

**INFLUENCE OF DONOR FUNDEND PROJECT ON  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CASE OF MORULEM  
IRRIGATION SCHEME, TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA**

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## **DECLARATION**

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

**SIGN.....** .....

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**DATE**

**L50/54125/2012**

This research proposal has been submitted for examination with my approval as University supervisor.

**SIGN.....** .....

**MR PETER K HARRY**

**DATE**

**ELDORET EXTRA MURAL CENTER**

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this piece of work to my loving wife Damaris Kendagor who struggled against odds to wake me up when I was going to classes and for taking care of family delegated responsibilities so as I could make to school in time dear my God bless you with long lovely and supportive life.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

MIS	Morulem Irrigation Scheme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NGO	Non-Governmental Origination
ILO	International Labor Office
MDGs	Millennium Development Goal
AIC	African Inland Church
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
WVK	World Vision Kenya
TED	Turkana East District
TEDAO	Turkana East District Agricultural Officer

## **ABSTRACT**

Donors are the main decision-makers in international development because they finance the majority of interventions. However, foreign aid is not transferred directly from donors to beneficiaries, but passes through the hands of numerous individuals and organizations involved in an 'aid delivery chain' that since the 1990s has become increasingly complex. Few studies have been conducted to establish the sustainability of these donor funded projects. This poses a gap that this study seek to fill through an investigation of the impact of donor funded project on community development Case of Morulem Irrigation Scheme, Turkana County, Kenya. The study was specifically determine effect on food security in community development, to assess the effect of social facilities on community development, to evaluate the effect of culture change on community development and to determine effect of economic empowerment on community development. The study was guided by Equilibrium Theory of Social Change which state that a change in one part leads to a compensatory change in other parts until the entire social system returns to some level of stability or equilibrium. The study adopted explanatory research design. Population of study comprised over 3000 beneficiaries that include community members, church members and learning institutions of the Morulem Irrigation scheme (MIS). Sample size of 200 beneficiaries was randomly selected. Data was collected from the respondents using questionnaires as the principal data collection instrument. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as means, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis and inferential statistics such as Pearson correlation was used to aid in generation of results. The data will be presented in form of frequency tables and Pie charts among others. From the study findings it was indicated that Morulem Irrigation scheme enhances community development through provision of agriculture input and social facilities. MIS also has promoted culture and enhanced security situations. In addition the study has also shown that MIS is important in improving the community economically. Therefore, there should be more distribution of quality seed within relevant time especially during planting session. Moreover, agriculture inputs such as variety of quality fertilizer should be provided with low price if necessary free.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter outlined the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, purpose of the study and significance of the study.

### **1.1 Background to the Study**

To ensure a stable and sustainable economy that is attributed with double digit growth on its Gross domestic product figure (GDP), it was important to ensure that community development projects are fully supported by various stake holders these including donors' international agencies to projects that need considerable little amounts money but have a great impact in transforming the prospects of the economy. Most international agencies recognize the need to support community-based initiatives, as many donors pay attention to cost-effective community-based initiatives that have a great impact to the community and also meet basic needs and in reducing poverty

According to William Easterly, (2006) every year, the aid business spends \$100 billion dollars of money, seeking to help the world's poorest people. The west has spent 2.3 trillion on foreign aid over the last five decades and had not managed to ensure that it has attained its intended objectives. A typical African country received more than 15% of its income from foreign donors in the 1990s.

The past two decades have witnessed an increase in the official aid to NGOs, with the United States contributing nearly 50% of the funds to NGOs. Between 10 -15% (approximately 6 billion dollars) in support to development projects and programs through various NGOs (ODI, 1996).

From 1975 to 1988, the level of total overseas development assistance increased by 43% from US \$ 27.3 to 48.2 billion, 11% growth from 27.3 to 30 billion dollars and between 1980 to 1988, and the amount of aid allocated to NGOs rose from US\$1.04 to 2.13 billion (Alan Fowler, 1992).

While much of the development aid comes as financial assistance to the state budget (Moyo 2009), donor funded projects are yet another channel through which development aid gets to the developing countries. Donor funded projects provide the channel for expatriates and other resources and many keep mushrooming day by day, showing the large extent to which development aid is getting to the developing countries. However, while this aid has been provided in large quantities, the debt burden and poverty levels in developing countries, especially Sub Saharan Africa, seem to be on the increase and the ability of aid to solve this is highly questioned (Erixon, 2005; Watkins, 1995).

Many Western donors made a concerted effort to stop doing things to developing countries and start doing things with developing countries. Some symbolically renamed ‘technical assistance’ ‘technical cooperation’ and began working with developing country governments, which were regarded as the key agents of economic growth at the time, to build their capacity to meet the subsistence requirements of their citizens. This was in accordance with the ‘Basic Needs’ approach that originated in the World Bank, but this is more commonly associated with the International Labor Office (ILO). The approach was designed to eradicate poverty by promoting state-led economic growth with equity through the establishment of income redistribution mechanisms, such as public health and education, and other essential social services, depending on local needs and preferences (ILO 1977). It had the support of most

members of the official development assistance community, as well as many NGOs which became important vehicles for delivering relief aid to failed states where the government lacked practical control over its territory in this period. This was the case until the approach came into conflict with the rise of a new economic orthodoxy in the West, which consumed the development agenda in the 1980s.

Self-reinforcing cascade of donor agencies shifted their priorities from economic to human development at one point or another in the 1990s when the concept all but replaced one dimensional models of economic growth in mainstream development discourse. At the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995, donor and recipient governments reached new consensus on the need to put people at the centre of the development process. Even the World Bank now recognizes that for development to succeed, efforts must be locally owned and driven. This is evidenced by the introduction of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper process in 1999

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper process in 1999, which brings state, market and civil society actors together to develop strategies for poverty reduction, which are then used as the basis for decisions on concessional lending and debt relief. The recent Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which was endorsed by over 100 donor and recipient governments, made it clear that all parties perceive development performance to be contingent on local ownership.

It consequently reaffirmed the commitment of donors to “respect partner country leadership and help strengthen their capacity to exercise it” in order to accelerate progress towards achieving the MDGs (OECD/DAC, 2005).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Donors are the main decision-makers in international development because they finance the majority of interventions. However, foreign aid is not transferred directly from donors to beneficiaries, but passes through the hands of numerous individuals and organizations involved in an 'aid delivery chain' that since the 1990s has become increasingly complex. There are too much pumping of money without actually addressing its (money) usefulness, there is also lack of proper monitoring of what the money being pumped is of donor funded project. More so many project lack sustainability leading to failure within short term after initiation. However, few donors have made their support for democratic governance explicit; the assumption that drives most of their aid programs was that political liberalization begets economic liberalization, thus creating a virtuous cycle. Most of the donor funded project undermined the local needs by passing government agencies and not involving the community, relying on external experts. Morulem irrigation scheme (MIS) has been said to have significantly improved the community life. However, there have been slight community development such education, infrastructure, among others though the Scheme has achieved expected objective of food security; in addition, no practical research has been conducted to collect the community views on the impact of the scheme to the community, it still wanting. This research therefore investigated the scheme to the community development.

