenya has been outstanding with international organizations setting camp in Kenya with a special focus on Kibera and this has led to formation of and self help groups to tackle this. With the increase in the number, most of who rely on foreign, it's important to explore the concept of sustainability and ensure these continue to operate in the event of dwindling donor funds. There has been a deliberate increase of resources both by the government and donors but without a clear sustainability plan with the majority of the funding going towards treatment needs of the population but without a clear plan on how we shall sustain the flow of the current benefits into the future. Human Immuno Deficiency Virus remains one of the widely researched topics and this research is aimed at complimenting earlier research topics by providing a vital look into sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus projects. Therefore the research study sought to examine the determinants of sustainability of H.I.V. and A.I.D.S Projects in Nairobi Kenya, a case of Kibera slums.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish Determinants of Sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus donor funded Projects in Kenya: A case of Kibera slums, Nairobi County

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives include:

- i) To determine the influence of community participation on sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus in donor funded projects in Kibera slums
- ii) To examine the influence of monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus in donor funded projects in Kibera slums
- iii) To establish the influence of institutional environment on sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus in donor funded projects in Kibera slums
- iv) To assess the influence of project resources on sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus donor funded projects in Kibera slums

1.5 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

- i) How does community participation influence sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus donor funded projects in Kibera slums?
- ii) Does monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus donor funded projects in Kibera slums?
- iii) Does institutional environment influence sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus donor funded projects in Kibera slums?
- iv) How do project resources influence monitoring and evaluation influence on Human Immuno Deficiency Virus donor funded projects in Kibera slums?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The research study will be significant to Human Immuno Deficiency Virus project managers and staff as they will be able to appreciate and understand the factors that determine Human Immuno Deficiency Virus project sustainability and seek remedies for the negative factors while enhancing the positive ones in order to ensure the sustainability of the project. The findings of the study will be significant to project beneficiaries of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus projects in the country as it will improve their understanding of the factors that affect sustainability of these projects.

The study will be of significance to Human Immuno Deficiency Virus project donors and sponsors who are entitled to know if the project is running as initially planned and the project strengths and weaknesses, factors affecting project implementation and be able to learn so as to improve future project planning and implementation with a view to making them sustainable. The study will be able to enhance government policy makers' knowledge and understanding on the factors that affect Human Immuno Deficiency Virus projects sustainability and enhance their understanding and appreciation of the importance of learning from past experience, present and future interventions in project planning and allocating resources, with the view of making the Human Immuno Deficiency Virus projects sustainable.

The study hopes to provide new knowledge to students on possible areas for further studies. It also hopes to provide the background information to research organizations. The study will also facilitate individual researchers to identify gaps in the current research in this area.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

There were a few respondents who were unwilling to give full data to dread of being impugned by their administrators for giving out data that they consider confidential. The analyst guaranteed the respondents of the privacy of the data that they gave and looked for power from the administration to embrace examine.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study

Research studies in Human Immuno Deficiency Virus have been conducted over time in Nairobi County by various groups. The thematic area of this study is not new therefore it boosted data collection. The area of study also attracted the support of management in the organizations visited because they believe that sustainability is an area that can not be ignored as it has an effect on all of us. While this project is specific to Kibera slums in Nairobi County, and only a specific group was sampled, the results were generalized to the whole area.

1.9 Assumptions of the study

The research study assumed that all respondents will be available to provide the information during data collection. It also assumed that the methods and tools of data analysis were the appropriate ones and would be able to provide effective analysis of data hence give correct findings of the study.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms

Community Participation: Inclusion of numerous partners in the plan and execution of observing, systematizing and interpreting processes as a reason for joint choices about enhancing their joint exercises.

Project Resources: Refers to required input needed to deliver a task or objective

Monitoring and Evaluation: Systematic and routine accumulation of information from projects with the end goal of learning, interior and outer responsibility and of taking informed decisions

Project Sustainability: Capacity to maintain programme services at a level that will provide ongoing prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS interventions long after donors stop funding

Institutional Environment: These are elaborate rules and requirements which must be met for a project to produce the anticipated results and benefits

1.11 Organization of the Study

The study was organized into five chapters. Chapter one which is the introductory part, contained the background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, limitation of the study, assumptions, definition of significant terms and organization of the study. Chapter two dealt with literature review. Chapter three dealt with research methodology which focused on research design, target population, sampling procedure, research instruments in data collection, validity and reliability of the instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis techniques. Chapter four dealt with data analysis,

presentation and interpretation of results. Chapter five focused on detailed discussions, conclusions and recommendations. It entails a summary of the findings on community participation, monitoring and evaluation, Institutional environment and project resources

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, literature related to and consistent with the objectives of the study was reviewed. Important theoretical and practical problems are brought out as well as relevant literature on the aspects relating to the determinants of sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus donor funded projects in Nairobi county , Kenya: a case of Kibera slums

2.2 Project Sustainability

Sustainability can be characterized as the continuation of advantages after real help from a contributor has been finished. The emphasis is on supporting the stream of advantages into the future as opposed to on manageable projects or tasks (Gizachew, 2005). The idea of maintainable advantages does not really mean the continuation of patrons' support. supportability does not really imply that the exercises required to grow new structures be maintained yet rather that the new structures are suitable, possessed by the partners and upheld on a continuous premise with locally accessible assets. They will in this manner be kept up after real help from the support has been finished up to the time they are did not require anymore or applicable (World Bank, 2004).

The guidelines and strategies utilized by five key improvement accomplices were explored to distinguish lessons on money related manageability of projects particularly in the wellbeing division. These advancement accomplices included United States Government Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization (GAVI), World Bank and Department for International. These are the key lenders of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus all around and work towards accomplishment of supportability which has significantly been prevented by new diseases that keep on being recorded. PEPFAR is a United States of America (US) Government activity propelled in 2003 as a crisis reaction to the Human Immuno Deficiency Virus scourge to give bolster in 23 most influenced nations. In its first stage

2003-2008, the activity gave support to 2 million individuals, care to 10 million individuals and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV amid 16 million pregnancies. The US Government reauthorized subsidizing of PEPFAR in 2008 with an expanded order to advance a maintainable approach, portrayed by reinforced nation limit, possession, and authority. This approach speaks to a move from crisis to supportability of PEPFAR financed activities. The ramifications of the new order is that manageability turns into a focal concentration of the PEPFAR support to nations. PEPFAR characterizes maintainability as "supporting the accomplice government in developing its ability to lead, oversee and at last back its wellbeing framework with indigenous assets (counting common society), as opposed to outside assets, to the best degree conceivable" .This implies PEPFAR bolstered projects are relied upon to make moves to logically move from specifically actualizing projects and administrations to giving specialized help and support to construct government and nearby ability to arrange, supervise and oversee programs, convey quality administrations and eventually assume monetary liability (USAID,2013).

In the Caribbean Region, The PEPFAR Human Immuno Deficiency Virus Partnership Framework is a communitarian exertion of the USG, the Caribbean Community, The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica's Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The maintainability segment of the PF goes for enhancing the limit of Caribbean national governments and provincial associations to adequately lead, back, oversee and manage the conveyance of value HIV anticipation, care, treatment and bolster administrations at local, national and group over the long haul. Manageability is one of the objectives conceded to between the Caribbean national governments and the USG. This choice of maintainability as a need was as a consequence of particular proposal via Caribbean accomplices amid the structure advancement. The accomplices characterize supportability as the capacity of national governments and territorial accomplices to progressively expect full vital and monetary duty regarding their Human Immuno

Deficiency Virus reaction programs over the long haul (GAVI, Financial Sustainability Plan, 2004).

PEPFAR recognizes that each nation is at an alternate stage on the supportability continuum and consequently receives a nation particular way to deal with maintainability. In any case, there are likewise center standard rules for building up the maintainability get ready for PEPFAR which incorporate Crafting organization structures in a way that guarantees national reactions to Human Immuno Deficiency Virus are moving toward manageability while supporting or enhancing quality; supporting nation government to create ability to bolster every single pertinent segment of a multi-sectoral wellbeing framework; and proceeded with support to accomplice nations to successfully facilitate various wellsprings of money related and specialized help (USAID,2013).

