

**THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY BASED
ORGANIZATIONS ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: A CASE OF
LUGARI SUB-COUNTY IN KAKAMEGA COUNTY.**

BY

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DECLARATION

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

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This project has been submitted with my approval as the University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my sons Bezalel and Belden who have been my inspiration and a source of joy throughout my period of study.

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MAY GOD BLESS YOU

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asia Development Bank
AMREF	The African Medical and Research foundation
CBAHW	Community –Based Animal Health Workers
CBI	Community –Based Initiatives
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CD	Community Development
CHT	Cultural Heritage Tourism
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DDP	District Development Plan
ECDE	Early Child Development and Education
FPE	Free Primary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KSHC	Kabkibya Small Holder Charitable Society
KTN	Kenya Television Network
MAF	MDG Acceleration Framework
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNH	Maternal and Newborn Health
MOT	Ministry of Trade

NA	Needs Assessment
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPOs	Not-for-Profit Organizations
PWDs	People With Disabilities
SAPS	Structure Adjustment programs
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

ABSTRACT

Since the millennium declaration eleven years ago, Africa and the world in general has improved. The world is remaining with only two years set to meet the millennium goals and the signs of poverty, conflicts and wars, environmental degradation and diseases are still prominent in various countries including Kenya. It's obvious that a strategy to accelerate this process is required. This study pointed out the various Millennium Development Goals and revealed to what extent they had been achieved through the influence of community based organizations as well as the issues surrounding them. Since from the review of literature, sub national areas were lagging compared to the national status on the MDGs, this project sought to find out how Community Based Organizations were influencing the achievement of the Millennium goals at the community level. The objectives aimed at assessing how the inherent features of CBOs of community participation, resource mobilization, governance and their various projects can be used in the achievement of the millennium goals.

The study area was in the Lugari sub-county which highly depends on food crops farming other than cash crops thus promoting idleness during the dry periods of the year. A descriptive research design was used gather both qualitative and quantitative data through the use of questionnaires, interviews and observation. The stratified random, random and systematic sampling techniques were used appropriately to achieve the sample size. It was determined that not only that the CBO's projects emphasized on some MDGs while others had been ignored, but also these projects were sporadically began as there was no trend laid out by any concerned organization to allow continuous enhancement of the these goals which led to duplication. In addition, the CBOs concentrated on training programs more than putting up physical projects. It will be of greater benefit if the training would be accompanied with real capital to enable implementation of the skills learnt and also, if the government would lay down a framework to guide other organizations on the projects required achieving the MDGs to enable teamwork and objectivity in the process. The results of the study will be invaluable to all government institutions and to the Community organizations too.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) aim at improving the dignity of the people of the world and attain world peace. The attainment of the MDGs requires a large number of actions and activities that are not directly mentioned in the MDGs. The enabling environment provided by adequate infrastructure (such as energy, transport and communication services) play an essential role in the attainment of the goals and the reduction of poverty, although not explicitly targeted by the MDGs (DFID, 2002).

The government cannot achieve the Millennium Development Goals alone because the targets are challenging and demand consistent and sustained financial, technical and human resource inputs, in addition to the coordinated efforts by all stakeholders. It is only through working together that the public, private sector and the NGO community can increase the effectiveness of the collective drive towards achieving the MDGs (Bolong, 2005). In the event these goals are achieved, then poverty and inequality, illiteracy and disease would be dealt with effectively.

Community- Based Organisations (CBO'S) are formed or constituted under the Ministry of gender, sports, culture and social services. A CBO can be defined as an organization whose members have a common bond like a need, a location, age gender or a cultural, political, or religious affiliation and voluntarily come together with the same objective and commit their efforts fully towards achieving that objective. Thus, these organizations can be very useful in development matters of the community as the members understand each other and can work towards a common development goal. Also, because of a common need, any financial or other resource aid to the organization is directed to solving the need with little or no wastage

as the need is common to all. In a long time, third world countries have lagged behind the developed countries in terms of both human and physical development despite the latter's efforts to change this situation through foreign aid. Factors like wars, poverty, greed, corruption and undemocratic governance structures have barred the penetration of this aid to the common citizen. Conditions put to ensure the citizenry of a country benefit from this aid like SAPs and other sanctions have not been successful.

Thus, the value of community organizations has been realized especially because the citizens themselves decide what they need in order to better their livelihoods and set priorities in solving their problems and all that remains is to be supported in their efforts. In addition, the ownership of the projects and programs raise the probability of success and sustainability. Studies that have been done in Ethiopia, Malawi, Gambia, India and other countries have shown that these community organizations are pro- development with a high success rate and as a Community Development (CD) tool, the efforts of the people are united with those of government authorities in the improvement of the economic, social, and cultural conditions of the communities into the life of the nation and enable them to contribute fully to the National Progress (UN, 1963).

This study aims to look into the projects/programs undertaken by CBOs in the new Lugari District in Kakamega County. In Lugari district, most people depend on rain-fed farming mainly of maize, beans and sweet potatoes. During the dry season, the people are idle, hungry and desperate. Therefore, CBOs can be used to sensitize them in using the many resources at their disposal to change their lives.

Since CBOS have been proved to be beneficial in development, they can be used as channels to route information and other resources to improve the living conditions of the citizens. This is because strategies by the government such as the Constituency Development Fund (CDF),

local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) and Kazi Kwa Vijana project have not eliminated poverty and high food prices, especially of essential food-stuff. The Free Primary Education program is facing major challenges and though there is a slight improvement in the health sector, several issues like financing remain a big challenge (status report, 2009).

For this reason, the study aims to find out if the activities of the Community Organizations are aligned to the national goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The study will focus on 7 goals leaving out the goal aimed at global partnerships as it can be easily met by the government. The term CBOs represents a wide range of organizations. In this case, the study focuses on those CBOs that are formed by a combination of other distinct groups and have an organized structure of leadership and can be easily linked to a certain sponsor. These groups are referred to as support groups and the CBOs can have as many as possible. The connectedness of these CBOs enhances transfer of resources from the top directly to the beneficiaries at the grassroots level.

The CBOs' projects and programs ought to be aligned to the national goals to enhance devolution in our country. Considering that the County governments will be receiving 15% of the national income (constitution of Kenya article 203, 2), these projects will go a long way in supplementing that value not only to improve Kakamega County or the country but also the African continent as a whole.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The situation in our country and the MDG report, 2009 reveal that we are behind the schedule in MDG attainment and since only two years are remaining then the situation is wanting. The positive changes at the national level are not shared by the people at the rural areas, the slums and employees at low levels who have little or no benefits from almost all the goals. The country is not only struggling to achieve food security but also the Free Primary Education (FPE) program has been curtailed by various challenges such as corruption and inadequate facilities. It is the desire of the state to mobilize all the resources including those from the Civil Society Organizations to complement government activities to ensure that the MDGs are achieved in time and that the people at the grassroots enjoy the benefits accrued from this achievement. (Muui, 2012). In accordance with Mukui, (CSOs) should collaborate and network to avoid duplication and wastage; should mobilize the communities in planning and implementation at the grassroots; and move to other areas where there are no developmental CSOs. Kimoon, 2010 was of the view that the CBOs, being at the grassroots can be good accelerators of MDGs.

Therefore, this study aimed at finding out if CBOs in Lugari sub-county are acting as change agents through the achievement of the MDGs by having their activities directed towards enhancing the youths' lives or the children who are unable to access education due to challenges not catered for by the FPE program, issues of water inaccessibility and the home-birth services and other concerns in the sub-county such as those of poverty which was at 57.27 %, unemployment and high usage of conventional fuel among others. The choice of this study was motivated by the fact that community organizations operate at the local level and hence they ought to solve issues at the grassroots (District dev plan, 2012)

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of Community Based Organisations on attaining Millennium Development Goals in new Lugari sub-county in Kakamega County.

1.4 Specific objectives

To be able to gather the necessary and adequate data for this study, the following objectives were formulated:-

1. To establish the extent to which CBO projects/programs influence the attainment of MDGs in Lugari sub-county.
2. To assess how community participation by CBOs influence the achievement of the MDGs in Lugari sub-county.
3. To assess how resource mobilisation by CBOs in sub-county district influences the achievement of the MDGs.
4. To establish how governance in CBOs in Lugari sub-county influence the achievement of the MDGs.

1.5 Research questions

In order to clarify the objectives of the study and ensure the correct data will be gathered, the research questions below will be used:-

1. To what extent does community participation by CBOs in Lugari sub-county influence the achievement of the MDGs?
2. To what extent do CBOs' projects/programs in Lugari sub-county influence the attainment of the MDGs?
3. How does resource mobilisation by the CBOs in Lugari sub-county influence the achievement of the MDGs?