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

To investigate the impact of donor funded project on community development in Morulem irrigation scheme, Turkana County, Kenya

## **1.4 Research Objectives**

The objectives of the study includes

1. To determine how food security has influenced community development
2. To investigate how the provision of agriculture input has influenced community development
3. To assess how development of social facilities influence community development
4. To evaluate how culture change influence community development
5. To determine how economic empowerment influence community development

## **1.5 Research Hypothesis**

H<sub>01</sub>: There is no relationship between community development and Food security

H<sub>02</sub>: There is no relationship between community development and on provision of agriculture input

H<sub>03</sub>: There is no relationship between community development and social facilities

H<sub>04</sub>: There is no relationship between community development e and Culture change and security situation

H<sub>05</sub>: There is no relationship between community development and Economic empowerment

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The success of any donor funded project was not only attributed to the sources of funds that run the project but also to many other important factors that shaped its achievement of its



desired project objective and sustainability. This study shed light on these significant factors thus enriching the existing literature on donor funded projects and their impact on the community at large, the findings from this study gave useful insight to potential donors and project managers on issues and factors influencing the success of community based projects.

The study brought to the afore critical issues concerning donor aided projects of NGOs and development in general and probably facilitated a new development perspective towards donor aided projects in Africa and Morulem Irrigation Scheme in particular. The study remained a useful self-examination tool for reflection among government (county) Non-governmental Organizations, used as reference in academia and the donor community.

This study also influenced government and non-governmental organizations policy formulation on project management and food production. Finally, the study was important to fellow researchers in relevant fields to add the information to their body of work and knowledge.

## **1.7 Basic Assumptions**

The study assumed that the sample size was a true representative of the target population and the study was carried out within the allocated time and budget. There is also an assumption that all targeted respondents were available at the time of data collections and responded positively during data collection process.

## **1.8 Limitations of the Study**

The study was limited only to use of primary data where structured questionnaire was utilized. Hesitation of the respondents to provide information of the irrigation without the

permission was also another limitation. The study was also limited to MIS only in Turkana County, Kenya

## **1.8 Delimitation of the Study**

This was majorly focused on assessment of only donor funded projects and its impact on community development focusing on a case of Morulem irrigation scheme in Turkana County, Kenya which is situated in the Kerio river basin, in the Morulem Location, Lokori division of the Turkana East district, in Kenya. The study was carried out between the months of May and June 2013.

### **1.10 Definition of Terms**

**Donor funded projects** In this research donor-funded projects are defined as those projects sponsored by purely external donations (normally provided by international aid agencies through local organizations as intermediaries), excluding those supported by locally generated resources including resources from government

**Sustainability** Dempster (1998) in David W. Chapman et al (2006) define sustainability as the ability of an activity or system to persist. For the purpose of this research, sustainability is defined as the ability of donor funded programs to create systems that continue to connect and impact on the beneficiaries even after the programs are wound up.

**Community development** This is a combination of two words “community” with “development”. Hence, community development refers to interaction between people and joint

action, rather than individual activity – what some sociologists call “collective agency” (Flora and Flora, 1993).

**Development** This is a process that increases choices. It means new options, diversification, thinking about apparent issues differently and anticipating change Christenson et.al. 1989). Development involves change, improvement and vitality – a directed attempt to improve participation, flexibility, equity, attitudes, the function of institutions and the quality of life. It is the creation of wealth – wealth meaning the things people value, not just dollars (Shaffer, 1989).

**Morule** is a local Turkana name meaning a round hill that overlooks a flat plain field

**Society** This is created through the interaction of people with each other. These people could be individual men and women; any groups of individuals interacting at any level for any purpose; or social/cultural groups, such as family, clan, etc with common culture and affinity.

**Social** refers to those changes that occur in societal behavior and societal structures over a period of time.

**Irrigation** is the artificial application of water, with good economic return and no damage to land and soil, to supplement the natural sources of water to meet the water requirement of crops. Crops receive water from natural sources in forms of precipitation, other atmospheric water, ground water and flood water (Majundar, 2002).

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter reviews literature related to the study by other researchers and it will mainly focus on; the concept of community development, food security, provision of agricultural inputs, development of social facilities, culture change and economic empowerment and the conceptual framework.

### **2.1 Concept of Community Development**

A common definition of community development is not simple to attain, nor is it universally agreed upon. Part of the confusion rests with the fact that community development is both process and product. The practice of community development is not one focused solely on material resource development, nor is it devoted exclusively to systems for addressing community needs. Jones and Silva (1991) consider an integrated model of community development that includes problem solving, community building, and systems interaction. Stated another way, they posit that a truly integrated approach assesses the problem, goes on to build community capacity, and importantly, addresses the problem

Community development combines the idea of “community” with “development”. . Hence, community development relies on interaction between people and joint action, rather than individual activity what some sociologists call “collective agency” (Flora and Flora, 1993)

## 2.2 Food security and Community Development

Community food security includes recognition of the injustice of hunger and food insecurity in affluent countries such as Canada, as well as the link between food insecurity and poor health. Food security is a prerequisite for disease prevention and overall well-being, and has been identified as a social determinant of health (Pirog *et al*, 2001). Food insecurity at the community level is also associated with several negative health outcomes.

In Canada, obesity is an emerging public health problem (Townsend *et al*, 2001). Obesity in individuals is linked with poor health outcomes such as type two diabetes, heart disease, and some cancers. The high prevalence among Canadians also makes obesity a population health issue and an indicator of community food insecurity (Townsend *et al*, 2001).

Approximately 23% of Canadian adults are obese, a rate that has almost doubled in 25 years (Nestle *et al*, 2000). While the causes of obesity are multi-faceted, one proposed dimension is the proliferation of calorie-dense, low-nutrient, processed convenience foods available at a wide range of food service and retail outlets (Nestle, 2002). Evidence suggests that many Canadians have increased their consumption of these foods over the past several decades (Hendrickson *et al*, 2003). Lack of time and an increased demand for foods that require little preparation are cited as reasons for this trend (Glanville and McIntyre, 2006). In addition, low-nutrient, highly processed foods can be less expensive than healthier options such as fresh fruits and vegetables. People with low incomes therefore choose them frequently, and this reinforces less healthy eating patterns (Hendrickson *et al*, 2006). Obesity is also more prevalent in low income women.

Food insecurity is linked with the consumption of nutritionally inadequate diets (Glanville and McIntyre, 2006) and can be exacerbated by lack of physical access to affordable, nutritious foods. The recent proliferation of very large centralized grocery stores (referred to as “big box” stores or “hypermarkets”) in middle- and higher- income neighborhoods has resulted in limited accessibility to food outlets in some lower-income geographic areas (Smoyer-Tomic et al, 2006). This phenomenon perpetuates food insecurity for low-income residents who may not have adequate transportation to visit large grocery stores and must rely on insufficient, often more expensive food outlets such as convenience stores.

When combined with appropriate knowledge transfer through extension services, agricultural inputs play a significant role in raising farm productivity, increasing food production, quality and nutritional content. This transformation is characterized by income increases which enable smallholders to invest in their farms, in diversification to non-farm activities, and in their families and communities. At the same time, these smallholders become increasingly important providers of food for the world as well as increasingly attractive clients, among others, of agricultural companies (Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, 2009).

In Asia, the pace and pattern of agricultural growth was influenced more by investments in agricultural research, extension, credit, and fertilizer distribution and supply systems than by marginal changes in prices of either crops or fertilizers (Desai, 1988).