Worldwide Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization characterizes money related manageability as takes after: Although independence is a definitive objective, in the closer term feasible financing is the capacity of a nation to assemble and effectively utilize local and supplementary outer assets on a solid premise to accomplish present and future target levels of vaccination execution as far as get to, use, quality, security and value. By embracing this definition, GAVI moves far from comparing budgetary supportability with independence in antibody obtainment and towards money related maintainability is a mutual concern and a common obligation of both government and their advancement accomplices, it requires coordinating financing of developing project destinations, it incorporates ideas for satisfactory and dependable monetary assets, centering on amount of assets as well as on how well subsidizes achieve the levels where they are required and it is identified with both activation and effective utilization of monetary assets (GAVI, Financial Sustainability Plan,2004)

Kenya has depended intensely on outer subsidizing for HIV for a long time. Giver reserves declined start of 2013 as a consequence of the worldwide money related emergency and new contributor needs. A critical financing hole rose and this may affect

the supportability of the contributor started ventures. As Kenya proceeds with its encouraging toward achieving center salary status, benefactor assets may decrease further, compounding this circumstance. Kenya has found a way to investigate and operationalize economical local subsidizing choices, including reserving 0.5% to 1% of customary government incomes to a HIV Trust Fund. Keeping in mind the end goal to handle the subsidizing crevice, Kenya has likewise settled a High Level Steering Committee for Sustainable HIV Financing. The Steering Committee is upheld by a specialized working gathering concentrated on the improvement of a National HIV Sustainable Financing Strategy, which has been creating recommendations for supportable local financing of the HIV reaction. The key proposition is the foundation of a HIV and Non-Communicable Diseases Trust Fund that would pool extra open and private assets (UNAIDS, 2013)

Right now, a large portion of the HIV/AIDS treatment in Kenya, particularly with antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), is supported through outer sources. This occurred as the first crisis reaction to the HIV/AIDS scourge unfurled, given the need to quickly give treatment to HIV-positive people with cutting edge phases of the illness to avoid mortality and dismalness. As the different institutional structures dealing with the reaction to the pestilence have developed in Kenya, expansive basing the financing component for HIV/AIDS treatment can be investigated, particularly incorporating these administrations into the general human services structures. This is required to lessen benefactor reliance, increment maintainability, and encourage more extraordinary nearby ownership Fund that would pool extra open and private assets (Technical Working Group on Sustainability, 2010).

The present proposition is for the portion of 0.5% to 1% of government customary incomes to the Trust Fund, which may upgrade its pay by extra creative money related methodologies, for example, an aircraft demand. In his study Karanja (2014) looked to survey the impact of administration practices on supportability of the young wage creating ventures in Kangema District, Murang'a County, Kenya. The study uncovered

that, sound money related administration, fitting preparing, initiative and successful checking and assessment impact the manageability of the young undertakings. Nonetheless, the study was not far reaching to incorporate other youth wage producing ventures in different areas, other than the factors were not sufficiently thorough. More than 199,100 individuals are living with HIV/AIDS in Nairobi County as indicated by a study that was discharged mid-2013, led by the Commission for Revenue Allocations in Kenya. The commission went for discovering the regions in Kenya that are most exceedingly terrible hit by HIV/AIDs with the goal that it could be figured into thought amid income allotment. Nairobi County finished this rundown with that enormous increment of the quantity of individuals living with Aids up from 13510 diseases in the year 2011. With rising number of new diseases, the bolster administrations accessible for people living with HIV/Aids are deficient. This calls for innovativeness and means of enhancing sustainability among the projects that have already been initiated that focus on people living with Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (CRA, 2013)

As the number of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus projects increases, both locally supported and other supported by big corporate, more exact data is required about what variables add to, or undermine, long haul manageability of activities. It is vital to take in more about this keeping in mind the end goal to guarantee that vast speculations are not squandered because of insufficient learning and poor usage of courses of action for the post extend (WHO, 2010).

A study by McKay and Sarakinsky (1995), noticed that, absence of training and abilities to run the activities is probably going to influence the members in ventures contrarily as they will commit errors and botches which may hamper the manageability of the undertakings. However every individual venture ought to characterize its own manageability system on a case-by-case premise. In the event that an individual program or venture is viewed as improbable to give manageable advantages inside a medium term arranging period then this ought to be unmistakably expressed in the outline arrange. Keeping up advantage streams after real outside subsidizing is finished expect that the

partners (government, group gatherings, or private area) will give a proper level of money related, specialized and administrative assets.

2.3 Community participation and Project sustainability

Westergaard (1986) characterized investment as aggregate endeavors to increment and practice control over assets and foundations with respect to gatherings and developments of those up to this point prohibited from control, this definition indicates a system for guaranteeing group support. Neighborhood interest is viewed as one of the answers for venture supportability. A participatory approach enhances the achievement of the venture as well as makes activities more productive and viable (McGee, 2002). Since the 1990s, multilateral offices, for example, the World Bank set more noteworthy accentuation on partner investment as an approach to guarantee supportability (Gonzales, 1998). It is currently viewed as a basic segment which could advance the odds of activities being maintainable through group limit building and strengthening (Korten, 1984; Botchway, 2001).

Community ownership is a basic element adding to the manageability of venture advantages. This ought to involve contribution of venture members at all phases of the cycle: plan, usage, and checking and assessment M&E. To build up a persevering voting demographic for advantage continuation, the particular venture benefits must address a perceived need of the objective populace. While numerous advancement programs incorporate participatory measures in venture configuration, programs that get reasonable results consider the dedication important and place it into practice with sound ideas, centered commitment, cautious checking, and proper versatile measures when vital. Monitoring and evaluation practices addresses the issue of the stakeholders consultation process, this supports the views of Lewis (2002) who noted that client consultation is the first stage in project implementation, stakeholders consultation expresses the necessity of taking into account the needs of the future stakeholder or users of the project. The identification of the stakeholders is critical to project implementation, management and

sustainability. Once the project manager is aware of the major stakeholder, he is better able to accurately determine if their needs are being met (Orwig, & Brennan, 2000).

According to Awiti (2007) stakeholder-based, participatory management approaches involved the intended users in decision-making. Poor participation of the beneficiaries of the project results in poor prioritization of projects and execution. Monitoring and evaluation enable projects to put in place mechanisms to deal with projects that may cut across project areas entailing shared benefits. This will enable the respective projects to avert duplication of functions. Effective projects utilize bottom-up planning to decide needs and afterward precisely reflect group needs in venture outline. Outlines with promising manageability comes about incorporate arrangements for groups to oversee both outer and interior assets, which thusly advances a more prominent feeling of possession. Investment in a more noteworthy sense along these lines, is the involvement of members of particular stakeholders in the project design, implementation, management and usage (Huff & Kline 1999).

The type of local participation necessary and appropriate for a particular project depends on such factors as the type of project .The presence or absence of viable organizations, and cultural and political attitudes toward participatory activities. In other times stakeholders are also required to participate in the monitoring and evaluation process. This ensures that stakeholders have the opportunity to make suggestion on the process and areas that they need to be monitored and where there are variances they make recommendations on the appropriate corrective measures (Orwig, & Brennan, 2000).

Stakeholder participation needs assessment, resource management and use of participatory methods all work together in project implementation and are an essential component of successful project implementation and eventual sustainability Stakeholders must be able to influence the decision and policy-making processes project design and plans. In essence monitoring and evaluation facilitates stakeholders participation in project implementation so that which results in feeling of ownership and

belonging among beneficiaries which in the long run ensures the success of a project (Knipe, van der Waldt, van Niekerk, Burger & Nell, 2002).

2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Sustainability

Monitoring and evaluation M&E alludes to the way toward acquiring information and utilizing it to make an evaluation that can enhance future choices and activities This is an on-going and last advancement handle and is especially critical to supportability since it permits a progressing audit of venture adequacy (Lewis, 2002).

Monitoring and evaluation focuses on: efficiency, effectiveness and effect of the venture. Proficiency educates administration whether the contribution to the work is suitable as far as the yield (USAID, 2006). This could be contribution to terms of cash, time, staff, and hardware. Viability is a measure of the degree to which an improvement projects or venture accomplishes the particular destinations it set. Affect tells administration regardless of whether what extend did had any kind of effect to the issue circumstance it was intended to address (Crawford and Bryce, 2003).Monitoring and assessment (M&E) of advancement exercises can give financing organizations, extend directors, and supporters with better means for gaining from past understanding, enhancing administration conveyance, arranging and dispensing assets, and exhibiting comes about as a major aspect of responsibility to key partners. The goal of M&E is to bolster administration at venture level by bringing suitable, organized data to basic leadership and administration forms so as to ensure that the project is sustainable (Guijt & Gaventa, 1998).