4. How does governance in the CBOs in Lugari sub-county influence the achievement of the MDGs?

1.6 Assumptions of the study

The main assumption of the study was that the respondents will be willing to co-operate and give their answers correctly and sincerely and that the CBOs have well organized documentation of their activities to be used as secondary data.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The challenges that the researcher experienced include:

1. Longer duration of time was taken in the collection of data as the Community Based Organisations were reluctant in sharing of information for the fear that their ideas could be used maliciously to ask for illegal funding. The researcher used a copy of the letter from the University to confirm the aim of the study and data collecting clerks known in the area.
2. Lack of documented information about CBO contribution to development as most of their activities were spread by the word of mouth. The researcher used individual CBOs' records like minutes, notification of meetings etc.
3. Language barrier as being a rural area most people spoke the native language and majority of the people did not understand English or Kiswahili- communication was enhanced by the use of research assistants from that area who understood the native language well..

1.8 Scope of the study

The study was carried out in the Lugari sub-county in Kakamega County within an area consisting of four locations namely Lumakanda, Mautuma, Chekalini and Lugari. The sub-county has an area of 265.8 Km² with a population density of 399 and consists of 21,571

households. There were two CBOs in the the suggested area coverage, Lugari Mkombozi which has 60 support groups and Swag CBO with 58 support groups.

1.9 Significance of the study

This study sought to find out whether projects undertaken by the CBOs were meeting the community needs and more so the national development goals. The results of the study will enable the CBOs to improve in performance and seek for more funding.

The information attained from this study is hoped to be valuable to the Ministry of Planning in their struggle to bring the CSO's activities in co-ordination with those of the government towards achievement of the MDGs in order to harness the large amount of human and financial resources under their control towards the right course (Muui, 2012). E.g. A total of NGO transfers amounting to US\$1.78 billion happened between 2004 and 2008 {Rahmato et.al (2008)}. This study will also help the locally placed government institutions e.g. sub-counties, local governments or Counties in the management of available resources through allocation of development agendas and increased resources from CBOs.

2.0 Justification of the study

The issue of the MDGs is being caught up by time as the country has about two years to achieve them and basing on the current issues of prevalent poverty especially at the rural areas and also some parts of the urban settlements, forest fires, graft, etc., the government requires a hand in the acceleration process to ensure successful attainment of these goals while having everyone on board. Also, to build the confidence of the citizens about the achievement of the country's long-term development plan, vision 2030, the MDGs need to be successfully achieved because it was developed from MDGs background (report, 2009).

The poverty prevalence in the county which is at 57% despite the government initiatives like CDF, LATF etc and the presence of many CSOs bring the question as to whether CBOs

projects are aiding those of the governments towards achievement of the MDGs. This study is paramount to find out if the CBOs are enhancing development or are encouraging dependency with the same people benefitting from their services due to lack of sustainability hence retarding achievement of MDGs.

1.10 Delimitation of the study

The success of this study was enhanced by proper planning and complete involvement of the researcher in the study. The researcher limited the study to specific areas which enhanced sampling and also the sample size was manageable. The researcher was well conversant with the stakeholders, as well as the administration policies concerned with the project area.

1.11 Definition of significant terms

1. **Examination-** the in-depth assessment and analysis of the problem with the aim of finding answers, getting to a conclusion or discover facts.
2. **Influence-** the power to affect the issue under study either positively or negatively.
3. **Community Based Organisation-** A group of self help groups within the community that join up together to work as one yet their distinct status remains and it can be linked to a sponsor and have an organized leadership structure.
4. **Millennium Development Goals-** These are eight goals that have been agreed upon by a number of countries under the Millennium Declaration, 2000 to help African and other developing countries attain permanent peace, eradicate extreme poverty and achieve sustainable development to ensure that the world is at par in terms of responsibility and benefits of development.
5. **Official Development Assistance-**Foreign aid given by a government directly to another government
6. **Community based development-** This is the situation in which the projects actively include beneficiaries in their design and management.

7. **Community driven development** – These are community based development programs in which communities have direct control over key project decisions including management of investment funds.
8. **Awareness** – This is a test of whether one has got any kind of knowledge about the Millennium Development Goals and the level of understanding there of.
9. **Donors**- Donor agencies such as governmental or multilateral agencies, foundations, trade unions, Faith-Based Organizations and philanthropic individuals who give financial and other resources to the CBOs
10. **Beneficiaries**- Members of the Community –Based Organizations and affiliated support groups.
11. **Community participation**- involvement of the members of the CBOs in the project planning and implementation.

1.12 Organization of the study

This research paper contains five chapters. Chapter one describes the background of the study and it highlights the objectives of the study, research questions, the study assumptions as well as the justification of the study while Chapter two reviews written literature related to the study problem developed from the objectives and concludes with a conceptual framework explaining how the variables relate to each other. Chapter three gives the methodology that will be used to collect, analyze and present data, the research design used by the researcher as descriptive survey design, the target population, sampling procedure and sample size while chapter four shows the representation of data in form of tables with chapter five containing the summary of findings, discussion, conclusion and recommendations based on the report.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction to literature review

The literature regarding areas of Millennium Development Goals, Community Based Organizations and participatory development in general have inspired the focus of this research project. The chapter encompasses the history of the MDGs, the current progress status, internationally, nationally and even at the locality, the CBOs and why they qualify to be accelerators in the race to attaining the MDGs, places where the CBOs have been used in development projects and where they can possibly be used and factors that influence them in their functioning.

2.2 Background study of the Millennium Development Goals

The United Nations, in September, 2000, brought world leaders together with the aim to resolve the issue of upholding the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level, having realized that the benefits of globalizations were unequally shared just as their costs were unevenly distributed. The concern about children and other vulnerable groups desired broad and sustained efforts to be able to give each person in our world freedom from hunger, fear of violence and oppression. In addition, each individual should take part in the management of world's economic and social development such that the benefits from this development accrue to the individuals. Concurrently, it was seen as important to respect nature in accordance with sustainable development to add to the respect and tolerance for individuals' belief, culture and language as long as the culture enhanced peace.

The whole idea was to save people from abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, provide security, enable women and girls to have the same opportunities as men and boys and enhance life in all its forms. The leaders came up with a declaration that was

summarized into eight goals referred to as the Millennium Development Goals [MDGs] (appendix X), which were broken down into 21 quantifiable targets measured by 60 indicators and are time bound supposed to be achieved by the year 2015. If and when these goals are achieved, world poverty will be cut by half, tens of millions of lives will be saved, and billions more people will have the opportunity to benefit from the global economy. (UNDP.org, UN, progress chart, 2011).

The world has put much effort towards the same and hence it has recorded impressive successes as the MDGs have helped reduce maternal death, expanded opportunities for women, increased access to clean water and has freed people from deadly and debilitating disease. In other cases, progress has slowed, indicating the presence of underlying obstacles yet to be tackled. For instance, the world lags a long way in empowering women and girls, promoting sustainable environment and in protecting the most vulnerable from devastating effects of crises as natural disasters, volatility in prices for food and energy or conflicts' (Ban Ki Moon, 2010). In Eastern Africa, some targets had already been met while others are expected to be met in time. The region is rated low in the areas of women representation in leadership, reversing HIV/AIDs spread and sanitation in comparison to other parts. In accordance with the UN's MDG report 2011, the current status of the MDGs including the issues that remain to be tackled are summarized as follows-:

Eradication of extreme poverty

A disconnect between poverty reduction and hunger was noted as the proportion of people going hungry had remained at 60% despite the realized decline in poverty proportions. Not only, did the economic recovery fail to translate into employment opportunities due to the drop of global economic activity in 2008-2009, but also, close to 43M people worldwide

were displaced because of conflict or persecution. The number of unemployed Kenyans particularly increased by 3.1% from 1999 to 2006 (Report Kenya 2010).

The report shows that the proportion of children below 5 years who were undernourished had declined by 7% between the year 2000 and 2009 in developing regions but in Southern Asia, the progress in combating child under-nutrition was by passing the poorest. For the East African region, Kenya and Tanzania fell in the high level of undernourishment of 25% - 34% while Uganda fell under the moderately high level of 15% - 24%. The trend for this MDGs raises an alarm as it implies that the sub Saharan Africa would be unable to meet the hunger reduction target. Kenya continues to suffer from poverty and related problems yet poverty is the major cause of hunger. House hold poverty was manifested by poor health, low productivity, vulnerability to hazards, environmental degradation and unsustainable urbanization. Kakamega County faces food insecurity hazard yearly during the dry seasons as most parts rely on the rains for agricultural productivity. The County, being the second populous in the country after Nairobi has an average of 400,000 households, annual growth rate of 2.12% and a poverty level of 57% in both rural and urban areas. In a study by the Kenya Bureau of Statistics 2010, in the provincial round-up, Central province emerged the least poor while Western province ranked highest as neither the Divisions nor Locations had poverty incidence point estimates of less than 60% with poverty gaps uniformly high, typically over 35%. Lugari was affected by low prices for the agricultural products, lack of transport facilities and poor management of livestock. (DDP, 2009)

Achieve universal primary education and gender equality

In summary, the enrolment ratio had increased slowly by 7% between 1999 and 2009 in the developing world as a whole with sub-Saharan Africa having the best record for improvement in primary school enrollment while Southern Asia and North Africa lead the way in expanding literacy among the youth. The slow growth was attributed to poverty,

gender parity (girls), living in conflict zones and effects of being living as a refugee. The introduction of FPE in Kenya increased the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) from 93% in 2002 to 105% in 2005. This however, has been met with different challenges including, overstretched facilities, overcrowding in schools, diminished support by the communities, many orphans due to HIV/AIDS, and high pupil-teacher ratios that require joint efforts from all stake holders (NA,2006). Other emerging issues like drought, insecurity, withholding of funds by donors, urban slums, congestion and overstretched teaching force made it difficult to fully meet the education goal and reap its benefits. There were regional disparities as noted in Table 2.2 with north Eastern Province unlikely to meet the goal. (MDGs Report, 2011).