### 2.3 Provision of Agriculture Input

Decades of slow growth in the use of modern inputs have resulted in many missed opportunities to increase African agricultural productivity and incomes. Unless efforts are made to significantly increase fertilizer use and adoption of improved, fertilizer-responsive seed varieties, productivity and income growth are likely to remain low (IFDC, 2001; Westlake, 2002).

Promotion of village savings and loan associations substantially improved access to input credit and repayment in Mali's Office du Niger irrigated rice production zone where major credit defaults were common in the early 1990s. This program, averaging greater than 90% repayment since the mid-1990s, was supported by several donor-funded projects that assisted the participating banks in data base management (including exchange of information on borrowers) and trained associations in credit management (Traore and Spinat, 2002).

Since the beginning of economic reforms in SSA, donors have generally discouraged the use of free or subsidized input distribution, arguing that it is a financially unsustainable approach that led many pre-reform governments to the brink of bankruptcy. Many SSA governments and some donors, however, believe there are legitimate food security and environmental issues that could be addressed by input subsidies (Kelly *et al*, 2003)

Agricultural input companies, whose entire business models are designed to deliver technological innovations to farmers, have a unique and central role in delivering food security to the world through the smallholder development agenda. Data from specific markets such as India indicate that such a reality is already at play: for the 40% of the 90 million small farms who

are accessing information on how to improve yields, input dealers are the second most common source of knowledge after fellow farmers (Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, 2005)

## **2.4 Development of Social Facilities and Community Development.**

Community facilities play a very important role in helping to foster a sense of community. There is a recognized lack of community facilities in certain communities within the plan area, which needs to be addressed. It is through such partnerships that needs can be assessed and met (McShane, 2008). There is a large range of land and buildings used by the community. These include: community centre's, which are shared by a number of groups and provide a range of services; estate halls; halls for hire; social clubs; religious buildings; and meeting rooms in schools and churches. The range of activities taking place in such premises is varied and from time to time, there can be disturbance from these activities (Unitary Development Plan, 2009)

Many donors focus exclusively on young people in formal education through operational programs; such tunnel vision can and does limit development effectiveness because it does not take into account the dimensions of development that go beyond the scope of influence of education—including the availability of adequate employment opportunities adequate housing, formalized and institutionalized channels for social and political participation for young people in and after their formal education, and other opportunities for becoming an autonomous and independent citizen.



## **2.5 Cultures and Community Development**

Culture and development are two words which have not always gone together, or been worked upon within the same context. It was UNESCO which in 1966 indicated in an international document the unavoidable need to consider culture within international cooperation. In subsequent decades it went deeper into the concept of development and with the appearance of human development in 1990, which goes beyond mere economic growth and, under the leadership of the internationally renowned Amartya Sen, promotion of development as a process to boost people's capacities and broaden their options, a reference framework was obtained which included a wide range of development-related issues. Culture –as well as cultural diversity and freedom– has also been the object of investigation and interest as a necessary element for the full development of people and communities (UNESCO, 2010).

Culture has however been excluded for years from the development and cooperation programmes. As such we shall first analyzed here the historic evolution of culture's insertion into development and cooperation, by studying

The heart of the rural society is the role of women. Women face the competing priorities of running the household, ensuring their children's survival and a myriad of other multiple tasks. Women suffer the most from poverty due to discrimination in early education, and the long hours they face to make a living and raise a family (Rural Poverty Report 2000-2001).

Mayo (2000) writes about empowerment in communities and takes the stance that this is achieved through a thorough understanding of how each community is made up culturally. The rural areas of developing nations are especially important as large instances of poverty exist

there. Johnson (1992) discusses the quality of life in rural areas and writes about how rural communities in developing nations respond to food and infrastructure crises. Authors that support the concepts of poverty reduction are Schneider and Havlorson-Quevedo. (2002), and Hanley (2002). They canvass issues in poverty reduction using specific strategies and case studies, which are African based.

Community participation is supported by Swallow, (2005) who uses participation case studies to address community priorities in Kenya. Williams and McIlwaine, (2003) are other authors that highlight issues associated with community participation and its relation to poverty alleviation. The World Bank states that development projects only work well in countries with good governance (Folke and Nielsen. 2006. 8). Good governance is tied to good development in many ways, but the way that this policy is represented in many texts; make it hard for countries without good governance to receive substantial aid allocations or development projects. This is to the detriment of many developing nations as some of these countries are the ones that need help the most. A role of empowerment is to strengthen governance, so there is an ethical conflict in this area

The participation of communities in development projects is a major aspect of an empowering approach. Participation works well at the small scale. Community based organizations if trained correctly can manage and supervise locally based construction and maintenance activities very effectively (Meshack, 2004). There is a fine balance between success and failure of participation in that it needs to be locally based with little input from external forces. Governments and donors can in fact undermine contributions made by the community in that they take over projects and locals lose their sense of ownership (Meshack, 2004).

## **2.6 Economic Development and Community Development**

The volatility of today's economy, rural communities across the country are clamoring for development strategies that create jobs, businesses, and community wealth. Although nearly every town and village, county and countryside is hitching its future to the notion that it can compete in the new global economy, few are clear on the pathway to that success (Carsey institute, 2008).

In the past, much of rural economic development relied on exploiting natural resources or recruiting industry, often marketing cheap land and labor as community assets. In an era of global competition, those old approaches no longer yield sustainable results. This article offers four tenets for rethinking methods and measures that promote effective economic development in the twenty-first century. Innovation is key to driving growth and prosperity in today's global economy, Significant capital investments are required to put innovations to use Development efforts must seek to protect valuable natural assets, Development is a "contact sport," best pursued through dense networks of personal contacts (ibid,2008)

The Rehabilitation and Maintenance of District and Feeder Roads project in Mwanza, Tanzania has sought to rehabilitate and maintain a network of nearly 200 km of roads utilizing labour-based methods, while creating capacity in the District Councils and in the private sector (Melgaard 2000). By 2000, some stretches linking fishing villages to vital arteries of the road network had already seen a three-fold increase in traffic, leading to increased economic activity. This success can be at least partly attributed to the sense of ownership and participation that were critical components of the project and made it feel like a local initiative by the people it affected.

In Bangladesh, labour-based infrastructure projects employ different forms of community participation in the choice of beneficiaries. The involvement of community organizations and adoption of objective criteria and well-defined rules and procedures act as a satisfactory screening mechanism to exclude unintended beneficiaries even if no explicit targeting mechanism is adopted by virtue of their comparative advantage (Mujeri 2002: 35). This formation of a broad coalition at the community-level also has the potential advantage of avoiding the conflicting claims of potential winners and losers of infrastructure interventions. Such participation also facilitates the operations and maintenance of infrastructure facilities by the local community.

Employment creation programmes are an important policy instrument, especially in low- and middle-income countries where rates of unemployment and underemployment are high, the employment intensity of growth is low or even declining, and macroeconomic shocks or natural disasters can undermine livelihoods and require income-stabilizing interventions. There is a new generation of employment creation programmes

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.7.1 General System Theory**

General System Theory, which was developed by Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1968) and others, provides an analytical framework which can be used to describe some of the many factors involved in community development. Some of the key concerns in community development, such as assessing power and influence, understanding the dynamics of inter-group relationships, and considering the changes involved in planning development activities, can be understood and

described using System Theory. Terms such as systems and sub-systems, closed and open systems, system boundaries, the transfer of energy or influence across boundaries, feedback and system balance (or homeostasis) can be used to clarify what sometimes seems to be a bewildering array of information involved in community development work.