Monitoring and evaluation is especially imperative to supportability since it permits a progressing survey of venture adequacy (Espinosa, 2000). Key fixing to screen calculates particularly identifying with supportability and to build up checkpoints at fitting interims amid and after venture usage; cases of markers to be observed would confirm that groups are keeping up a sufficient M/E subsidize or that an agreement stays in compel for the supply of extra parts to provincial dispersion focuses in the venture zone. Such pointers

must be built up right on time in the venture and utilized as a part of checking exercises to guarantee that activities are completed when required and to the degree essential (Rudqvist & Woodford-Berger 1996).

Monitoring and evaluation ought to be done with the investment of the recipients, giving them the chance to settle on the criteria of accomplishment. Assessments ought to be utilized as an administration device to recognize any inadequacies and to set up a strategy to cure issues. At last, they control the venture toward the objective of manageability (Plastow & Pantuliano, 2001).

According to Vernooy (1999) the direct involvement of the neighborhood individuals and associations in checking and assessing their advancement is a stage in expanding their self improvement limit, as in meeting the venture reason. However many supporting associations don't build up an observing framework with capacities that manufacture the limit of venture accomplices and middle people from the neighborhood populace to reflect, break down and make a move; to expand responsibility to partners, beneficiaries, managers and donors (Chamoun, 2006).

The direct involvement of the local people and organizations in monitoring and evaluating their development as a step in increasing their self-help capacity, like in meeting the project purpose. It therefore set out to develop a monitoring system with four functions: to build the capacity of project partners and intermediaries from the local population to reflect, analyse and take action; to increase accountability to partners, beneficiaries, managers and donors; to derive lessons that can lead to corrective action by partners and to derive lessons to help the project improve its own implementation (Vernooy, 1999).The documentation of M&E of local institutions must deal mainly with management committees made up of members of a village or a seemingly homogenous group of resource users (Waters-Bayer, Ibrahim, Sheik & Badry, 1998).

The Monterrey Consensus in 2002, the 2005 Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness, and the resulting Accra Agenda for Action in 2008 all indicate the high need of improvement execution (Mouton Charline, 2010). In spite of the fact that M&E is an early field in Africa, the worldwide assentions advancing guide adequacy and responsibility together with the expanded significance for NGOs working in Africa to show comes about and the prerequisite of host governments in directing NGOs has prompted to the gratefulness and acknowledgment of the part of M&E in the advancement plan.

The mix of political progression and expanded donor funding of not-for-profits all through the 1990s started a dramatic increment in the quantity of NGOs working in many nations in Africa. In Kenya for instance, the evaluated number of NGOs enlisted with the administration developed from less than 500 in 1990 (Ndegwa, 1996) to about 3,200 in 2004 (National Council of NGOs, 2003). As a consequence of this development, governments in Africa got themselves progressively reliant on NGOs for the arrangement of key open administrations, however with couple of administrative or coordination instruments available to them to impact or manage the exercises of these associations (Barr *et al.*, 2005).

2.5 Institutional Environment and Project Sustainability

For sustainability to succeed in Kenya the environment should be conducive for organizations to operate autonomously within the existing structures. Institutional environment determines external factors which although are past the immediate control of venture supervisors, they extraordinarily impact whether advantages will be maintained (Clements and Gido, 2003). Such variables incorporate the strategy and lawful structure, bureaucratic culture and systems, social standards, and financial and political conditions (Ika, Diallo and Thuillier, 2012). Now and again, extend chiefs might have the capacity to impact their surroundings to make it more accommodating. In occasions where nature is less agreeable to change, extend configuration ought to recognize and oblige potential requirements. Political goodwill is a fundamental

condition for keeping up the stream of venture advantages. Institutional Environment is in this context comprehended as the capacity of people, associations and more extensive frameworks to play out their capacities adequately, effectively and economically (Ugwu & Kumaraswang, 2007).

There are three diagnostic levels on which limit improvement objectives might be monitored and evaluated: individual, hierarchical, and the empowering environment (Hosman, 2011). Some unmistakable components required in evaluation of institutional limit are: Individual level: HR; volume, quality and fitness. Hierarchical level: authoritative qualities and shortcomings. Empowering environment, social frameworks, administrative and legitimate situations. Setting may contrast broadly, and extra segments may must be included. In circumstances of contention and outrageous political unsteadiness, isolate evaluations might be required to distinguish particular dangers (IFAD, 2007).

The capacity and inspiration of the nation strategy and institutional structure to advance manageable results enormously affect extend achievement (Clever, 2001). Accomplishment happens in ventures with destinations connected to existing national arrangements and projects, government systems adapted towards destitution decrease and steady of participatory plan, and exercises mainstreamed into existing organizations. Deciding the qualities of existing town foundations and other group associations preceding execution helps a venture concentrate on the vital components of economical establishment building. Surveying the limit of organizations to manage a dynamically expanding offer of intermittent expenses amid venture execution, and incorporating this money related arrangement in venture configuration, advances monetary supportability (Gizachew, 2005).

Institutional environment incorporates regard for structure, approach, and staff preparing. Institutional change should be elevated as useful to those influenced, so they will all the more promptly comprehend why they are required to change the way they lead their

business (Edwards 1988). A few lessons in regards to institutional improvement have been scholarly: Institutional improvement requires versatility and adaptability to adapt to spellbound interests, postponements, and dissatisfactions; most institutional change induces resistance, and it is useful for the change specialist to know ahead of time who has a stake in keeping up business as usual; it is critical not to go up against a lot without a moment's delay, and shrewd to begin with the minimum debilitating change. It is essential to work with all levels of the association, perceiving that adjustment in one section will have repercussions in others; Information is power in any association (Allen, 2004).

2.6 Project Resource and Project Sustainability

Project sustainability won't be delivered without sufficient assets—monetary, human and specialized to manage them (Alexia, 2006). Since advancement extends commonly give money related, and frequently human and specialized assets, benefits can't proceed with post extend unless assets have been exchanged to or can be procured by the suitable host-nation associations (Marais, 2011).

Assets can come specifically from recipients or from partners who have the motivating force to make assets accessible, for example, legislators, board individuals or different contributors (IFAD, 2007). Showcasing of venture advantages and victories to make these motivations is a key component which might be another need in a venture. Supportability assessment exercises ought to be custom-made to yield implementable alterations or augmentations to venture components which will reinforce any or these variables (Hosman, 2011).

Finance is a real resource in project, without which it can't work thus the asset ought to be given the consideration it merits if the tasks need to survive (Ali and Bailur, 2007). In this way money related exercises ought to be gotten ready for, recorded, checked and controlled if the ventures must be maintainable (Chandra, 2007). Massie (2006) noticed that the interest for watchful venture arranging has made money related administration a

key movement in associations and tasks when all is said in done. Money related Management is the way toward dealing with the budgetary assets, including bookkeeping and monetary reporting, planning, gathering records of sales, hazard administration, and protection for a business. Back director has not just to arrange, acquire and use the assets yet he additionally needs to practice control over finances (Chandra, 2007).

Indeed, the most critical resource for project sustainability is financing cost which requires consistent monitoring and evaluation to stem misuse of funds through misappropriation and corruption (WaterAid, 2009). This is even more important as the acquisition cost of finance is high compared to other project resources. Capital expenses are equipment, work, and material expenses connected with initial project exercises, including any development action. Intermittent expenses are those connected with operation, upkeep, repair, and substitution of framework parts, and any progressing instruction or group augmentation exercises identified with the project (Marais, 2011).

As indicated by Madison (2009), budgetary arranging includes setting destinations, surveying resources and assets, evaluating future money related needs and making arrangement to accomplish fiscal objectives. He kept on proposing that, one orderly approach for accomplishing compelling administration execution is monetary arranging, planning and that maintainability of any venture lies in successful budgetary administration ideal from the usage stage to post usage stage. It is vital to lay and plan our financial plan for the measure of cash got (Kiogora, 2009). Massie (2006), brings up that money related explanations contain important data that chiefs can use to examine past execution of a venture. Stoner et al (2007) noticed that money related proclamations are utilized to track the fiscal estimation of merchandise and ventures into and out of the association. This then requires the young venture supervisors to have a watchful budgetary administration methodology to ensure the supportability of these tasks.

The financing process, for example, rising and keeping up sufficient assets for venture offices and exercises, is obviously of basic significance to maintainability (Marais, 2011).