YEAR/ REGION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nairobi	26.0	40.9	27.3	37.7	38.3	40.1	32.9	46.2	60.7	60.8
Central	78.7	81.7	85.6	83.9	81.6	87.4	83.0	82.5	83.5	83.7
Coast	49.4	56.2	55.7	63.5	70.3	74.2	71.8	80.8	82.4	82.6
Eastern	79.3	84.9	89.6	90.4	91.5	94.3	95.3	98.3	98.4	98.6
N. Eastern	15.4	15.3	17.0	21.6	19.6	23.0	22.6	27.5	31.9	35.5
Nyanza	80.0	91.0	89.4	95.8	96.6	97.8	97.8	98.3	98.5	98.7
Rift valley	69.5	74.6	81.3	83.1	86.6	86.6	90.8	97.8	98.0	96.2
Western	76.8	89.4	93.7	95.3	98.2	96.8	96.8	99.0	99.3	99.5
National	67.8	75.1	77.3	80.4	82.1	83.2	86.5	91.6	92.5	92.9

Table 2.1 Net enrolment in primary education by province

Source: MOE, Educational statistical Booklet 2003-2007; EMIS1999,2000,2001,2002

	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Boys	104.0	89.0	88.0	88.9	105.0	108.0	109.9	109.3	110.7	112.2	112.8
Girls	99.6	88.4	87.3	87.5	100.5	101.6	104.4	105.5	104.4	107.3	107.2
Total	101.8	88.7	87.6	88.2	102.8	104.8	107.2	107.4	107.6	109.8	110.0

Table 2.2 Net enrolment in primary education by gender

Source: MOE, Educational statistical Booklet 2003-2007; EMIS1999,2000,2001,2002

Kakamega County, with a large population of youth, majority that lack adequate education (Omukuba, 2011), dealt with issues of inadequate transition rates, shortage of classrooms, sporadic establishment of new schools, shortage of staff and infrastructure and high girl dropout especially in secondary schools. Lugari sub-county experienced lack of tertiary schools with prevalent low transition rate and poor working, learning and teaching infrastructure (DDP, 2009). Lugari's Net Enrollment Rate was at 67.6% with a drop out rate of 39.6%. The completion rate was averaged at 62.2 %, retention rate of 63% and a transition rate of 55.04%. The report revealed that 16.1% members of the community accessed schools at about one Kilometer away while the majority 73% at more than 5Km. There are about 582 schools both public and private and at teacher pupil ratio of 1:49 in the district (DDP, 2009).

Reduce child mortality

To enhance child survival, addressing the leading causes of death like diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia which accounted for more than half of child deaths in the sub-Saharan Africa is paramount. Though, globally child mortality had declined by one third, children from the poorest households were two to three times more likely to die by the age of five years than those from the rich households. Those at the rural areas were more at risk even in regions where child mortality was low. In addition, mothers' education should be emphasized since it was shown that children with mothers who had attained higher education were at a lesser risk.

This goal is vital since the future development of any nation depends on the health of the children. It is dependent on interventions like prenatal care, essential obstetric and newborn care, immunization, breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation and appropriate management of common childhood illnesses. In Kenya, all levels of child mortality rates follow a declining trend and it was at 74 deaths for every 1000 live births by 2009. In Lugari, child vaccination was at 93% in 2009.

Improve maternal health

Progress in maternal health had been recorded with N. Africa and S. Asia realizing a higher percentage increase in skilled attendance at birth, though still pregnancy remained a major health risk. Although more pregnant women were offered at least minimal care, only a few of them received the recommended frequency of care (four or more times antenatal attendance) that would enhance prevention and management of complications. The report further revealed a rise in contraceptive use and showed that there was danger ahead of its sustainability because of the growing number of women of reproductive age. Thus, the unmet need of contraceptives still remained high in many regions due to inadequate support for family planning. In sub Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, one hundred and twenty women aged between 15-49 years who were married or in any union had an unmet need for family planning implying that as much as they were willing to plan, they did not use any contraceptive. According to KTN television 2012 Tanzania was ranked 26th in the fight against maternal mortality with a Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 150/1000 yet in some areas the mothers had to cover an average distance of 30Km amidst transportation barriers as they used hand carts paid from sudden fundraisings by neighbours whenever a woman was in labour. This suggests a high rate of poverty or inadequate planning. It also showed that the men in Tanzania were more receptive of Family planning compared to those in Kenya and Uganda.

The efforts of reducing adolescent pregnancies are very critical in improvement of maternal health. In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of adolescents using contraceptives was substantially lower than all women of reproductive age. In Kenya, the MMR increased while the proportion of births attended to by a skilled personnel increased by 1.8% by 2009 from 2003. The main causes of maternal deaths were hemorrhage, sepsis, eclampsia, abortion and obstructed labour mainly due to the low proportion of births in health facilities and the high MMRs which were attributed to factors such as poverty, limited physical access to health facilities, limited skills of delivery and poor client management.

Further, the problem was aggravated by limited availability, poor accessibility and low utilization of skilled birth attendance during pregnancy, child birth and post natal period; low basic emergency obstetric and newborn care coverage; poor involvement of communities in maternal and newborn care and limited national commitment of resources for maternal and Newborn Health (MNH). Strengthening community based maternal and newborn care approaches by promoting household hospital continuum care, community initiatives that promote MNH and strengthening knowledge and awareness of communities on MNH services including family planning were vital. (National Road Map, 2010). Lugari district records a percentage contraceptive acceptance of 35% and Antenatal Care visits of 64%. A massive 65.1% of women in Lugari have their deliveries conducted at home. The distances to the nearest health facility are 27% for 1Km, 51.5% for between 1.1 and 4.9 Kilometers and 21.4 for more than 5 Kilometers. Uganda and Tanzania, having applied for support through the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) have focused more on the improvement of maternal health and achievement of food and nutrition security respectively

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

Great effort had been directed in the achievement of this goal successfully as new HIV infections rate has declined tremendously especially in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Further, the number of people living with HIV had continued to rise due to the prolonged treatment while more children orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa having been put in schools increased the chances of receiving vital protection and support. Unfortunately, these improvements have not yet been realized among most young people who lack comprehensive knowledge of HIV (33% young men and 20 % young women in sub-Saharan Africa) except the specific ways to prevent its spread. In addition, the rate of condom use during high risk sex to prevent HIV is still dangerously low in many developing countries especially among women.

	Rwanda	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Ethiopia
2008	0.82	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.9
2000	0.83	0.74	0.95	0.74	0.6

TABLE 2.3 Ratio of orphaned to non-orphaned who attend school (10-14)

Source: MDG status report 2011

	Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
MEN	55	64	49
WOMEN	38	40	46

TABLE 2.4 Condom use in East Africa (%)

Source: MDG status report 2011

In dealing with malaria, the countries made use of intensive control efforts that cut malaria related deaths by 20% mainly in hard hit African countries. The two major malaria control strategies were the use of *Artemisinin*-based therapies and use of long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets. A diagnostic test before treatment was also emphasized rather than basing on clinical symptoms such as fever which were attributed to many other infections other than malaria. Europe reported no case of *plasmodium falciparam malaria* in 2010 with the World Health Organisation (WHO) certifying that Morocco and Turkmenistan had eliminated malaria. Nevertheless, 90% of all deaths from malaria still occur in Sub-Saharan Africa mostly to the children below five years old. It was also noted that some countries like Rwanda that had previously controlled the disease showed a rise in the hospital admissions and death. Although Africa had realized a rapidly rise of use of mosquito nets with life saving benefits especially for children, in Lugari, 35.7% of the children less than five years slept inside an untreated net while 31.9% is the proportion that slept inside a treated net.

	Nigeria	Zimbabwe	Ghana	Uganda	Tanzania	Kenya	Rwanda
2010	6	17	28	33	64	47	56
2000	1	3	4	0	2	3	4

TABLE 2.5 Children under 5 years sleeping under insecticide treated mosquito
Source: MDG status report 2011

The international strategy for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis (TB) - DOTS strategy (1995-2005) and STOP TB strategy from 2006, enabled the incidences of TB to decline. Around 9.4 million people were diagnosed with the disease in 2009 with Africa contributing around 30%, and the sub-Saharan Africa contributing 80% of the total 12% that

were diagnosed having been infected with HIV. Kenya has moved a step further with the 'TB ina TIBA' campaign and the pneumonia immunization strategy that began in the year 2011.