Systems theory is posited on the notion that people do not exist as isolated beings but rather as members of social groups within different systems. Often, people play different roles within these different systems and the different roles and systems will impact on one another. Failure to take account of the interconnectedness of these different systems in planning is in fact planning to fail (Koskela and Howell, 2002)

### **2.7.2 Theories of social Change**

A theory of change is the articulation of the underlying beliefs and assumptions that guide a service delivery strategy and are believed to be critical for producing change and improvement. Theories of change represent beliefs about what is needed by the target population and what strategies will enable them to meet those needs (INSP Working group, 2005). They establish a context for considering the connection between a system's mission, strategies and actual outcomes, while creating links between who is being served, the strategies or activities that are being implemented, and the desired outcomes.”

A theory of change has two broad components. The first component of a theory of change involves conceptualizing and operationalizing the three core frames of the theory.

These frames define: Populations: who you are serving, Strategies: what strategies you believe will accomplish desired outcomes, Outcomes: what you intend to accomplish.

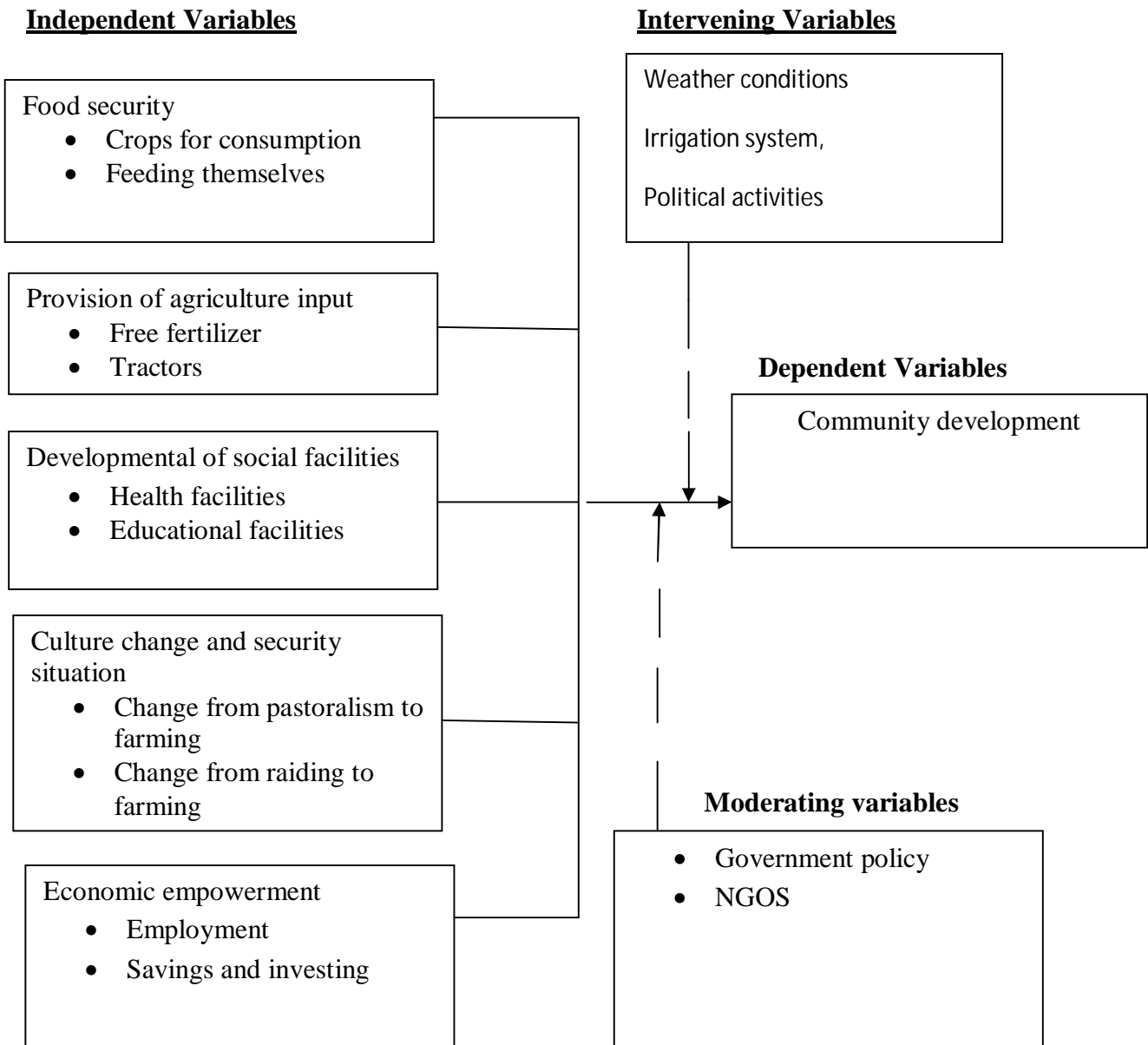
The second component of a theory of change involves building an understanding of the relationships among the three core elements and expressing those relationships clearly. The theory of change is defined by the three core elements and the relationship that exists between them (INSP Working group, 2005).

Theories of change help move stakeholders from being passive collectors and reporters of information to active users of information for system planning and service delivery. Theories of change help system and program staff better understand the kind of evaluation information they need to make day-to-day decisions. Theories of change help the evaluator develop research questions that focus measurement on changes that can occur given the particular strategies that are operative at the system, program, and client level. Because they facilitate understanding the link between strategies and the achievement of outcomes, theories of change facilitate the integration of data from broader evaluation and accreditation requirements into local evaluation efforts. With Stakeholders in a group setting, such as a formally facilitated meeting, to solicit input, gather insights, and brainstorm through the stages of new program development. Individually or with colleagues, to develop a Theory of Change to launch a new initiative; to redirect efforts in a present area of funding or to assist in the decision process regarding working in new areas (Norland,2005). One theory of change is The Equilibrium Theory of Social Change (Talcott, 1966) they are also called functional theories as they see society as made up of parts that are functional in sustaining society. Society is seen as made up of sub-systems that constantly moving in unison towards stabilizing sustaining the society. A change in one part leads to a compensatory change in other parts until the entire social system returns to some level of stability or equilibrium.

The colonialists introduced a new (though limited) western education meant to make the natives to fit in with the new colonial order. The education was necessary to instill conformity; for socialization (“talk the same language”); and also enable the natives service the new order as junior officials. The change in education brought about changes in all other aspects of life – thus reinforcing stability and equilibrium in the new order. A complete new value system now exists in Africa due to the introduction of this western education. For example, new systems of law and order and administrative systems were instituted, the idea about the nuclear family and also the whole concept of individualism were supported by the western education system. The western education also facilitated the introduction and spread of Christianity. The ability to read the Quran also has had a major effect in the spread of Islam in Africa.

## 2.8 Conceptual Frame Work

**Fig1.1 Conceptual Framework**



*Source (author, 2013)*



Donor funded projects have been argued to have a positive impact to the development of a nation's economy through channeling of funds to projects that can contribute to significance reduction of poverty levels thus leading to attainment of the nation's vision 2030. This study will shed light on major impact of donor funded project by focusing the following independent variables; Food security, Provision of Agricultural inputs, Social facilities development, Culture change and security situation, economic development while community development will be the dependent variable as illustrated in the conceptual framework below.