Lacking financing is a central point in poor upkeep which, thus, is regularly referred to as an explanation behind venture disappointment (Harvey and Reed, 2006). The dedication of assets, especially budgetary assets, by recipient groups is viewed as a critical marker of the normal estimation of the venture to these groups. Taken a toll recuperation adds to manageability not just through expanding assets accessible for maintaining and growing advantages, additionally by building up connections of responsibility for asset utilize (IFAD, 2007).

Financial questions are personally bound to numerous different elements, including setting and innovation. Decisions in regards to intercessions are, to some degree, subject to physical attributes inside the venture range. These decisions, thus, decide capital necessities and intermittent financing needs (World Bank, 2005). In-kind commitments can be profitable increases to a venture, however money is required for repetitive consumption. Recipient commitment to capital expenses, either work or cash, might be a noteworthy marker of framework manageability. Commitments are probably going to show an earnest yearning for the advantages which accumulate from water supply and sanitation mediations. Be that as it may, an eagerness to add to capital uses, in trade or out kind, does not of itself guarantee manageability (Harrin, 2007).

As indicated by the Project Management Institute (1996) managing viably with activities calls for sufficient HR, both in size and level of specialized complexity; unmistakably most ventures are obliged by little labor. Notwithstanding observing and assessment proposals in many examples with outside help, open doors for ability advancement for preparing in imperative particular aptitudes are painfully insufficient in most (Chamoun, 2006).

As indicated by the Project Management Institute (1996) managing viably with activities calls for sufficient HR, both in size and level of specialized complexity; unmistakably most ventures are obliged by little labor. Notwithstanding observing and assessment proposals in many examples with outside help, open doors for ability advancement for

preparing in imperative particular aptitudes are painfully insufficient in most (Westland, 2007).

Training offered ought to be of value and should coordinate with the venture necessities to guarantee powerful and proficient post-execution of the venture. Keeping in mind the end goal to expand odds of effectively maintainability of the venture, the chief and the colleagues should be prepared on the venture hazard appraisal and administration, raising support and venture assessment and observing (Hubbard and Bolles, 2007). By comprehending what prompt to venture disappointment, we stand a superior opportunity to prevent the pitfalls by being more proactive in our arranging. To balance the prior and guarantee achievement, the accompanying components ought to be put into thought; chance administration, extend control and sponsorship (Mulwa, 2007).

2.7 Theoretical Framework

Sustainability theory emphasizes links between environment society and economy as integral components that must work together in synergy to ensure current benefits in all spheres flow to the future. Dailyn, Herman et al (1994). This ties in with the study of this project because for benefits of current projects initiated to serve the generations in the future, all components have to work together and no one can work independently but they must all come together to enhance sustainability which is not a one off state but an ongoing process. The concept of sustainability was initially utilized in connection to characteristic assets and how they ought to be utilized. Numerous scholars feel that characteristic assets are limited and can't bolster the world's anticipated populace at current levels of asset usage and development. Sufficient investments have been made towards Human Immuno Deficiency Virus both in material and research. With changing trends globally regarding the disease, new priorities are emerging putting into strain steady flow of resources towards the epidemic. This has necessitated the need to have an action plan that ensues that the benefits we have achieved in continue both the current and future generations.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

In this section, the conceptual framework is presented in a schematic interpretation as shown in the figure below. The conceptual framework is therefore the set of broad ideas used to explain the relationship between the independent variables (factors) and the dependent variables (outcomes) as presented in figure 1

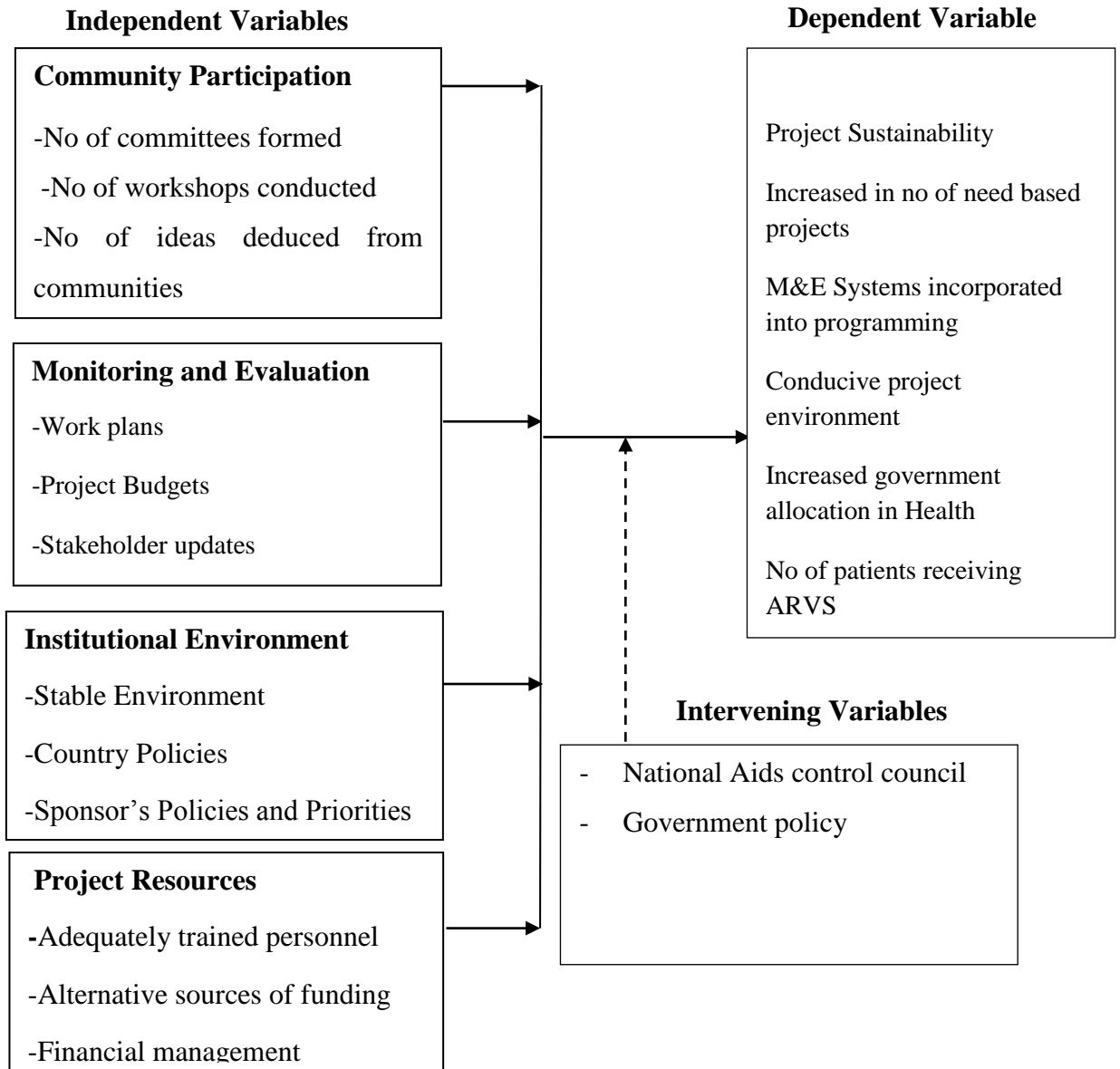


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

2.5 Knowledge Gap

There has been a notable increase in funds committed towards the fight against Human Immuno Deficiency Virus. Kenya has been a beneficiary of funding from various organizations in its effort towards winning the war against Human Immuno Deficiency Virus and due to increased funding assistance to Kenya, several Ngos have benefitted greatly from the funds streaming and have continued to increase in number.(Muchai,2014) did a study on the effectiveness of the control strategies used by Ngos in fighting the spread of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus in Kibera and this study focused only on how successful the strategies being implemented were in fighting the spread of the disease. (Phiri 2015) did a study that only focused on the effects of m&e on project performance, no other factors that are key in determining project success and eventual sustainability were done. There is a gap on sustainability of these donor funded projects because the concept of sustainability has not been clearly defined and exhaustively explored to put in measures to ensure it is achieved. This research sought to find out determinants of sustainability of donor funded projects: A case of Kibera slum, Nairobi County Kenya

2.6 Summary of Reviewed Literature

The war against Human Immuno Deficiency Virus can only be won when there is full responsibility regionally, nationally and communally to work toward sustainability. Kazakhstan's government is bit by bit substituting contributor subsidizing for HIV, and wellbeing when all is said in done, with its own particular financing, along these lines reacting to the diminishment of outer assets since it accomplished 'upper-center pay nation' status in 2006. This has been made conceivable by the nation's solid monetary development in the course of the most recent decades permitting the nation to expand its open use on wellbeing and HIV.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This part clarifies the system that was utilized as a part of the whole study. It takes a gander at study range, concentrate on configuration, target and study populace, examining procedures, explore instruments, information gathering, pilot test and information preparing and investigation.