The health sector in the County was facing several challenges such as low staffing, irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities, irregular supply of medicines and lack of medical equipments, inadequate health facilities and a need to upgrade and rehabilitate those that are there (DDP, 2009). The HIV prevalence rate in Lugari is at 5.3% just below that of western province which stands at 6.6%. The average distance to a health facility in the district was 5.7 Km with about 43 medical facilities inclusive of public, mission and private facilities. The nurse/population ratio was approximated at 1,762 and that of the doctor population at 140,956. The most prevalent diseases in the district were malaria/fever, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, flu and headache.

Ensure environmental sustainability

According to Furst 2001, an environmentally sound production and consumption pattern can be influenced through, measures to reduce energy, material and waste in industrial ecology, technological progress and change in the production structure, and societal transformation by means of eco-efficient services and greater sufficiency due to changed end-use are necessary. The world, it seems, that it hasn't learnt any lessons from degraded environment since forests were being watched as they disappear rapidly especially in Africa and South America. We forget that forests are invaluable in their biodiversity and also in the global carbon cycle among others. Forest loss from natural causes was estimated to be about 13 million Hectares per year and the net change in forest area for 2000-2010 was approximately -5.2 million ha per year a reduction from -8.3 ha in the previous decade.

Similar challenges were facing our priority ecosystems such as the coastal waters and terrestrial areas hence the need for added efforts and innovative approaches to meet new

targets for their conservation. This would cumulatively lead to the protection of the ozone layer as well as control the effects of global green house emissions which have continued their ascent. In Kakamega County, challenges in environmental sustainability such as; unsustainable land use practices, diminishing viable agricultural land due to population pressure, lack of land use planning, human -wildlife conflict and pollution were consistent.

The report further revealed that, the world is likely to surpass the target of accessing clean water but more than one in ten people may still be without access in 2015. In the sub-Saharan Africa, by 2008, only 16% accessed piped water, 44% used improved sources with 40% using unimproved sources. The poor, who represents the bigger proportion mostly in the rural population, were at a disadvantage when it came to accessing clean water. Similarly, improved sanitation had failed to reach the poorest households in different parts though ideally, the gaps in sanitation coverage between urban and rural are narrowing. The world was far from reaching this target because halve of the population of developing regions couldn't access improved forms of sanitation.

The Kenyan government having reclaimed 25000 ha of land that was illegally settled in the Mau Forest complex, forest conservation and management still received relatively fewer resources because of other competing social challenge such as poverty, health, security and education. The rapid increase in demand occasioned by degradation of water catchments, rapid population growths and urbanization revealed that Kenya was a water scarce country. Notable also, was the very low efficiency of waste water treatment as only 19% of the waste water in towns was captured by the sewerage systems while 81% of the raw sewage was discharged to the environment untreated.

Though there was adequate distribution of water in the County due to the presence of several rivers, springs, wells and boreholes. Unfortunately, few people accessed clean portable water.

For instance, in Central, only 30% while in East, 38% had access to clean water. Encroachment of water areas as a result of human settlement, weak water resource conservation and management practices, wetlands and marshland encroachment [Ilesi and Shinyalu] and high level of poverty [67.8 % in the East], were some of the environmental issues affecting the County. Others were poor disposal of plastics and polythene, continued charcoal burning and felling of trees for construction and wood fuel and unsustainable sand harvesting in River Nzoia. The main environmental challenge in Lugari was the lack of a major sewerage system leading to difficulties in solid wastes disposal. Disasters like floods and forest fires also pose a threat to the environment mainly because of unpreparedness and lack of equipments like fire water engines by the forest offices. Further, 97.4% of the population use the traditional stone fire as a cooking appliance which led to deforestation in search for firewood (DDP, 2009).

To add to that, growth of urbanization which is outpacing slum improvement is leading to pressure to the environment. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, 62% of the urban population is sheltered in slums which require efforts to be doubled in the provision of housing and basic services, infrastructure like water and sanitation facilities, transport, energy, health and education to improve their lives. The Kenya Slum Upgrading Program (KENSUP) has been involved in the physical upgrading of the slums amidst the difficulties of the determination of the tenure that can best fit their situation because of their high densities, haphazard developments, lack of planning, poor housing, and lack of infrastructure, religious, cultural and political inclinations among others.

2.3 Community-based Organizations and MDGs

Despite major achievements realized towards meeting the MDGs, UNDP, (2005, 2010) notes that these progress reports reveal considerable gaps in terms of information. For example, poverty data, once it was disaggregated to the sub-national level, as well as by gender, age,

and ethnicity, it indicated that there were large socio-economic differences and disparities within countries that show major improvements. That is, sub national areas lagged even if a country had met the targets. Therefore, the people at the grassroots were not sharing the same results as those the national or international status reports revealed, which is quite dangerous since the main agenda of the MDGs was to reach the poor and vulnerable in the society. In Kenya for instance, though the progress report shows an improvement towards achievement of the poverty goal, a study conducted by the Kenya Bureau of Statistics in 2010, revealed that at least one location in each of the 34 districts had more than 70% of the population living below the poverty line with 12% of the locations showing this trend.

It was found out that in the absence of enhanced efforts, countries might miss one or more of the targets. For example, Colombia, which had a high chance of meeting many of the MDGs, had sharp levels of sub national inequalities in the achievement. Ban Ki moon also, explains that progress tends to bypass those who are lowest on the economic ladder or otherwise those that are known to be disadvantaged because of their sex, age, disability or ethnicity (2010).

Community Based Organizations, otherwise known as ‘community development associations, ‘neighbourhood councils’ or united community are grassroots types of organizations which use the ‘bottom up’ strategy to find solutions for their problems. Thus they address local community needs more effectively than larger charitable organizations. Since they are geographically located at the grassroots, they have a firsthand knowledge of the problems they live with, a personal stake in the success of their solutions and the love that is necessary for an individual to undergo healing, growth, and development, in an environment of care and mutual support that is typically available twenty-four hours a day. It implies that they are uniquely positioned to empower, to motivate and to connect with people around the world to reduce poverty, to enhance living standards and achieve the MDGs (UNDP 2010). They are seen as voluntary, non-profit, non-governmental and highly localized

whose membership is placed on equal level and whose main goal is the improvement of the social and economic well being of every member. As critical partners in development, their contribution to creating awareness of people's needs and advocating for solutions gives voice to some of the most marginalized and vulnerable people in the world. (Abegunde, 2004, Woodson 2007, UNDP.org).

They would be used to disseminate the benefits of the MDGs to the most segregated parts of the nations especially at the grass root areas that were lagging behind in the process of attaining the MDGs. They also would be used to reach the poor and marginalized in the world's villages, towns, provinces and regions thus; all people not only become beneficiaries but also contributors in the achievement of the MDGs. Since the Community leaders, local government officials, civil society activists, farmers and entrepreneurs know best what does and does not work within their communities, when they have the voice and support they need they can work their way towards a better quality of life (Abegunde 2004, UNDP.org).

2.31 CBO projects/programs

For a long time now community organizations have been identified as effective instruments of local development. A number of successful and sustainable projects have been successfully completed and therefore, they can be effectively used in accelerating the achievement of the MDGs by addressing the gap of the lagging of the sub national areas. UNDP 2010 emphasized the significance of the CBOs in addition to strong National ownership and facilitating cross- sectoral collaborations to accelerate achievement of the MDGs Thus, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) become active stake holders in the implementation of the MDG action plans because they are focus-Based development units that effectively implement grassroots aspirations for self-reliance, social-economic development and poverty reduction mechanisms in line with vision 2030 and the MDGs

(Speer et.al, 2002). These include churches, unions, schools, health care agencies, social-service groups, fraternities, and clubs.

There are some issues that are localized within a community such as Cultural practices that hinder development and gender inequality trends like ownership of property e.g. title deeds, mother and infant nutrition and the youth among others, the CBOs can effectively tackle. Similarly, the CBOs should be involved in the expansion and improvement of Early Child Development and Education (ECDE), ensuring all children especially girls have access to and complete quality primary education, enhancing equitable access to appropriate learning and life skills programmes for adults and young people, improvement in adult literacy, and enhancing quality of education (NA, goal 2, 3 2006).

These organizations were used in communication of messages to the low literacy populations because they have trusted spokespersons on the ground in the fight against Influenza in India hence; they should be included in the planning and in the design of programs (kumar and Quinn, 2011). The CBOs also have a role to play in domestic response to AIDS for example through lobbying, support programs for HIV persons in partnership with governments and the medical world, outreach and preventive activities, provision of resources, planning, implementation and support awareness creation, improving the livelihood of the affected and infected, mobilizing the community and helping in condom distribution and home-based care and care for orphans and vulnerable children.(Chizuko, 1997, DDP 2009).