## **2.9 Knowledge Gap**

The above literature review have discussed how donor funded projects enhances community development in various areas. However, none of the above study has addressed donor funded projects like irrigation schemes which have unique structure and very few in remote areas like Turkana County, thus creating a dearth gap of the existing literature this study therefore focuses filling the gap by investigating the effect of irrigation scheme on community development.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter has various sections. It covers the research design, target population, sampling procedure, data collection techniques and data analysis techniques.

### **3.2 Research Design**

The study adopted explanatory research design. Explanatory research focuses on why questions and also causal relationships design. Answering the 'why' questions involves developing causal explanations. Causal explanations argue that phenomenon Y (e.g. community development) is affected by factor X (e.g. Irrigation scheme). Some causal explanations were simple while others were more complex (De Vaus, 2001).

### **3.3 Target Population**

The population of study was comprised of over 3000 beneficiaries of The Morulem Irrigation scheme (MIS) is situated in the Lokori Division of the Turkana County in Northwestern Kenya It is located in the Kerio river basin and is supplied with water by the Kerio river (USAID,2010)

### **3.4 Sample Size and sampling procedure**

From the target population of 3000, Taro Yamane (1973) sample size formula was used to calculate a sample size of 200 beneficiaries of MIS as shown below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N e^2} = \frac{3000}{1 + 3000 (0.05)^2} = 200$$

Where:

n = Sample size

N = Population size

e = the error of Sampling

This study allowed an error of sampling of 0.05. Thus, sample size was arrived at as per above formulae.

### **3.6 Research Instrument**

The research utilized both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was obtained from textbooks related to the study, magazines, journals, presented conferences and previous reports as well as the internet. The primary data on the other hand was obtained from questionnaires adopted and interview schedule and administered for the study.

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaires**

Questionnaires were used to obtain the primary data required for the project which were self-administered by the study in the field. Questionnaires are considered the best suited for surveys (Saunders *et al*, 2007). This research employed a five likert scale in rating the various responses. The respondents were required to read, understand and tick an appropriate choice. The respondents comprised of the community near the Morulem Irrigation scheme especially farmers and their various users.

The questionnaires were administered by the study so as to obtain more information and also obtain clarity of information obtained from the respondents.

### **3.7 Data Collection Procedures**

Before the actual data collection exercise took place, the study was undertaken as preliminary survey within the MIS in order to familiarize with the study area and also make appointments with the identified persons who formed the respondents. During the appointment day, the study was distributed the questionnaires to the MIS farmers and clients and collect them once they were filled on the same day but the study worked together with the respondents to help them answer the questions in the questionnaire as some of the respondents especially the farmers and the other clients had not understood some of the questions clearly.

### **3.8 Pilot Testing Of Instruments**

The study conducted a pilot test at Lotubae irrigations scheme and Elelea Irrigation Scheme, fifteen beneficiaries of the scheme where interviewed. The project was chosen because it has almost the same characteristics with the study area.

#### **3.8.1 Validity of the Research Instruments**

According to Panton (2000) validity is the quality attributed to proposition or measures of the degree to which they conform to establish the truth. For this study, validity was achieved through a pilot test. The research employed the use of questionnaires. The purpose of construct validity is to show that the items measure and are correlated with what they purport to measure, and that the items do not correlate with other constructs

### **3.8.2 Reliability of the Instruments**

Cronbach's alpha instrument was used to determine reliability, where Cronbach's coefficient, having a value of more than 0.5 is considered adequate for such exploratory work (Nunally, 1978). According to Ng'ang'a *et al* (2009) an instrument is considered reliable when it is able to elicit the same responses each time it is administered. Reliability is concerned with precision and accuracy. For research to be reliable it must show that if carried out on a similar group of respondents in a similar context, then similar results would be found. Poor reliability degrades precision of a single measurement and reduces ability to track. . From the test results above both findings were above 0.7, Ng'ang'a *et al* (2009) supports that correlation of 0.7 as acceptable threshold, and thus the questionnaire will be considered to be reliable.

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

Before processing the responses, the completed questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency. The data was then coded to enable the responses to be grouped into various categories. This study was employed quantitative methods of analyzing data. In analysis ratio scale was used in data measurement and both inferential and descriptive statistics was used to analyze the data. In descriptive statistics the study employed descriptive statistical tools more precisely SPSS which helped to describe the data and determine the extent used, use of graphs, pie charts and tables was used to present the data. Pearson correlation method has been used to asses' relationship between irrigation scheme and community development

### **3.9 Ethical standards**

Ethical standards was observed by the study sending a cover letter assuring the respondent mainly the MIS farmers, other clients and management on the Confidentiality of the information provided on the subject matter. The study assured the respondents that information collected was to be treated with confidentiality without disclosing the respondent's identity. An objective the study aim to maintain.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents results of this study based on the formulated objectives and hypotheses as presented in chapter one. The chapter analyzes the variables involved in the study and estimate the conceptual model described in chapter two in the first two sections data description and analysis is presented. The model estimation and the analysis of the results are then interpreted. Finally concluding remarks are made. Data description involved a discussion on the sources of data and definitions of the dependent and the independent variables. Data collected was quantitatively analyzed and presented in tables in the first two sections data description and analysis is presented. The model estimation and the analysis of the results are then interpreted. Hypothesis are also tested with the study accepting or failing to accept them depending to the p values and t test value

### **4.2 Responses Rate**

As mentioned earlier, the questionnaire was distributed to 200 respondents in paper form. 179 answers were gotten in total, which gives a response rate of approximately 89.5 percent. This response rate can be considered extremely good since the general response rates have fallen over time. The response rate to this survey can be compared to the average survey response rates that are at 32.52 %. (Hamilton 2009).

**Table 4.1      Responses Rate**

<b>Questionnaire Issued</b>	<b>Questionnaire Returned</b>	<b>Responses Rate</b>
200	179	89.5%

*Source (author, 2013)*

### **4.3 Demographic Information**

Demographic information shows the characteristics of the elements in the sample size: it helps the study understand the general view of his respondents based on the research objectives. As such the researcher sought to establish the general information of the respondents, which forms the basis under which the interpretations are made. The respondents were selected from the members of the Irrigation scheme. Among the characteristics regarding themselves included; gender, age and highest level of education. Demographic factor analyzed the gender of the respondents. This information was necessary to enable the researcher to obtain information on whether the respondents were either male or female. Approximately forty six percent (46%) of the respondents are male whereas approximately fifty four percent (54%) are female. Demographic factor 2 shows the age bracket of employees, sixteen point two percent (16.2%) of the respondents are less than 20 years of age. Also approximately fifty six percent (56%) are in the 21-35 years bracket and those above 35 years of age approximately twenty eight percent (28%) This result illustrates that most of the working population are generally active between the ages of 20-50.

Demographic factor three examines the educational qualifications of the respondents. The information is necessary to enable the study to know whether the respondents are educated or illiterate. Information on the educational qualifications of the respondents is statistically shown in table 4.2 below. It reflects the educational qualifications of the respondents.



Approximately fifty six percent are in primary school, thirty six point three percent (36.3%) are in high school, zero point six (0.6%) have diplomas and one point seven (1.7%) have a Bachelor's Degree. The study indicates that majority of respondents in the study area are not well educated. The majority of the respondents are at primary and high school level.