3.2 Research Design

The study utilized an illustrative research plan as a part of gathering information from the respondents. Graphic plan depicts an exact profile of people, occasions, or record of the attributes, for instance conduct, assessments, capacities, convictions, and information of a specific individual, circumstance or gathering (Burns and Grove 2003). The distinct research configuration was favored on the grounds that it guaranteed finish depiction of the circumstance, ensuring that there is least predisposition in the accumulation of information (Kothari, 2003). This was found to be appropriate in this study because of the sensitive nature of the Human Immuno Deficiency Virus related research.

3.3 Target population

Target population refers to the entire group of individuals or objects from which the study seeks to generalize its findings (Cooper & Schindler, 2008). The target population was drawn from Kibera, Nairobi County comprising of project managers, Project Coordinators, Finance managers and Program Officers. The researcher identified 5 Ngos dealing specifically with Human Immuno Deficiency Virus services namely Carolina for Kibera, Amref, Kemri, Shofco and Tabitha. The study will focus on Ngos within Kibera due to budgetary and time constraints.

Table 3.1 Target Population

NGO Name	Project Managers	Project Coordinators	Finance Managers	Program Officers	Total
Carolina- Kibera	4	3	3	12	22
Amref	3	4	2	12	21
Tabitha	4	8	2	14	28
Kemri	3	4	3	13	23
Shofco	3	4	4	14	25
Total	17	23	14	66	120

The information above was provided by the Project managers drawn from the various organizations who provided the numbers required to ensure a project is successfully implemented. They were later verified by the Human Resources department in charge of recruiting.

3.4 Sampling technique and sample size

As indicated by Trochim (2005), Sampling is the way toward selecting units (individuals, associations) from a populace of intrigue so that by concentrating on the example we may decently sum up our outcomes back to the populace from which they were picked. The general goal of all sampling is to obtain a sample that is representative of the target population. The study used Krejcie and Morgan’s table (1970) to arrive at the sample size

3.4.1 Sample size

A sample is described as a proportion of the population that is under investigation by a research study (Mugenda &Mugenda, 2003).A researcher is allowed to use a sample when the target population for a study is too big and the researcher is limited in terms of resources

3.4.2 Sampling procedure

The study used stratified sampling procedure in sampling. The population was divided into separate groups called strata and a random sample was drawn from each group. It involves categorizing the members of the population into mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive groups. An independent random sample is then drawn from each group. The researcher divided the target population into various strata based on the Ngos they work in. The study used Krejcie and Morgan's table (1970) to arrive at the sample size

Table 3.2 Sampling procedure

NGO Name	Project Managers	Project Coordinators	Finance Managers	Program Officers	Total
Carolina-Kibera	1	2	3	10	16
Amref	1	2	2	12	17
Tabitha	2	3	2	10	18
Kemri	3	1	3	10	17
Shofco	3	1	2	14	20
Total	10	14	12	56	92

3.5 Research Instrument and data Collection

Data is anything given or admitted as a fact on which a research inference will be based, (Oso & Onen, 2009). A questionnaire is a research instrument that gathers data over a large sample Kombo and Tromp (2006).The researcher used questionnaire as the main data collection tool which was seen to that ensure reliability, credibility and quality of data which guaranteed credible findings that satisfied the objective of this study. The study followed deductive analytical process where conclusions were drawn based on the research data gathered through different questionnaires because this was found to provide anonymity to the respondents some of who were not comfortable with their identity being revealed and because it proved convenient to the participants who filled it at their time of convenience

3.5.1 Validity of Research Instrument

To achieve content validity, questionnaires consisted of questions on the variables. The Questionnaire was discussed with the supervisor before coming up with a final tool which was administered. Content validity according to Kothari (2004) is the extent to which a measuring instrument provides adequate coverage of the topic under study. Content validity ensured questions are derived from the variables and answered questions as intended by the researcher. The questions were well structured to avoid ambiguity.

3.5.2 Reliability of Research Instrument

The reliability of a research instrument concerns the extent to which the instrument yields the same results on repeated trials. The tendency toward consistency found in repeated measurements is referred to as reliability (Carmines&Zeller, 1979). A pilot study was undertaken in order to ascertain and detect any ambiguities, and questions that were irrelevant, not easily understood or poorly constructed. To enhance reliability of the instrument, a split-half reliability was conducted on 20 respondents in Kibera. This involved 10 respondents being administered with a questionnaire from one organization and another 10 from a different organization being issued with the same questionnaire. Using Rulon's Split-half method, the split were tested into two halves and created half test scores. The cronbach's coefficient alpha was used to measure the internal consistency. A construct composite reliability co-efficient of 0.6 and above for all the constructs is considered adequate. The acceptable reliability coefficient is 0.6 and above if the cronchbach alpha is below 0.6 the reliability of the questionnaire is considered too low and should be amended

Four constructs were studied to ascertain the extent to which data instrument was reliable in measuring the study constructs. Reliability tests were carried out on influence of community participation, monitoring and evaluation, Institutional environment and project resources on sustainability of HIV and AIDS donor funded projects. The findings of the pilot test showed that the constructs had a Cronbach's reliability alpha of

0.705. The pilot test showed that the scales measuring the objectives met the reliability criteria ($\alpha > 0.6$).

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

Data was chronologically arranged with respect to the questionnaire outline which ensured that the correct code was entered for the correct variable. Data cleaning and tabulation was done. The tabulated data was then analyzed using descriptive and regression statistics with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 21.0). Presentation of data is in form of Tables only where it provides successful interpretation of the findings. Descriptive data is provided in form of explanatory notes

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Permission was sought from project managers to undertake the research study and when it was granted, each participant received a questionnaire through use of a contact person previously identified. Each participant participated out of their own volition and were free to withdraw if they so wished at any point. The researcher also upheld anonymity by ensuring that the participants did not leave their identity. It was also agreed that the researcher will communicate the findings of the project to the management of participating organizations.

3.8 Operational Definition of Variables

The variables for the study were divided into independent variable consisting of: stakeholders participation measured by, knowledge of the project and involvement in project design and implementation ; strategic management capacity measured by skill levels and training opportunities, and project resources measured by availability of finance, human resources and technology and institutional environment measured by socio-cultural, economic, legal and political environment and dependent variable which consists of project sustainability, is measured by continued benefit, funding operational and maintenance and availability of necessary skills.

Table 3.3 Operational Definition of Variables

	Variables	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Data Collection Method	Analysis Tool
Community Participation	Independent	No of committees established No of workshops conducted No of ideas deduced from the community	Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal	Questionnaire Questionnaire Questionnaire	Frequency, Rank, Median
Monitoring and Evaluation	Independent	M&E plans Budgets Baseline surveys	Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal	Questionnaire Questionnaire Questionnaire	Frequency, Rank, Median
Institutional Environment	Independent	Stable political environment Sponsors policies and priorities Project design and structure	Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal	Questionnaire Questionnaire Questionnaire	Frequency, Rank, Median
Project Resources	Independent	Adequately trained personnel Alternative sources of funding Financial management	Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal	Questionnaire Questionnaire Questionnaire	Frequency, Rank, Median
Project Sustainability	Dependent	No of sustained need based projects No of people receiving HIV services Increased government allocations No of trainings held to sensitize the community	Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal	Questionnaire Questionnaire Questionnaire	Regression Analysis

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study findings which have been discussed in line with the objectives of the study and sub thematic areas as follows; questionnaire return rate, demographic characteristics highest level of education and role of the respondents in the project. Chapter four discusses themes from the objectives. The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics where frequencies, weighted mean and percentages guided the researcher to interpret the data. Analysis of the qualitative data from the interview guide was also conducted.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

In the research conducted 120 questionnaires were distributed 10 to project managers and this translated to 12 percent 14 to project coordinators which is 12 percent,12 questionnaires were issued to finance managers and this was 12 percent and finally 56 went to program officers resulting to 56 percent. A total of 92 questionnaires were responded to and it is out of these questionnaires responses that the presentation of the general information and analysis was done. The response rate was good and adequate. According to (Barbie 1995) a response rate of over 70% and above was satisfactory for data analysis. A return rate of 77% was realized which was sufficient to proceed with data analysis

4.3 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Demographic characteristics of the respondents were based on Gender, Age, Years of Experience, level of education and their position within the organization.