The Community –Based Initiatives (CBI) held by the World Health Organization to fight disparities in the health-care systems acts as a strategy which is in line with the recommendations that lead to meeting the health-related MDGs. The communities are able to improve the quality of their lives of income, health, nutritional status and environment by becoming active participants in the development process through establishment of

community co-operatives. Further, since CBOs are people organizations, they deal with gender biases and give a chance to women who help to broaden their visions and hence enhance efficiency and productivity (Mutongu).

Poverty levels had remained high in the district, mainly due to dependence on agriculture as the major source of income (DDP2009). Sustainable tourism through ways like encouraging people to preserve their diverse heritage and indigenous cultures, sponsoring businesses that conserve cultural heritage and traditional values, providing markets for local goods and supporting intercultural understanding should be practiced to reduce the dependence and create employment. Cultural attractions play an important role in tourism at all levels, and attract huge numbers of tourists interested in heritage and the arts. Cultural Heritage Tourism (CHT) has positive social and economic impacts from its activities such as museums, historic house museums, heritage hotels/resorts, festivals and heritage merchandize (chhabra, 2010) Kakamega County has several tourists attractions such as; the rich cultural heritage of inhabitants, mawe tatu, Kipkaren and Nzoia rivers, Mumias sugar company, Mumias cultural centre, Nabongo shrines among others which the CBOs can mobilize the community to preserve through financing and technical assistance towards development and capacity building. (DDP, 2009).Coincidentally, Lavea noted the value of partnerships with the private sector to increase project's chances for success by assessing environmental conditions on the site, locating funding sources, determining the beneficial property re-use for the community; and eliciting community support for the project in property development because it reduces the costs and improves a project's economics

In addition, CBOs provide development and empowerment in infrastructure creation in areas such as transport, communication and housing (Nhlabathi, 2000). In view of empowering women, they were trained on the production of various high value products and nutritive food

items from coconut and intercrops. They were assisted by financial organizations and research institutions, in the coconut projects which led to improved incomes and food and nutritional security of the family members, especially school- going children (Prabu, 2012). However, in some areas, the competing interests of the CSOs for instance in the slum upgrading have been a major drawback (MDGs status report (MSR), 2009).The main challenge of the community based and community driven projects, according to a study of the Bolivian Social fund by Newman and others 2002, is that beyond the provision of infrastructure, these projects may require continuing involvement of external agencies in providing marginal inputs and training such as medicine for constructed clinics which can easily lead to dependency (Mansuri and Rao 2004

2.32 Community participation

This is the process whereby implementers of a project or program involve the beneficiaries in the various stages of implementation. The beneficiaries can be involved in areas like the cost-sharing approach, decision making and implementation beginning right at the planning stage and should include all stake holders as well. Although Mansuri and Rao were of the view that participatory element could not be directly attached to the success of community based and community driven development, they state that this participation is more successful in communities whose level of social cohesion is high. Due to the nature of CBOs, they are capable of inclusive development involving people in development in spite of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty; considering that the effects of exclusion are staggering and deepening inequality across the world whereby the richest 10% of people in the world own 85% of all assets, while the poorest 50 % own only 1%.

Community participation not only encourages the communities to take a more active role in sustaining the projects, implementing new ones and improving efficiency in the delivery of services but it also brings more sustainable outcomes and investments. As CBOs are fully

participatory and carry the imprint of a community's members, their projects, in this regard, improve the likelihood of creating successful interventions in terms of sustainability, duration of the project and a variety of financial and non- financial resources. In fact, Community-developed facilities like health centers, schools, and water supply systems, tend to be used more often and are better maintained than when investment decisions have been made by actors outside of the community. (IIED 2004, AMREF 2009, Havard 2009, Murphy, 2012).

The use of Community Based Health Care (CBHC) approach has over time been used by AMREF by making sure that communities are involved in planning and executing projects that are crucial in uplifting their welfare. Communities need to be the starting point for any people-centred development initiative because it enables retention of skills and ensures that communities are organized for sustainable development. Through Community Based Rehabilitations (CBR), the society has gained positive attitude towards disabilities, thus, has improved coverage of services for PWDs who otherwise would not have access to institution based services due to constraints such as cost, transportation and limited availability of professionals or services, thus enhancing quality of their lives (Tavee, 2007).

To add to that, communities at the grass root levels have been empowered through CBOs to be active participants in the management of marine and coastal resources especially in circumstances where human-related resource degradation, resource-use conflicts, poverty, and limitations in management systems, have confronted the Western Indian Ocean region.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was of the view that development agencies emphasize young people's rights to take part in matters regarding their own lives and entitlement to grow up in safe spaces of socialization and develop skills. The youth groups and youth development organizations enable them to stay engaged when they feel their participation is meaningful and they can make useful contributions through service and social

action, in addition, it is through service learning they develop their personalities through civic engagement and community service and are made aware of issues like HIV/AIDs (Eugene 2007, Christiansen, 2011).

Similarly, Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) has been very helpful to persons experiencing Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) who often avoid formal resources due to fear, distrust, cultural and language barriers (Bloom et.al, 2009). They can competently deal with issues of gender roles and safe mother hood, cultural norms, beliefs and practices such as restrictions about food and diets, issues of women empowerment, little education, few resources and the issue of adolescent mothers within the community. (NA report 2005, MDG report 2011. Again, organizations dealing with tobacco control in Hawaii are committed to community based participatory principles in the implementation and institutionalization of tobacco- cessation protocol which incorporated existing community strengths, expertise and the peoples' values. The key components of the protocol included seeking a community identified need and a community driven intervention.

Stakeholders; including funders should actively engage the local authorities and the CBOs by providing them with the necessary skills and training in areas of tariff setting and collection, quality monitoring, sanitary inspections, auditing and budgeting to attain sustained construction, operation, maintenance and management of water projects,(Mondoh, 2001, Yue-Ting Liao 2010, ADB 2011).

Actually, participation strengthens CBOs when they are used in identification of the different needs of men and women, prioritizes them and understand their willingness and ability to participate. However, project implementers should be aware of whether the community wishes to be involved, what they are willing to do on their part for the project (Amali, 2008).

In contrast, participation, though very beneficial contains some setbacks which make some organizations to ignore it in their activities. For example, the impact of participation can be expensive leading to wastage of resources or a high input output ratio as experienced in western Kenya where a participatory program to provide agricultural inputs that was designed to build social capital among women led to higher costs than the expected increased agricultural output (Gugerty and Kremer 2000). The participatory approach faces the challenge of the probability of projects being captured by the locally powerful elites thus excluding those with a low bargaining power like women from key decision making processes, even though some degree of elite domination can be inevitable in rural areas where they represent the leaders who are capable of communication with outsiders to read and analyze project reports among other roles. (Mansuri and Rao 2004). Again, Walcot 2007, notes that politicized CBOs can shift their focus from the national agenda and allocation of funds be geared towards its own interest.

2.33 Resource Mobilization

The CBOs are engaged in many economic activities that serve to increase the level of disposable income in local areas and act as venues to attract resources from in and out of the state. They assist in building and maintaining of physical infrastructure and affordable housing, responsible for training a work force, facilitate the attraction of businesses to local communities and represent a considerable employment base. They are known to pervade all facets of life whether health, environment, recreation, education, advocacy and capacity development, provision of social services among other issues in the community and their projects create effective community infrastructure (Jennings 2005, Tavee 2007).

Resources mobilized by CBOs can be monetary or non-monetary. For instance, A community based capital cash transfer initiative by community members has enabled the building of

orphan competent communities, while in Kenya, CBOs have been engaged in income generating activities by supporting residents to start money-making activities like dairy and poultry farming, bee keeping, food processing and rabbit rearing and also in providing the communities who were engaged in commercial charcoal burning and sale of timber for survival with an alternative source of livelihood (Skovidal et.al, 2010, Miriti, 2011). In addition, these organizations operating in neighborhoods generate social capital in maintaining personal, familial, and community networks associated with the distribution of many kinds of services and resources (Jennings 2005).

In addition, in Lagos state, some CBOs relying on internally generated revenue were involved in a number of activities namely; building a primary school (1998), bank, court hall, community hall, post office and had opened up several roads for vehicular usage (Olomola, 2001). Also, in Osun state, about 40% of these CBOs provided social facilities worth 17.56 million naira to their immediate community. This is despite shortcomings like disorganization, ineffective performance, decisions made in isolation and wastage of the meager resources (Abegunde, 2009). Further, a survey conducted on Kabkibya Small Holder Charitable Society [KSHC] in North Darfur State, Sudan, shows that CBOs involved in sustainable development can be used in the expansion of the economic middle class at the same time rendering services required to raise the lower class (Jennings 2005, Abdel, 2007).