**Table 4.2      Demographic Information**

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	83	46.4
	Female	96	53.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>100</b>
Age Bracket	Least than 20years	29	16.2
	21-35yrs	100	55.9
	above 35 years	50	27.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>100</b>
What Is Your Highest Level Of Education	Primary school	101	56.4
	Secondary school	65	36.3
	Certificate	9	5
	Diploma	1	0.6
	Degree	3	1.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>100</b>

The study major objective was to study the Impact of Donor funded projects on community development. The study therefore, found it paramount to investigate the irrigation scheme characteristics, some of the characteristics investigated were; the single main activity the household engages in to secure livelihood, are you a member of the irrigation and how long have you been a member of the irrigation scheme.

The findings in the Irrigation scheme show that the single main activity that the household engages in are; crop farming at nineteen percent(19%),agro-pastoralist approximately seventy four percent(74%),pastoralism approximately two percent(2%) and small business approximately three percent(3%).Further findings showed that approximately ninety six percent(96%) of the respondents are members of the irrigation scheme. Characteristics show that approximately two percent (2%) of the respondents have been members of the irrigation scheme for between 1-5 years, approximately thirty six percent (36%) respondents have been members have been members between 6-10 and 11-20 years. Finally approximately twenty five percent (25%) are above 21 years of age.

**Table 4.3      Farmers Characteristic**

		Frequency	Percent
The single main activity for household	crop farming	34	19
	agro-pastoralism	135	75.4
	Pastoralism	4	2.2
	small business	6	3.3
	Total	177	98.9
Are you a member of the irrigation	Yes	171	95.5
	No	3	1.7
	Total	179	100
How long have you been a member of the irrigation scheme	1-5yrs	4	2.2
	6-10yrs	65	36.3
	11-20yrs	65	36.3
	above 21yrs	44	24.6
	Total	178	99.4

#### 4.4 Food Security and Community Development

Findings on Food security and community development shows that respondents can provide food for family by (mean=1.64) which confirms that the respondents can fend for their family, the respondents also grow crops for home consumption (mean=1.6), diversified their production by growing crops for income generating activity (mean= 2.08). Further analysis indicated that, providing food for family ( $r=0.331$ ), including crops for home consumption ( $r=0.597$ ), grow crops for income generating activity ( $r=0.15$ ), confirming they had a positive relationship with community development. Also, growing crops for income generating unit and subsistence consumption (mean=3.3). It is also evident that a family no longer relies on relief food aid (mean=1.83), children receive nutrition support (mean=3.69). Furthermore, if food aid is stopped the respondent family will be able to support itself (mean=1.71) hence food security and community development. This implies that food security has been observed among the community who are member of the irrigation scheme. Further analysis indicated that, providing food for family ( $r=0.331$ ), including crops for home consumption ( $r=0.597$ ), growing crops for income generating activity ( $r=0.15$ ), growing crops for income generating unit and subsistence consumption ( $r=0.682$ ) and children receive nutrition support ( $r=0.898$ ) confirming they had a positive relationship with community development.

**Table 4.4 Food security and community development**

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Pearson correlation r
I can provide food for my family	1.64	0.503	.331*
I grow crops for home consumption	1.6	0.556	0.597**
I grow crops for income generating activity	2.08	0.945	.015*
I grow crops for income generating unit and subsistence consumption	3.3	1.075	.682*
I and my family members we are able to take three meals a day	1.97	0.694	.009
I and my family no longer rely on relief food aid	1.83	0.585	.063
My children receive nutrition support	3.69	0.773	.898*
If food aid is stopped my family will be able to support itself	1.71	0.491	0.203

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

#### 4.5 Provision of Agriculture Input and Community Development

On findings on provision of agriculture input in table 4.5, respondents who have received free seeds (mean =1.4), on received free fertilizer (mean=1.51), it was also found that respondents in the irrigation scheme have a farm with a draining system(mean=1.65).Not only did respondents have skills in farming as compared to before the irrigation system(mean=1.69) but also they have been provided with tractors for digging of farms and drainage systems(mean=3.95),the findings also shows that farmers also do the actual digging of farms(mean=1.51). In general provision of agriculture input has been improved (mean=1.951). Thus, MIS has been in forefront to provide various agriculture input. Further analysis indicated that, respondents receive free seeds( $r=0.402$ ), received free fertilizer( $r=0.504$ ) and have skills in farming as compared to before the irrigation system( $r=0.37$ ) proving they had a positive relationship with provision of agriculture input.

**Table 4.5 Provision of Agriculture Input**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>Pearson correlation r</b>
We have received free seeds	1.4	0.492	0.402*
We have received free fertilizer	1.51	0.534	0.504*
My farm have draining systems	1.65	0.511	0.009
I have skills in faming as compared to before the irrigation system	1.69	0.721	0.37*
We have been provided with tractors for digging of famers and drainage system	3.95	0.428	0.091
We as farmers do the actual digging of farms	1.51	0.513	0.072

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

#### **4.6 Provision of Social Facilities and Community Development**

Further, the provision of social facilities in the irrigation scheme was inquired from the respondents. From the study results children can now attend schools with well built classes(mean=1.46) also respondents are able to go for medical care which have all the necessary facilities (mean=1.61) and road are easily accessible thus moving from one town to the other is possible(mean=1..Also respondents in the irrigation scheme can now access recreational facilities such as hotels, Edonga places, cultural centres than before(mean=1.71),they can now go to church of choice within the area(mean=1.54).The respondents can now do farming rather than grazing cattle and goats outside the areas(mean=1.67).In general, the provision of social facilities was seen among the communities (mean=1.6>standard deviation).Further analysis indicated that children can now attend schools with well built classes( $r=0.710$ ),can now access recreational facilities such as hotels,Edonga places, cultural centres than before( $r=0.771$ ),can now go to church of choice within the area( $r=0.497$ ) and respondents can now do farming rather than grazing cattle and goats outside the areas( $r=0.4670$ ) proving that they had a positive relationship with provision of Social facilities.

**Table 4.6 Provision of Social Facilities**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>Pearson correlation r</b>
Children can now attend schools with well built classes	1.46	0.533	0.710*
We are able to go for medical care which have all the necessary facilities	1.61	0.523	0.149
Roads are easily accessible thus moving from one town to the other is possible	1.61	0.523	0.109
We can now access recreational facilities such as hotels, Edonga places, cultural centers than before	1.71	0.535	0.771*
We can now go to church of choice within the area	1.54	0.544	0.497*
I now do farming rather than grazing cattle and goats outside the areas	1.67	0.559	0.467*

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

#### **4.7 Provision of Social Facilities and Community Development**

On findings on Cultural change and security situation in the irrigation scheme, respondents are now doing farming rather than grazing cattle and goats outside the areas (mean=1.67) and also enjoy security that has increased within the area (mean=1.68), women nowadays are able to generate their own income (mean=1.74) .Further, men are now busy working in the farms instead of playing old chase (mean=1.73) hence increasing productivity. It is also evident that men are busy working farmers rather than going for raids (mean=1.79).In overall cultural change and security situation has significantly improved (mean=1.722).Further analysis indicated that respondents can now do farming rather than grazing cattle and goats outside the areas( $r=0.467$ ),women nowadays are able to generate their own income( $r=0.211$ ),men are now busy working in the farms instead of playing old chase ( $r=0.81$ ) and men are busy working farmers rather than going for raids( $r=0.517$ ) showing they had a positive relationship with cultural change and security situation.