Table 4.1 Composition of respondent

	Frequency	Percentage
Project Managers	10	12
Project Coordinators	14	14
Finance Managers	12	12
Program Officers	56	56
Total	92	100

4.4 Gender of the Respondents

The study also sought to establish the gender representation in this area. The respondents were both male and female. Data pertaining gender was analyzed and presented in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Demographic Information

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	52	57
Female	40	43
Total	92	100

The results from the study as per the information above show that 57% of the respondents were male and 43% were female. This shows that the sector is dominated by men.

4.4.1 Distribution of respondents per level of education

The researcher used education level to determine the literacy levels of the respondents which were represented by the degree of their highest formal education. Education level was also used to determine the initial skills one has to be able to handle their specific duties as shown in Table 4.3

Table 4.3 Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
University	50	54
College	34	37
Secondary	8	9
Total	92	100

Table 4.3 shows the respondents as per the education level, Education levels provided were University, College and Secondary. The researcher sought to examine education level as an indication of the respondents' depth and understanding of the project environment and by extension factors that could greatly affect the success of the project. When this was analyzed, it was found that 54% were university graduates, with 37% of the respondents having attained college level education with 9% having attained secondary education. This is illustrated in table 4.3. From the analyzed data, we note that these are highly skilled people with theoretical and analytical skills which are essential in determining both sustainability and the ability to provide practical solutions that improve on the project quality. Education levels greatly influence sustainability because a project can be successfully run by the right candidate in terms of skills and qualification. Education level is also an indication of and ability to apply information, ideas theories and formulas to achieve goals and tasks. Education level was used to determine the initial skills one brings on board to perform a specific task.

4.4.2 Respondents Age and experience

The study also sought to find out the age of the respondents and number of years worked within the field of study. This was to ascertain their level of experience. It was established that 5% were below 25 years, 60% being in the age bracket of 25-35 and 35% Were aged 35 years and above. In terms of experience in this industry,9 % had been in this field for less than 5 years and this provides an opportunity for senior management to mentor the junior staff to ensure staff retention and enhance quality of services offered to the beneficiaries.15% had experience of between 6-10 years,20% had been in this field

between 11-15 years,20 % had worked in this field between 16-20 years with senior management having worked in this field for over 20 years and were the highest with 36%. Experience was also a factored in because this provides an opportunity for mentorship between the junior and senior staff.

4.4.3 Distribution of respondents as per the title

Distribution of respondents per their role in the organization .By gathering information based on the titles, this ensures the needed information is obtained.

Table 4.4 Respondents as per the Title

Title	Frequency	Percentage
Project Manager	10	11
Project Coordinator	14	15
Finance Managers	12	13
Project Officer	56	61
Total	92	100

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of the respondents as per their role in the organization.

Table 4.4 indicates that 11% of the respondents were project managers, 15 % were project coordinators with finance managers accounting for 13% and project officers were at 61%. Project running requires involvement of qualified and skilled people to ensure the objectives are fully achieved; work plan is implemented as per the schedule and resources. The decision makers make decisions on project operations that enhance or diminish sustainability efforts.

4.5 Analysis of Community participation and Project Sustainability

The study sought to find out the impact of community participation on project sustainability.

Table 4.5 Community Participation and Project Sustainability

Community Participation	N	Weighted Mean
1. Stakeholders have long-term commitment to project goals	92	3.00
2. Implementers adhere to their developed and approved work plans	92	2.02
3. Implementers establish community committees	92	2.28
4. Implementers ensure project facilities are well maintained	92	2.93
5. Do evidence based projects enhance sustainability	92	3.00
6. Local community participation in management and financial decisions enhances project sustainability	92	2.64
7. Regular updates among partners helps avoid duplication of services	92	2.31

Table 4.5 shows Community Participation and Project Sustainability

The researcher used a 5 point likert scale ranging between 5 (to a very large extent) to (1 to no extent at all) the respondents were to answer this by agreeing or disagreeing on the statements provided. Table 4.5 shows the responses regarding community participation.

On the effects of community participation and project sustainability, the opinions varied with most of the responses bordering towards neutral with a mean of 3. This implies that though community participation is an essential component, there is still little participation by communities. This was mostly attributed to lack of establishment of community committees as the respondents with a mean of 2.28 that there are no representatives drawn from the community. Lack of adherence to work plans is a challenge as is seen from the responses that though they exist, there is laxity in implementing activities as per the work plans. The respondents agree that evidenced based projects enhance sustainability and for evidenced based programs to be implemented wide consultations with the community have to be conducted. There is no involvement in financial matters within the

community. Respondents agree to a small extent with a mean of 2.64 that involvement is minimal and does not involve areas like finances which are under direct control of implementing agencies. While there are several agencies offering the same services, they agree to a small extent that regular updates among partners help avoid duplication of services therefore offering an opportunity to reach a wider group of people.

For sustainability to be realized, the community must assume a part and ought to be characterized by the general population themselves to speak to a progressing procedure of self-acknowledgment and strengthening. The people group must be brought into center through dynamic support Successful projects utilize base up wanting to decide needs and after that precisely reflect group needs in venture plan. Outlines with promising maintainability comes about incorporate arrangements for groups to oversee both outer and inner assets, which thusly advances a more prominent feeling of ownership.

Community participation is an important aspect and should be factored in at every stage of the project to ensure sustainability and maximize the contributions of the project to the target clients. Evidenced based programs are also seen as one of the contributing factors in project sustainability with the responses from the participants largely agreeing with this. The identification of the stakeholders is critical to project implementation, management and sustainability. Establishment of representatives and committees at the community level regular partner updates among organizations working in the same locality will enable the respective projects to avert duplication of functions. Designs with promising sustainability results include plans for communities to manage both external and internal resources, which in turn promotes a greater sense of ownership. Post test clubs should be given more focus because they provide a real time picture of the happenings in the community.

4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Sustainability

This intended to find out whether there is an understanding and appreciation of monitoring and evaluation in the overall impact of the project.

Table 4.6 shows the responses regarding monitoring and evaluation and sustainability

Table 4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Sustainability

Monitoring and Evaluation	N	Weighted Mean
1. There is a lack of professional and technical supervision which has led to poor project quality	92	3.02
2. There is low community participation in monitoring due to the inadequacy of data and general information	92	3.07
3. Poor monitoring has led to misuse of funds and fostered a sense of impunity amongst the perpetrators	92	2.89
4. Incorporating M&E in project design enhances sustainability	92	3.25
5. Since projects are spread across the country capacity to monitor and evaluate these projects are inadequate	92	2.75
6. There is minimal effort and goodwill to identify and develop local capacity to monitor and evaluate projects	92	2.56
7.Lack of awareness on M&E contributes to failure to incorporate during project design phase	92	2.27

Table 4.6 shows Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Sustainability

The researcher used a 5 point likert scale ranging between 5 (to a very large extent) to (1 to no extent at all) the respondents were to answer this by agreeing or disagreeing on the statements provided. On lack on professional and technical supervision the respondents responded with a mean of 3.02 that this has a great influence on sustainability because if there is no capacity for monitoring and evaluation lessons can never be learned and processes will not be improved because we have both measured actual results vs. the target to know hoe to bridge the gap. Low community participation during monitoring and evaluation was also viewed by the respondents as one of the factors affecting sustainability. This was agreed at a mean of 3.07 as being a determiner because lack of involvement implies that the community has no voice to say what is working for them and to give their views on the project status.

Lack of information also means the community is not brought up to date with the findings therefore leaving the community uninformed. Poor monitoring has led to misuse of funds therefore fostering a sense of impunity amongst the perpetrators. The respondents responded with a mean of 2.89 that means there are those who believe their organizations have put in stringent measures to enhance accountability while there are those who believe that lack of monitoring contributes to misuse of funds and this has a direct influence on sustainability. This was especially noticed among organizations that are not properly structured. Respondents agreed there is need to incorporate monitoring and evaluation as an integrated part of the program to ensure programs are implemented based on factual information and real time data which can only be obtained when proper M&E structures are put in place. Training has also been found to be an important aspect of building strong M&E systems because a totally new component is being introduced and this takes time and consistent trainings to adapt to changing technological systems. Training is the way toward getting learning and aptitudes by target bunches that empower them to work adequately and proficiently (Landale, 2006). Preparing likewise empowers the objective gatherings to procure new arrangement of qualities and demeanors towards the valuation for their innate yet undiscovered potential and fortify their self-assurance and feeling of independence rather than reliance. Preparing offered ought to be of value and should coordinate with the venture necessities to guarantee viable and proficient post-usage of the venture.