The human resource development is a major role by the CBOs by matching supply and demand through the recruitment of participants, training them and putting them on job. In addition, to enhance and develop agriculture, which the vulnerable groups like pastoralists, subsistence farmers, and the landless depend on it as their main source of livelihoods, (Alila O. and Atieno R 2006, the participation of NGOs, cooperatives and CBOs such as Community –Based Animal Health Workers (CBAHW), for improvement of livestock potential has

played a vital role. The agriculture sector growth contributes to the achievement of the MDGs target of reducing the proportion of people below the absolute poverty line through provision of adequate food and raising incomes. (NA goal 1, 2006). The major challenge in promoting agriculture is the problem of Drought- induced food shortages either because of maize crop failures due to insufficient rainfall or from low productivity of alternative cereals and legumes due to the continued use of traditional varieties that give poor yields. To counter this, the CSOs in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) provides food and seeds yearly enabled by a smooth flow of modern seeds from research organizations and the governments to the farmers.

Similarly, trade enables accumulation of both financial and non-financial resources as it links between consumption and production within the economy and contributes towards employment and wealth creation. It is an important sector towards achievement of the MDGs which will spill over to the achievement of Vision 2030. In Kenya, this sector is facing a myriad of challenges such as; overreliance on agriculture, inadequate and weak infrastructure, unemployment, proliferation of counterfeit, sub-standard and contraband goods, non-competitiveness of exports, cumbersome business regulatory framework, insecurity, high prevalence of poverty, HIV/AIDs pandemic, poor governance, high rate of taxation, high cost of energy and power fluctuations, limited access to affordable finance, few global markets and underdeveloped ICT (MOT strategic plan (2008-2012)). These issues have the biggest impact at the community level and they all affect the MDGs either directly or indirectly. The CBOs not only should take part in trade activities but also should have a role in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of projects and programs by the governments as well as identifying resources for utilization towards poverty reduction and economic growth. To add to that, they should provide access to commercial banks and micro-

credit institutions which would help facilitate trade in Lugari which lacks them. They can also provide and enhance access to ready market for agricultural products (DDP, 2009).

Generally, the CBOs get their financial resources from member contributions, borrowing from state institutions, mobilizing local resources among others. In order to raise their impact, they make use of the external sources of resources mainly through donations. However, according to Richard Holloway there are more available sources for the CBOs such as; earned income, local foundations, government sources, foreign agencies, the corporate sector, micro credit, the internet and from social investments. They can also consider fundraisings to enable them increase their impact. In this case, they can avoid the complications that come up from donations. Donors not only finance the CBOs projects but they are also involved in their implementation and overall management. Often donor resources move through an “aid chain”, originating from large funding agencies or through an intermediary NGO based in Northern countries who then channel these resources to recipient organizations in the developing world to carry out community-based work to alleviate poverty, provide social services, develop civil society and democratic processes, and advocate for the poor and marginalized. The procedures, presumably designed to increase accountability and transparency, and secure against the misappropriation of funds, in many cases had shifted the recipient NGO’s focus away from their most meaningful work (Karen, 2010).

Therefore, the CBOs that are supported by these NGOs also focus on fulfilling the donors’ agenda whether it results to improved efficiency or not leaving the most relevant work. It becomes a challenge to the CBOs owners to balance the accountability measure of the donor’s requirements and that of those being served, (Opare, 2007). In addition, the state in its capacity as the sole provider of teachers, desks, doctors and medicine for community based projects can use these opportunities to manipulate project allocations to fulfill political ends (Lister 2000, Mansuri and Rao 2004, Oller 2006).

When we consider how much foreign aid that has been received in our country and the African continent in the form of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to governments and through NPOs, the African economies should be in a better state than they are now. The main hindrances to the effective use of this aid has been discovered to be that it doesn't all reach the targeted beneficiaries, the conditions and procedures of disbursement are biased towards the beneficiaries, the designing of the projects is foreign and the implementation is done using foreign equipment. For example, 80% of the World Bank donation is spent in donor countries on contracts and salaries of staff and consultants, (Hancock 1989, Arturo, 1995, Oyugi 2004.).

2.34 Governance

Governance entails the manner in which power is exercised in the management of an organization's social and economic resources for development and also the process in which those in authority are selected, monitored and replaced. It also includes the capacity of an organization to implement sound policies and respect of members (<http://iog.ca>). The growth in the number of civil society based organizations, that replace government in offering various services and the vast amount of tax exempt resources they use, generated concerns about accountability and thus about the governance of these organizations. This is meant to assure the public that Not-for-Profit Organizations (NPOs) are not taking advantage of their tax exempt status to enrich their directors, employees, and/or clients at the public's expense (Prof. Arie,2008).

Having been set up through collective efforts of indigenous people of homo or heterogeneous attributes but living or working within the same environment, their coming together creates conditions which broaden the base of self governance and diffusion of power through a wider circle of the population. For example, the CBOs have been recognized as partners in development and good governance in the identification, acquiring and developing sites to

lease for education facilities enhancing community engagements. This then not only promotes equity and transparency in the long term capital planning process, that ensures individual school facilities are designed, delivered and operated to create the greatest possible benefits to the students and communities they are intended to serve, but also, enables schools to be managed to have fewer absences with their resources being more efficiently managed.

The focus on governance impact lives of the poor and the disadvantaged and can therefore affect the economy in the process of democracy building, access to justice, public awareness and empowerment (Jimenez and Paqueo 1996, Rahmato et.al, 2005). For example, the Orangi pilot project in Pakistan shows how CBOs in partnership with the government and other NGOs managed big infrastructure projects through transparency in finance and autonomy in CBOs money and management. Also, in search of democratization in Cameroon, Mbuagbo (2003) identified that Civil Society is an invaluable player in creating and fostering a new democratic ethos and redressing the system of governance. In addition, citizens and citizens' movements are very important in nurturing institutions and practices that are conducive to the establishment of viable democratic institutions and traditions.

However, as much as these organizations can be used to check for governance issues, they are not completely clean when it comes to the same. Actually, according to Welleford 1998, CBOs' projects do not fail because of their nature, but due to factors like issues of governance, expertise and leadership which limit the CBOs in achieving their objectives. For instance, in Nigeria, the marginal improvements noted in maternal and child mortality ratios is traceable in part to the manner in which aid had been administered as well as to the more subtle adverse influence of governance and institutional weaknesses pervasive within the Nigerian society. Jennings 2005 notes that Non Profit Organizations are not especially accountable, transparent, or democratically governed institutions and there are many laws that require procedures aimed at monitoring and proscribing fiscal and

organizational decisions and actions of nonprofits in Massachusetts. This is because as much as Citizens can decide not to re-elect a state official who has failed to deliver what they want; members of a Community organization cannot similarly vote out of office the executive director who has failed to deliver what they want (Uchenna, 2009).

A study by Glaser, 2009 show that CBOs are more successful in some areas other than the others .While successes are recorded in housing, resources are wasted on projects such as garden development and in areas related to employment training and placement. The unique qualities of a non-profit sector require special leadership strategies since they are in between the governments, providing services with public good characteristics and private organizations. Due to rising demands of their services, they have recently been challenged to embrace their organizations as private businesses to make revenue and not to rely on external funding only especially in the struggle to attain food security (Welleford 1998, Safaricom foundation 2011). Therefore, it requires a leadership system not only supported by the members but also equipped with leadership skills and innovative ideas for development. They have an important role to play when it comes to strengthening democracy.

In addition, since they are usually subject to the country's labour legislation, they must provide written contracts of employment for each employee and comply with government regulations regarding payment for taxes and other levies on behalf of their employees (Chechetto and geyer 2006). A well informed and committed leader should ensure participation, respects transparency and accountability, and promotes second line leadership to contribute positively to sustainability, even in an adverse sociopolitical context, and with limited capacity-building support (Oxford 2005). To improve on the working of CBOs, Robinson and Hales 2007, encourage them to acquire knowledge of their field of operation, take responsibility of their freedom, be able to acquire social and psychological support and focus on sustainability. This can be achieved by identifying with the community to have a

sense of belonging, enhance community solidarity, community pride, and have a sense of achievement and a sense of fulfillment.

Other means of enhancing governance among the Civil Society Organizations are making the MDG targets the centre piece of their development work in unison with others of similar focus other than competing with each other as Bolong noted. The leaders and the other stake holders need to be aware of the MDGs and what they entail generally and specifically. This kind of information would enable them to plan their programs and projects towards attaining them to aid government agencies in the same.

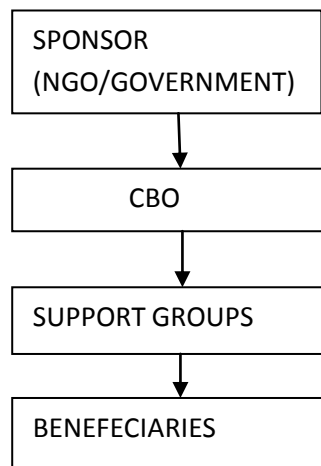
Formation of networks by CBOs through collaboration, co-ordination and co-operation to achieve common goals is an appropriate way to expand field of operation and avoid duplication. Networks enable these organizations to survive and prosper and enhance expansion of the quality and number of services provided, tackles a larger geographical area, enhances application for funding and aids in acquiring expertise among others. (Cordero, 2001). There have been successful collaborations between researchers and CBOs especially in the transfer of HIV prevention interventions from the academic arena to practice and in agricultural research and technology transfer and implementation of interventions. In fact, as Opare notes, leadership development and networking with both local and external organizations are some of the problems that if dealt with can become strategies of strengthening CBOs improve upon their service delivery standards and place them in a position to tap available opportunities to develop the communities they are located in. The self-driven CBOs underperformance in terms of resource management is mainly because of their low capacities in terms of mandates, interests and resources which limits their effective participation (Wamukota et.al 2010).