**Table 4.7 Cultural Change and Security Situation**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>Pearson correlation r</b>
I now do farming rather than grazing cattle and goats outside the areas	1.67	0.559	0.467*
I enjoy security that has increased within the area	1.68	0.502	0.107
Women nowadays are able to generate their own income	1.74	0.512	0.211*
Men are now busy working in the farms instead of playing old chase	1.73	0.579	0.81**
Men are busy working farmers rather than going for raids	1.79	0.53	0.517**

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

#### **4.8 Economic Empowerment**

Further, Economic empowerment in irrigation schemes were inquired from the respondents. From the study results respondents are able to spend and save through microfinance institutions (mean=2.02) and are also able to pay school fees for children (mean=1.68), they are also able to make contributions for several helping each other when in need (mean=1.71) and are also able to form self help groups that help them meet their economic growth (mean=1.75)..In general, the economic empowerment improved (mean=1.79>standard deviation).Further analysis indicated that respondents are able to spend and save through microfinance institutions( $r=0.249$ ),are able to pay school fees for children ( $r=0.363$ ),respondents are able to make contributions for several helping each other when in need ( $r=0.305$ ) and are able to form self help groups that help them meet their economic growth ( $r=0.324$ ) this shows they had a positive relationship with economic empowerment and development.

**Table 4.8      Economic Empowerment and development**

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Pearson correlation r
Am able to spend and save through microfinance institutions	2.02	0.811	.249*
Am able to pay school fees for children	1.68	0.536	.363*
We are able to make contributions for several helping each other when in need	1.71	0.527	.305*
We are able to form self help groups that help us meet our economic growth	1.75	0.762	.324*

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

#### **4.9      Irrigation Scheme**

Findings on irrigations shows that respondents are members of the irrigation scheme (mean=1.34) the respondent has been a member for the last five years (mean=1.37), use irrigation system water to grow crops (mean=1.56) which confirms that the irrigation scheme produces quality products for their customers, the respondents also use irrigation system water for domestic use (mean=1.56) which has led to improved living standard due to provision of clean water for use. In overall the respondents agree on effective performance of the irrigation scheme (mean 1.458).Further analysis indicated that, a respondent is a member of the irrigations scheme ( $r=0.600$ ), respondents have been a member for the last five years ( $r=0.725$ ), respondents use irrigation system water to grow crops ( $r=0.682$ ) and use irrigation system water for domestic use ( $r=0.398$ ) affirming they had a positive relationship with irrigations.



**Table 4.9      Irrigations**

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Pearson correlation r
Am a member of the irrigations scheme	1.34	0.519	.600*
I have been a member for the last five years	1.37	0.519	.725*
I use irrigation system water to grow my crops	1.56	0.509	.682*
I use irrigation system water for domestic use	1.56	0.531	.398*

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

#### **4.5      Correlation Analysis**

Correlation analysis is a method of assessing the relationship between variables/factors. To be precise, it measures the extent of association between the ordering of two random variables although; a significant correlation does not necessarily indicate causality but rather a *common linkage* in a sequence of events. Thus, the study analyzed the relationships that are inherent among the independent and dependent variables as well as among the independent variables/factors. The results regarding this were summarized and presented in table 4.9.

From the table, it is clear that there is positive and significant relationship between the various independent factors and community development at 0.01 level of significance. The table shows irrigation had positive relationship with food security at 49.1%. More findings indicated that provision of agriculture inputs was positively and significantly correlated to irrigation schemes ( $r=0.468$ ) this implied that irrigation scheme had 46.8% relationship with provision of agriculture inputs. Development of social security was positively and significantly related to irrigation scheme ( $r=0.155$ ). Thus, irrigation scheme had 15.5% with development of social security. Study findings also revealed that culture change had 16.5% positive and significant relationship to irrigation scheme. Finally, economic empowerment had 68.2% relationship with irrigation scheme ( $r=68.2$ )

**Table 4.10 Correlation Analysis**

	<b>Irrigation</b>	<b>Food security</b>	<b>Agriculture input</b>	<b>Development of social security</b>	<b>Culture change</b>	<b>Economic Empowerment</b>
<b>Irrigation</b>	1					
<b>Food security</b>	0.491**	1				
<b>Agriculture input</b>	0.468**	0.541**	1			
<b>Development of social security</b>	0.155**	0.042	0.258**	1		
<b>Culture change and security situation</b>	0.165**	0.474**	0.360**	0.229**	1	
<b>Economic empowerment</b>	0.682**	-0.018	0.035	0.053	0.107*	1

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source; Survey Data, 2013

## **CHAPTER FIVE SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.0 Introduction**

In this chapter, the major findings were discussed; the conclusions were drawn based on the findings and recommendations were made. The general purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of donor funded project on community development in Morelum irrigation scheme, Turkana, Kenya. The study was guided by five study objectives which were; to determine the effect of Irrigations scheme on food security, effect of Irrigations scheme on provision of agriculture input, effect Irrigations scheme on development of social facilities, effect of

irrigations scheme on culture change and to determine effect of irrigations scheme on economic empowerment.

## **5.1 Summary of the Findings**

The study findings indicated that irrigation scheme had positive relationship scheme on food security ( $r=0.491$ ). The findings confirm with Townsend et al (2001) that many donor fun dings from Canada have increased their consumption of these foods over the past several decades (Hendrickson et al, 2003). Lack of time and an increased demand for foods that require little preparation are cited as reasons for this trend (Glanville and McIntyre, 2006). Food insecurity is linked with the consumption of nutritionally inadequate diets (Glanville and McIntyre, 2006) and can be exacerbated by lack of physical access to affordable, nutritious foods.

People with low incomes therefore choose them frequently, and this reinforces less healthy eating patterns (Hendrickson et al, 2006

From the findings it was revealed that irrigation positively influences agriculture product ( $r=0.468$ ). Findings agree with Kelly et al (2003) that the beginning of economic reforms in SSA, donors have generally discouraged the use of free or subsidized input distribution, arguing that it is a financially unsustainable approach that led many pre-reform governments to the brink of bankruptcy. Many SSA governments and some donors, however, believe there are legitimate food security and environmental issues that could be addressed by input subsidies. Traore and Spinat (2002) argued that averaging greater than 90% repayment since the mid 1990s, was supported by several donor-funded projects that assisted the participating banks in data base management (including exchange of information on borrowers) and trained associations in credit management

More findings revealed irrigation scheme enhances social facilities ( $r=0.155$ ). this implies that many donors focus exclusively on young people in formal education through operational programs; such tunnel vision can and does limit development effectiveness because it does not take into account the dimensions of development that go beyond the scope of influence of education—including the availability of adequate employment opportunities adequate housing, formalized and institutionalized channels for social and political participation for young people in and after their formal education, and other opportunities for becoming an autonomous and independent citizen (Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture,2005).