4.7 Institutional Environment and sustainability

This looked at Institutional role and its importance in enhancing sustainability of the projects that have been initiated.

Table 4.7 Institutional Environment and Sustainability

Institutional Environment	N	Weighted Mean
1. External factors which although are beyond the direct control of project managers, greatly influence sustainability of projects	92	3.10
2. Project structures that are in line with the project environment deliver the set project outcomes	92	3.02
3. Project design ensures that the project is able to respond to environment challenges and opportunities hence sustainability	92	2.99
4. Linking of HIV/AIDS project to existing government priorities policies and strategies enhances their sustainability	92	2.79
5. There are no clear policies to address needs of special groups of people	92	2.82
6. Use of the new technology in the Programming aspect of HIV/AIDS projects enhance sustainability	92	2.82
7. Creating confidence among project sponsors in the performance of HIV/AIDS projects enhances sustainability	92	3.11

Table 4.7 shows the responses regarding Institutional environment and sustainability. The respondents were asked to provide their views regarding institutional environment and project sustainability. The respondents ranged from neutral to a large extent with a mean of 3. For a project to extend its benefits beyond its current funding phase, the respondents ranked policy issues as a critical aspect of sustainability. Respondents at the project level feel that policy matters are agreed upon by the major stakeholders and they may not have the capacity to influence the policy making process because they only implement projects which have been funded within a particular funding cycle. Lack of clear policies that address the needs of special groups of people as ranked last with a mean of 2.82. Respondents were of the opinion that this is an area that has been largely ignored. The respondents ranked project structures that are in line with the project

environment with a mean of 3.02 and they responded that they deliver the set project outcomes enhancing sustainability .The respondents ranked factors beyond the control of the project manager as the one of the highest determinant of sustainability with a mean of 3.10.This is coming at a time when the donor priorities are changing and ne priorities for funds emerging therefore greatly impacting sustainability. The respondents also ranked creating confidence among the project sponsors as the highest factor in determining sustainability because if the donors do not feel safe entrusting you with their funds, they may pull out greatly hindering sustainability Institutional environment determines external factors which although are beyond the direct control of project managers, they greatly influence whether benefits will be sustained (Clements & Gido, 2003) This agrees with the views of the respondents

4.8 Distribution as per Project Resources and sustainability

Table 4.8 Project Resources and sustainability

	N	Weighted Mean
1.The government is adequately prepared to sustain the HIV projects initiated upon donor exit	92	3.41
2. There have been increased allocation by the government towards sustainability of HIV projects	92	2.92
3. Resources aligned to strategic framework priorities as outlined in the national plan		
4. The resourcing of project structures and associated institutions is essential for project sustainability in the short term and long term	92	3.10
5 Ensuring that project resources are effectively and efficiently utilized in the implementation and performance of the projects hence sustainability	92	2.77
6 establishing milestones, assignment of workforce, equipment's, and budgets promote sustainability	92	2.08
	92	3.66

Table 4.8 shows in details the responses on project resources and sustainability

The research further sought to find out whether the government is adequately prepared to sustain the HIV projects that are currently being funded by donors. Using a 5 point likert scale ranging from 5 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree) the respondents were asked to give their opinion on whether the government is adequately prepared to handle all donor funding projects upon donor exit. The respondents were neutral with a mean of 3.41. The respondents felt that while there has been a deliberate increase on health allocations by the government this was still not enough and the respondents disagreed with a mean of 2.92. There was a neutral response to resources being used effectively and efficiently to enhance sustainability with the respondents agreeing that their organizations were doing all they can to ensure value for money on the funds they received with a mean of 3.66. According to Kenya Human Immuno Deficiency Virus monitoring evaluation annual report, sustainable financing remains one of the challenges in containing the epidemic as the government works towards accessible healthcare to help fight the burden of the disease. Since improvement extends normally give money related, and frequently human and specialized assets, benefits can't proceed with post extend unless assets have been exchanged to or can be obtained by the proper host-nation associations.

Currently, the vast majority of the HIV/AIDS treatment in Kenya, particularly with antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), is subsidized through outside sources. This happened as the first crisis reaction to the HIV/AIDS plague unfurled, given the need to quickly give treatment to HIV-positive people with cutting edge phases of the sickness to avoid mortality and dreariness. As the different institutional structures dealing with the reaction to the scourge have developed in Kenya, expansive basing the financing component for HIV/AIDS treatment can be investigated, particularly coordinating these administrations into the general social insurance structures.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 introductions

This chapter presents summary findings, discussions, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of findings

The summary of findings highlights briefly the demographic findings of the study and the relationship between community participation, monitoring and evaluation and project resources on sustainability of a project. Community participation is perceived by the respondents to be an important element in enhancing sustainability of the project. Poor participation of the beneficiaries of the project results in poor prioritization of projects and execution.

Community participation is an important aspect and should be factored in at every stage of the project to ensure sustainability and maximize the contributions of the project to the target clients. In one of the organization visited, management admits that community participation is important because it gives an avenue for people to come together especially from the perspective of those living with the virus and they form a merry go round group where the monies collected are subdivided to members and this enhances sustainability because in the event of anything, this cushions the beneficiaries and helps them move on with life. Post test clubs are also seen as beneficial because it provides the necessary support mechanism to both the implementing organizations and the beneficiaries therefore enhancing sustainability.

The researcher sought to find out whether monitoring and evaluation contributes towards project sustainability from the view of the organizations that are in the field of

HIV/AIDS. This is an on-going and final development process and is particularly important to sustainability since it allows an ongoing review of project effectiveness. The researcher asked the respondents on the quality of data collection done and whether the personnel tasked with this are equipped with the right skills. Evidenced based programs are also seen as one of the contributing factors in project sustainability. The identification of the stakeholders is critical to project implementation, management and sustainability. There is low community participation in monitoring and evaluation of projects and this proves to be a major constrain in the efforts towards sustainability. The trend is noticed in the organizations that are single run by one person who plays various roles pertaining to the project. This also leads to misuse of funds and this further erodes the confidence of the funders. While this is only noticed in a few selected organizations more often than not generalizations will be made to the Ngo field as whole Monitoring and evaluation should be ongoing and should involve the donor to enhance accountability. From the data, there is no appreciation of M&E because it is largely viewed as a watch dog rather than an accountability tool. This hinders sustainability because real time data is not used to anticipate or plan for future needs of the project

Institutional environment should be favorable for the project to thrive and the effects of the implemented project felt in the coming generations. No project can thrive when the conditions are not favorable and favorable conditions are created by the government and the stakeholders. While institutional environment could be beyond the immediate control of the project manager, the findings show that sustainability of the projects can be enhanced by linking every project to existing government priorities, policies and strategies. Achievement occurs in projects with objectives linked to existing national policies and programmes, government strategies geared towards poverty reduction and supportive of participatory design, and activities mainstreamed into existing agencies.

Funding is a critical part of project sustainability. The changing phases of the HIV scourge necessitate alternative sources of funding especially in Kenya where we have relied heavily on donor funding for our HIV pandemic. The study found that the

government is not adequately prepared to meet the costs of people living with HIV who are on life prolonging drugs. The government is seen to have taken steps towards enhancing sustainability but these are seen to be a drop in the ocean especially since new infections continue to be recorded and this calls for innovativeness and identifying domestic sources of funding that could boost the government efforts in sustaining the programs.

5.3 Discussions

As per this study, there are several factors which determine sustainability of projects. They play a complimentary role and each one of them cannot work on its own. The following conclusions can therefore be made;

Regarding objective one which is community participation and sustainability of the project, findings show that community participation is essential. There is need to involve the community from the onset of the project because according to the findings, projects established based on the community needs and which are informed by needs assessment have a greater chance of succeeding than those that are not evidence based. Participation in a greater sense therefore, is the involvement of members of particular stakeholders in the project design, implementation, management and usage (Huff & Kline 1999). Participation also ensures needs are clearly identified through the onset of the project by carrying out baseline surveys which will categorically outline needs and the best way for them to be achieved this agrees with (Orwig, & Brennan, 2000) who clearly outline that once the project manager is aware of the major stakeholder and the needs of each, he is better able to accurately determine if their needs are being met.