According to the sessional paper of 2006, NGOs are seen to greatly complement government efforts by acting as potent forces for social and economic development, important partners in national development, and valuable agents in promoting the qualitative and quantitative development of the Gross Development Product. It has been realized that the success of socio-economic and democratic governance transformation strategies pursued by the government at present and in the future is to a large extent, dependent on the performance of Civil Societies as a sector and as an accelerator. Therefore, CBOs can partner with government, government agencies or the local government to improve the perception of minority and low-income communities concerning their ability to be a part of and influence the development process, better management of public comments and to act as extensions of service delivery respectively, (Roussel et.al, 2002, Billings 2009).

In summary, according to UNDP and Jennings 2005, to efficiently and effectively attain MDGs the countries require affordable essential medicines, technology, debt relief, aid, trade and change of laws and policies governing CBOs. This will lead to various benefits like access to basic needs, improved health, nutrition, safe water and sanitation, shelter, education among others would accrue to the community.

This study aimed to find out how the CBOs were working towards the achievement of the MDGs. The researcher targeted seven out of the eight MDGs as the goal of global partnership could be way ahead of the CBOs considering that they are highly localized and Non-profit making. The CBOs targeted in the study were formed by the coming together of various groups under one umbrella which then sought financial and other resources to support the groups in their activities. The figure shows the CBOs targeted by the study.

Figure 2.1: Targeted CBOs



Source: Author

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The study is framed within the theory of Community Development. Most studies on development can adopt different theoretical underpinnings in order to find solutions to different subject matters. Some theories of development include modernization theory, structuralism theory, theory of basic needs and globalization theory among others. They emphasize on development at a general level and do not have a slot for the involvement of the poor and the disadvantaged in their development process. For instance, the modernization theory distinguishes aspects of countries that are beneficial with those that constitute obstacles for economic development the idea being that development assistance targeted at those particular aspects can lead to modernization of 'traditional' or 'backward' societies while in structuralism, the unit of analysis is the transformation of a country's economy from, mainly, subsistence agriculture to a modern, urbanized manufacturing and service economy (Payne 2005). This leads to many challenges in most developing countries whose cultures and traditions are heterogeneous in nature and replacing or changing individual values is very difficult.

This research has adopted the theory of community Development because its primary functions are to provide norms for the practitioner's actions and a model of practical help to

the community leaving action to take place relative to the existing conditions that vary according to community, time and setting. This allows all individuals in any culture or tradition to take part in changing their lives. This section looks at the Community Development Theory in detail.

2.41 The community development theory

Community development has a myriad of definitions mainly because practice preceded theory. The principles and elements of this theory have their origins in the experience of community development (CD) practitioners Christenson and Robinson (1980) as the early CD practitioners operated without a well articulated group of propositions as a paradigm to guide practice. As a theory of development, it focuses on a unit (community) with attempts to induce non-reversible structural change to either ward off other undesirable changes or to stabilize an existing preferred situation. The theory not only emphasizes on use of professionals, citizen participation for the purpose of self –help and use of holistic approach but it is also increasingly dependent on participatory democracy as the mode of decision making with initiation of development activities from groups agencies and institutions external to the community. (Cook 1994).

In view of Cook’s argument, the CBOs are geared towards permanently changing the lives of their members through sponsorships from the government or foreign agencies who are professionals. Through the participation of all members at all stages of a project implementation, it produces a lasting change for individuals, communities and societies in which they live.

York 1994 summarizes the focus of CD theory as the organization of community agencies, the developing of local competences, and political action for change as Almonte and others 2000 are of the view that the theory treats communities as systems (A grouping with any sort of relationship). Community-based interventions are based on exploring the strengths of

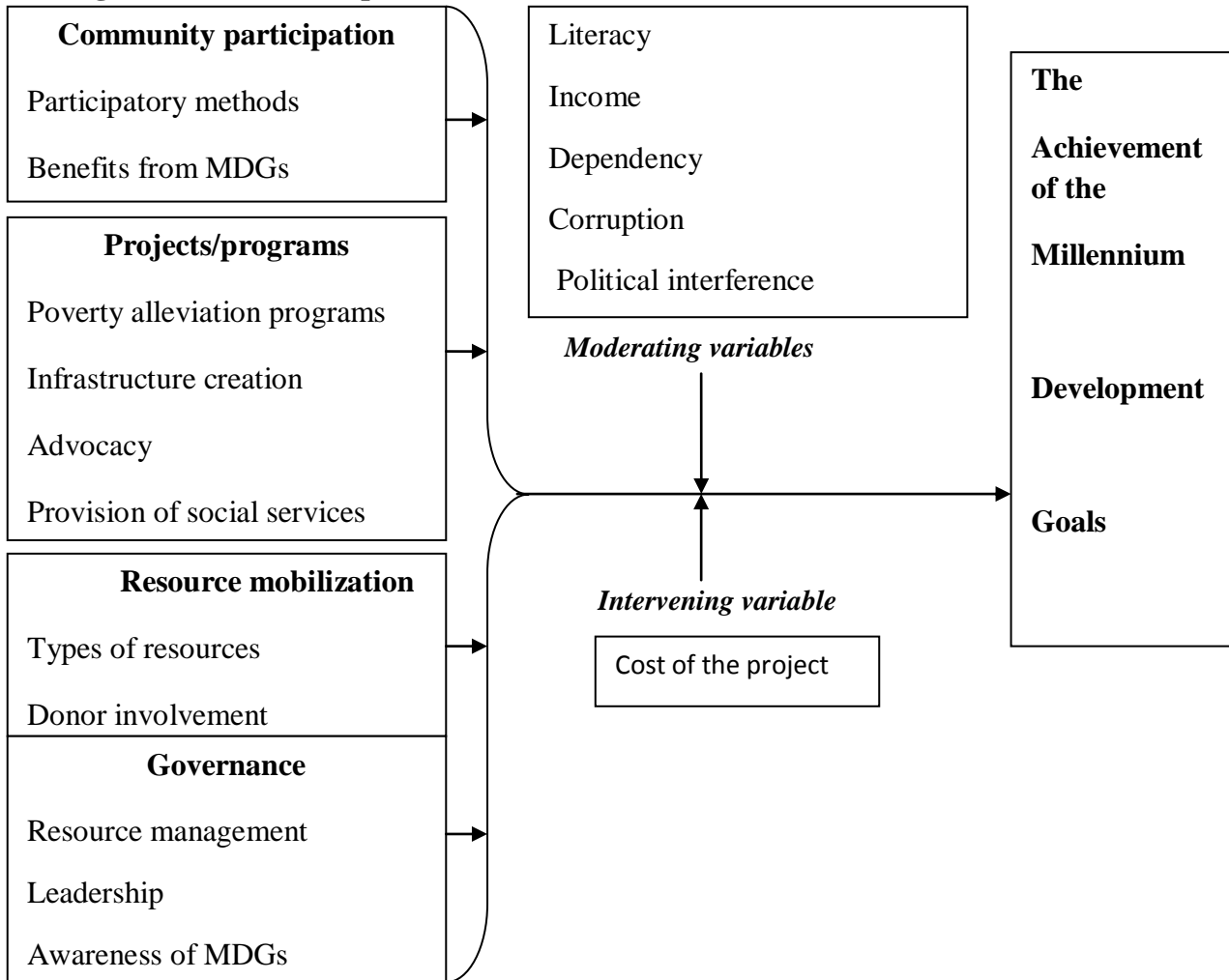
communities and individuals therefore are often more effective than individual casework interventions in addressing social needs because problems people face are social, not individual thus, they deal with the root cause other than the symptoms and outcomes of problems in society.

The study attempts to find out whether CBOs' influence the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. This is mainly because, though the CBOs' are involved in many developmental activities, such as infrastructural projects, provision of social services advocacy and also poverty alleviation, there are other factors such as the extent their contribution goes in producing change, and whether there are organized platforms where they base their projects. Therefore, the study attempted to find out the extent Community Development theory is applicable in indicating the community structures the CBOs are employing in addressing social needs and empowering their members in Lugari district. Based on this theory, the research questions were answered. Tan quotes Paiva 1997, who sees the tenets CD theory as structural change, socioeconomic integration, institutional development, and renewal indicates that the theory links social, economic and structural factors that operate at their geographical level therefore, this leads the poor to become self reliant and productive; which is the main purpose for the MDGs.