It was shown that irrigation scheme increases cultural change ( $r=0.165$ ). Culture –as well as cultural diversity and freedom– has also been the object of investigation and interest as a necessary element for the full development of people and communities (UNESCO, 2010). Community based organizations if trained correctly can manage and supervise locally based construction and maintenance activities very effectively (Meshack, 2004). Governments and donors can in fact undermine contributions made by the community in that they take over projects and locals lose their sense of ownership (Meshack, 2004). Mayo (2000) writes about empowerment in communities and takes the stance that this is achieved through a thorough understanding of how each community is made up culturally.

Findings revealed that irrigation scheme improved economic empowerment among the community. The involvement of community organizations and adoption of objective criteria and well-defined rules and procedures act as a satisfactory screening mechanism to exclude unintended beneficiaries even if no explicit targeting mechanism is adopted by virtue of their comparative advantage (Mujeri, 2002)

### **5.3 Discussions and Conclusions**

Based on the findings the study concludes that the community is able to provide food for their family; grow crops for home consumption and income generating activity, subsistence consumption. The study further concludes that family members were able to take three meals a day and no longer rely on relief food aid. Irrigation scheme also enhances nutrition support. In case food aid is stopped families were able to support themselves.

### **5.4 Recommendations**

The study main objectives was to assess the impact MIS on community development. Based on the findings the study recommends that there should be more distribution of quality seed within relevant time especially during planting session. Moreover, agriculture inputs such as variety of quality fertilizer should be provided with low price if necessary free what is called subsidized price.

The study also induced that the drainage system was not equitably and evenly distributed. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure equitable and evenly distributed of proper drainage system maintenance. In addition, proper administrative structure for the farmers and supervision of farmers should be put in place. Offering training to farmers is also highly recommended. There need to be construction of modern storage facility near the farms. Finally, the study recommends for purchasing of farmers produce branding and marketing of same at better prices, expansion irrigation scheme, more funds through targeting more donors.

## **5.5 Suggestion for Further Studies**

The study was limited to farmers only as such the study recommends future study to focus on comparison study between farmers and irrigation administrative. In addition, the study was conducted only in MIS in Turkana first phase. In it thus necessary to conducted a similar study in the other three irrigation schemes.

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## **APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX 1:QUESTIONNAIRE**

**JACOB KENDGOR CHEBIKECH**

Cell No. +254 729 331 778

#### **RE: REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH**

My name is Jacob Kendgor Chebikech. I am student at Nairobi University. I am carrying out a study on the “***THE IMPACT OF DONOR FUNDEND PROJECT ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CASE OF MORULEM IRRIGATION SCHEME, TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA***” and you have been identified as one of the people who can be of assistance to me.

The information you will provide will be entirely for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your name is not required on the questionnaire and your identity will not be disclosed in any way.

For us to proceed with this exercise, kindly sign the section below

Thank you,

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION				
1	Gender?	Male Female	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Select one
2	Age bracket?	≤ 20 years 21-35 years above 35 years	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Select one
3	Gender of the Respondent?	Male Female	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Select one the current one
4	What is your highest level of education?	Primary School Secondary school Certificate Diploma Degree Master	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Select one
5	Which is the single main activity that your household engages in to secure livelihood?	Crop Farming Agro-pastoralism Pastoralism Small business Wage earning (employment)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Select one
6	Are you a member of the irrigation Scheme?	Yes No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
7	How long have you been a member of the irrigation scheme?	1 – 5 years 6 – 10 years 11– 20 years Above 21 years	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Select one

Please mark the number that best reflects your level of agreement in the following statements.

**KEY: SA- Strongly Agree, A: Agree, UD-Undecided, D: Disagree, SD: Strongly Disagree**

SECTION B: FOOD SECURITY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
1	I can provide food for my family	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
2	I grow crops for consumptions	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
3	I grow crops for income generating activity	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
4	I and my family members are able to take three meals a day	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
5	My family no longer rely on relief food aid	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
6	My children receive nutrition food supplement support	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate

<b>SECTION C: PROVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1	We have received free seeds	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
2	We have received free fertilizers	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
3	My farm is served by drainage systems	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
4	I have skills in farming as compared to before the irrigation system	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
5	We have been provided with tractors for cultivating of farms and drainage system	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
<b>SECTION D: DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL FACILITIES</b>				
1	Our children can now attend schools with well built classes	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
2	We are able to go for medical care which have all the necessary facilities	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
3	Roads are easily accessible thus moving from one town to the other is easy	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate

4	We can now go to church of our choice within the area	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
<b>SECTION E: Culture change and security situation</b>				
1	I now do farming rather than grazing cattle and goats outside the areas	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
2	I enjoy security that has increased within the area	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
3	Women nowadays are able to generate their own income	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
4	Men are now busy working in the farms instead playing old chase	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
5	Men are busy working in farms rather than going for raids	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
<b>SECTION F: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1	Am able to spend and save through our small microfinance institutions	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
2	Am able to pay schools fees for my children from sale of produce	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate

3	We are able to make contributions to each other when in need	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
4	We are able to form self help groups that help us meet our economic growth	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
<b>SECTION G: Irrigations</b>				
	I am a member of the irrigation scheme	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
	I have been a member for the last five years	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
	I use irrigation system water to grow my crops	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate
	I use irrigation system water for domestic use	SA A UD D SD	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Select the most appropriate

*Thank you for taking your time to participate in this study. God bless*



## **APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE THE MANAGEMENT**

How are you sir/ madam I am Kendgor from University of Nairobi. Welcome to this interview session. I am going to ask you some questions about MIS activities in your area.

Please feel free and respond appropriately. To begin with:

### **Section A: Biographical information**

1. What is your highest Educational level?.....
2. What is your position in project?.....
3. What is your gender? .....

### **SECTION B**

- 3). State the various activities MIS is involved in community.

.....  
.....

- 4) What measures have you put in place to ensure the project is sustainable?

.....  
.....

- 5) Kindly, provide your views on how community has developed as results of the projects.

.....  
.....

- 6) Kindly, indicate various challenges faced during the implementations of the project.

.....

- 6) In your opinion what would like to be done to enhance the capability of the project in developing the community

.....

**We have come to the end of the interview session.**

#### **APPENDIX 11I: TIME SCHEDULE**

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>DURATION</b>
Proposal Development	March 2013 –April 2013
Correction of proposal	May, 2013
Defending the research proposal	June, 2013
project proposal correction	June, 2013
Data collection and analysis	June, 2013
Present first draft of report	July, 2013
Presentation of Thesis	July, 2013

#### APPENDIX 1V: RESEARCH BUDGET

ITEM	COST (KSH)
Typing and printing	
• Proposal	7,800
• project	16,000
Transport	
Data analysis	
Services	11,000
Internet/library services	5,000
Miscellaneous	4,000
Grand total	43,800

## APPENDIX V: PHOTOS OF MORULE IRRIGATION SCHEME



**Children feeding on food Aid**



**Women preserving food at Morulem Store**



**Farmer taking Maize stocks to feed animals After harvesting looking on is a woman planting for second season and the first season maize are at stake**



**A child is being feed on porridge from sorghum that's nutritious**





**Children learning in modern class other than learning in trees**



**What a bright future in human resource**



**Children playing at Morulem hill that overlooks the green irrigation scheme**



**A woman busy in land preparation for planting at MIS**





**Healthy children playing with a goat's kid. The house is also semi-permanent thanks to empowerment by MIS**



**Culture change in terms of clothing's**

## APPENDIX VI: MAP OF TURKANA COUNTY