On monitoring and evaluation and its effect on the sustainability of a project, there is need to scale up in order to enhance evidence based programs which are seen to be sustainable. This is the view held by (Guijt & Gaventa, 1998) who say that the primary objective of M&E is to support management at project level by bringing appropriate, structured information to decision making and management processes so as to ensure that the project is sustainable. Organizations should move towards embracing M&E in its

programming. There is still a gap when it comes to M&E because there is a gap when it comes to the knowledge of M&E and its practices and its actual application in the day to day running of the project. There should be continuous training on the part of the organization to ensure the staff is adequately trained. These ties in with availability of resources and resources should be deliberately set apart to build and strengthen the M&E component in every project. (Gwadoya, 2011) conducted a study on factors influencing effective implementation of monitoring and evaluation practices in donor funded projects in Kenya and found that staff competency, resource adequacy, technology adoption and donor policies play a vital role in success of the projects.

On institutional environment and project sustainability, an enabling environment should be created that enables the implementing agencies to work autonomously within the existing laid down structures. But political support can be a mixed blessing because political alignments can shift and key officials can be reassigned, and thus a project strongly supported by one administration may quickly lose its support following a change of government or a reassignment of key figures (Fui-Hoon, Fiona, Lee-Shang and Jinghua, 2001)

On funding and sustainability, more resources and new sources of funding should be explored and pursued. This especially key when health has been devolved to the county levels to ensure that clients who are in need of life prolonging drugs do not suffer in the light of declining resources committed by donors towards the HIV pandemic. A number of organizations are already reported to be winding up their operations due to funding constraints and this paints a grim picture in the fight against HIV and calls for more action on the part of the national government to increase health allocations and on the county government to innovate new ways of sustaining the programs initiated at the county levels to ensure they are able to support the anticipated number of clients who may opt to visit government facilities as they had been previously served by that are closing down due to funding.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

This section focuses on the challenges and areas that still need to be explored and gives possible areas of improvements.

1) There is need to involve the community from the onset of the project because according to the findings, projects established based on the community needs and which are informed by needs assessment have a greater chance of succeeding than those that are not evidence based.

2) The donors should be more involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the partners to ensure sustainability is factored in because at a closer scrutiny of organizational budgets, the bulk of the monies received from the funders goes into salaries and other recurrent expenditure and this does not enhance sustainability at all because little or no effort is placed in the future.

3) While institutional environment could be beyond the immediate control of the project manager, the findings show that sustainability of the projects can be enhanced by linking every project to existing government priorities, policies and strategies.

4) To strengthen efforts towards sustainability, the government both at the county and government level should increase financial allocation to local bodies like NACC and CDF to streamline sustainability efforts taking into consideration the devolved healthcare function.

5.5 Recommendation for Further studies

The purpose of this study was to investigate the determinants of sustainability of HIV/AIDS projects in Nairobi County. Whereas numerous studies have been conducted in the wider area of HIV/AIDS, there still remains a big gap which has not been exhaustively researched. Further research should be conducted on the following;

- 1) A Research could be done to assess the measures have put in place to ensure sustainability of projects upon the exit of donors.
- 2) Further research can be done to find out whether devolution has impacted positively on sustainability focusing on health as a devolved function.

- 3) Further research can be done to see how donor involvement in monitoring and evaluation of the implementing partners affects sustainability
- 4) Research on best practices of counties in enhancing sustainability can be done and shared to be emulated by other counties.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Table for Determining Sample for a Given Population

Table for Determining Sample Size for a Given Population									
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size
"S" is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

APPENDIX II: INTRODUCTORY LETTER

Winnie Kirui

P.o Box 7526-00100

Nairobi

1st November 2015

Dear Sir/Madam

DETERMINANTS OF SUSTAINABILITY OF HUMAN IMMUNO DEFICIENCY VIRUS DONOR FUNDED PROJECTS CASE OF KIBERA SLUMS NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

I am a postgraduate student at Nairobi University of pursuing Master of Arts degree programme. I am carrying out a research on the determinants of sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus donor funded projects case of Kibera slums Nairobi County Kenya. I kindly request you to fill in this questionnaire. The information collected will be used strictly for the purpose of this study and will be treated confidentially.

Thank you for agreeing to participate in the study.

Yours Faithfully

Winnie Kirui

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire is designed to gather general information about the determinants of sustainability of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus projects in Nairobi County. You are assured that your answers will be treated in confidence. Hence do not provide your name. Please indicate the correct option as honestly and as correctly as possible by putting a tick on one of the options. You are requested to respond to all items

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Please indicate your gender Male
Female (

2 What is your highest level of education?

Secondary College University

Others specify.....

3. What is your position in the project?

Project Manager Project Coordinator Finance Manager Program Officer

4 Years of Experience in HIV/Aids

5. Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly agree; 2=Agree; 3=Neutral; 4=Disagree; 5=Strongly Disagree, Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements

6- Community Participation: Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly agree; 2=Agree; 3=Neutral; 4=Disagree; 5=Strongly Disagree, Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements

	1	2	3	4	5
Implementers adhere to their developed and approved work plans					
All HIV programmes at the community level are fully owned by the community.					
Local participation during needs assessment enhances sustainability					
Most local people lack interest of involvement in sponsored projects being implemented in their areas					
Project managers rarely involve the local community in important decision making relating to project initiation and implementation					
Stakeholders have long-term commitment to project goals					
Local community participation in management and financial decisions enhances project sustainability					
Implementers establish community committees					
Implementers adhere to their developed and approved work plans					

7. In your view does community participation influence sustainability of HIV AIDS in Nairobi County?

Yes [] No []

8: Project Monitoring and Evaluation: Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly agree; 2=Agree; 3=Neutral; 4=Disagree;5= strongly Disagree, Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements

	1	2	3	4	5
There is a lack of professional and technical supervision, which has led to poor project quality.					
Do evidence based projects enhance sustainability					
There is low community participation in monitoring due to the inadequacy of data and general information					
Poor monitoring has led to misuse of funds and fostered a sense of impunity amongst the perpetrators.					
Since projects are spread across the capacity to monitor and evaluate these projects are inadequate					
Incorporating M&E in project design enhances sustainability					
There is minimal effort and goodwill to identify and develop local capacity to monitor and evaluate projects					
Lack of awareness on M&E contributes to failure to incorporate During project design phase					
There is lack of monitoring and evaluation skills within the local communities, which has led to poor project implementation outcome					
Having the right personnel for various position lead to better services hence project sustainability					

9. In your view do monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of HIV/AIDS projects in Nairobi County?

Yes [] No []

10. Institutional environment/policies: Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly agree; 2=Agree; 3=Neutral; 4=Disagree; 5=Strongly Disagree, Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements

	1	2	3	4	5
External factors which although are beyond the direct control of project managers, greatly influence sustainability of project					
Project structures that are in line with the project environment enable deliver the set project outcomes					
Project design ensures that the project is able to respond to environment challenges and opportunities hence sustainability					
Linking of HIV/AIDS project to existing government priorities, policies and strategies enhances their sustainability					
There are no clear policies to address needs of special groups of people					

10. In your view does institutional environment influence sustainability of HIV AIDS in Nairobi County?

Yes [] No []

11.Project Resources: Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly agree; 2=Agree; 3=Neutral; 4=Disagree; 5=Strongly Disagree, Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The government is adequately prepared to sustain the HIV projects initiated upon donor exit					
There have been increased allocation by the government towards sustainability of HIV projects					
Committed resources are used effectively and efficiently to enhance sustainability					
Resources aligned to strategic framework priorities as outlined in the national plan					
The resourcing of project structures and associated institutions is essential for project sustainability in the short term and long term					
Ensuring that project resources are effectively and efficiently utilized in the implementation and performance of the projects hence sustainability					
Creating confidence among project sponsors in the performance of HIV/AIDS projects sustains the operation of the project.					
Ensuring that project management staff have wide range of skills is critical in preparing project schedules and establishing milestones, assignment of workforce, equipment's, and budgets promote sustainability					
Use of the new technology in the Programming aspect of the HIV/AIDS projects enhance sustainability					

12. In your view do project resources influence HIV/AIDS projects sustainability in Nairobi County

Yes [] No []

THANK YOU