2.42 Critique of the Community Development theory

Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people by providing them with the skills they need to effect change in their own communities and are met with mixed success and according to Cook 1994, there is no distinct evidences of its successful performances. According to Modernization Theory and Marxist Dependency Theory, community development is a process of assimilating oppressed, resource-poor communities into the Western industrialized model of 'success' which may not be acceptable to all people.

Figure 2.2: The Conceptual Framework model



Source: Author

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The review of literature above shows that the world needs new strategies to meet the Millennium Development Goals especially the issue of the lagging of the sub national areas; that is the grassroots. The structure factors encompassing CBOs such as community participation and resource mobilization makes them to be in a better position to bridge this gap. These organizations, with good management have accomplished a lot in infrastructure creation, poverty alleviation, advocacy and capacity development, and in provision of all types of social services. The review also reveals the influence of governance in terms of expertise, leadership and awareness of the MDGs, in addition to the effect of donor involvement in the performance of their activities.

2.6 Knowledge gaps

Community Based Organizations are important groups in all countries in various aspects. There are several activities the CBOs are involved in that have contributed positively towards social-economic and political changes for a long time now. It is true that most of their activities have been faced with a lot of challenges such as inadequate funds, corruption, governance and transparency issues dependency, and illiteracy among others. Further, many that are registered never see the end of their virgin projects as donations expected are unavailable or lack of the expertise needed to complete them. According to Welleford 1998, these organizations need to embrace the practice of private business in order to sustain their activities. In spite of these obstacles, UNDP 2005 was of the view that these organizations have a big role to play in the process of achieving the MDGs with proper leadership and sound governance system.

Significant studies have been carried out on these organizations mainly on the projects and programs they undertake and their contribution to political change or social-economic development. The study went beyond the individual projects the CBOs undertake to incorporating their inherent features of Community participation, resource mobilization and governance system and their influence on the achievement of the objectives of the CBOs. Further, the study sought to classify their projects according to the national developmental agendas (Represented by the MDGs) to find out if they enhance national development or they work in seclusion with random projects ideas.

2.7 Summary of Literature Reviewed

This section consists of a review on the literature capturing the degree to which various countries have achieved the MDGs and how CBOs' projects and programs can be accelerators in this process. The review has demonstrated that CBOs have contributed a great deal to social-economic development amidst several constraints.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is a technique that is used by researchers to collect and process data to be able to attain information necessary in solving a research problem. This chapter describes in details the systematic research methods that were used to obtain, analyze and present data. It includes: the research design, target population, sampling procedures, data collection methods, research instruments that will be used and data analysis methods. To confirm that the data collected will be invaluable, the validity and reliability of data collecting instruments has been discussed in addition to operationalization of the study variables.

3.2 Research design

Descriptive research design was used to collect information by interviewing and administering questionnaires to a sample of individuals (Orodho, 2003). According to Mugenda (1999), it is a process of collecting data in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the current problem. A descriptive research determines and reports things the way they are. It is preferred as it attempts to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more variables. It is applicable in fact findings and often results in the formulation of important principles of knowledge and solutions to significant problems.

3.3 Target population

The study enabled collection of data from an area in Lugari sub-county in Kakamega County from the top managements of the CBOs and their respective beneficiaries. The area was made up of four locations namely; Lumakanda, Mautuma, Chekalini and Lugari. It is within the heart of the Lugari sub-county which comprised of three zones namely; Matete, Lukyani and

Lugari. Since, CBOs are groups of various types like self-help groups, co-operative groups, welfare societies, youth groups, etc; the study targeted the CBOs that were formed through a coalition of other groups with a leadership structure and linked to a certain sponsor. The CBOs management was targeted because they were aware of all the activities of the CBOs and were involved in policy making; mission and vision interpretation thus, they were able to give relevant data being sought by the researcher. The beneficiaries of the CBO activities also constitute the population as it is through them that the effectiveness of the CBOs activities could be evaluated. The target population was 1,495 consisting of 789 respondents from Lugari Mkombozi CBO and 706 respondents from Swag CBO.

3.4 Sampling procedure and Sample size

In accordance with Orodho and Kombo, 2002), a sampling procedure or technique should enable a sample picked from a population to be a representative of the characteristics found in the entire population group. According to Mugenda 2003, they suggest that a 10% representation of a population is a sufficient sample for a descriptive study. There were only two CBOs that were registered in the study area and therefore they were all studied because they comprise a small population (Mugenda 2003). Then, a sample was taken from the beneficiaries and the care givers who were the members of the support groups. Stratified random sampling was used in the selection of the categories of the respondents which comprised of the directors, chairpersons of committees, social workers, Community health workers, care givers and beneficiaries.

A sample of 150 respondents used in the study was appropriate for a descriptive survey for a sample of at least 100 respondents is believed to be sufficient for a descriptive survey according to Kathuri & palls. The social workers and the chair persons were randomly sampled by writing their names on papers which was folded and then randomly picked. To

enable the researcher to gather a representative sample of beneficiaries, the care givers and the Community Health Workers, were randomly picked from the register systematically by picking every 15th name. The table below shows how the sample size was arrived at.

Category	CBOs						Total targeted sample
	Lugari Mkombozi			Swag			
	Population	Proportion	Sample	Population	Proportion	Sample	
Directors	1	0.1	1	1	0.1	1	2
Chair persons	2	0.1	1	1	0.1	1	2
Social workers	6	0.1	1	7	0.1	1	2
C H Ws	60	0.1	6	58	0.1	5	11
Households	720	0.1	70	639	0.1	63	133
TOTAL	789	0.1	79	706	0.1	71	150

Table 3.1: A sampling matrix showing the sample size

3.5 Methods of data collection

The researcher received an authorization letter to collect data from the University and then sought approval from the Department of Gender and Social Services (DGSO) in Lugari. There after appointments with various authorities like the Social Development Assistants and the CBO leadership persons were made and a schedule was developed. Data collection instruments which included questionnaires, interview schedules observation and review of secondary documents like minutes, monitoring and evaluation forms etc. were used in collecting data. The questions were pre-determined as indicted in appendix (V) 1 &2. The questionnaires developed were distributed; each with a covering letter to explain the purpose of the study through hand deliveries. They were given to the respondents sampled to fill in the presence of a research assistant.

The questions in the questionnaires were grouped together aiming to gather data for each objective and research question respectively. Most of these questions were open ended so as to gather adequate information and others were closed ended and structured seeking for specific information. The questionnaire for the beneficiaries was administered by a research assistant who understood the local language and interpreted to the illiterate respondents to minimize the risk of gathering wrong and incomplete data.

The interview schedule method targeted the social Development Assistants who oversee the social groups in the community with the aim of finding out the effectiveness of those groups in addressing community needs. The use of secondary data enabled the researcher to find out how the CBOs operated in general.

3.6 Validity and reliability

Validity indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. That is, a measure of degree to which data collected using a particular instrument represents a specific domain of indicators or content of a particular concept. The validity of the instruments was enhanced to ensure that they provided adequate coverage of the topic, while collecting the right data that could enable estimation of the condition under the study (Kothari, 2004). The questionnaire and the interview schedule were pre-tested on 5 respondents who were purposely selected to evaluate their appropriateness to the purpose of the study. Concerns raised were addressed and corrections made before presentation to the selected sample of the study. The instruments were also subjected to peer review to ensure their validity was achieved.

Reliability as a measure of the degree, to which research instruments yield consistent results or data after repeated use, is influenced by random error in research, which is a deviation from time measurement due to factors that have not been effectively addressed. It was

determined by using kuder-Richard s-20 whereby the accepted reliability was 0.70 and above in which they complied. The figure is considered respected and desirable for consistence level. In addition, In order to ensure that the research instruments provided consistent results and that these results were replicable (mugenda 1999, Kothari, 2004, Amin, 2005), precautions during construction of the instruments such as giving clear instructions, use of both closed and open-ended questions, giving enough time to the respondents to answer and cautious data entry and coding were put in place.

3.7 Methods of data analysis

Data analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationships that exist among data groups (Kothari, 2004). All the questionnaires used were edited to check whether the right answers were given and if by the right respondents and then it was coded. A data coding sheet with explanations of the code was prepared and then the data was keyed into a Statistical package of Social Sciences (SPSS) program where it was processed. Care was taken during data entry to ensure errors such as double entry are avoided. Again, classification and tabulation of collected data was done using the program to make it amenable for analysis. Statistical measures such as measures of central tendency, ratios and percentages were computed to be used in analysis and making of inferences. The information was then presented in form of tables and percentages (Kothari, 2004).

3.8 Data collection procedure

The researcher made use of two research assistants who covered the two CBOs respectively. The research assistants then delivered the prepared questionnaires to the selected beneficiary respondents who filled them in their presence to ensure the correct data was collected. The questionnaires given to the management were left and be picked after a week by either the assistants.

In the case of the interviews, the researcher conducted a telephone interview with the SDA's concerned. In addition, the research assistants noted down the status of the beneficiaries during the study.

3.11 Ethical considerations

The researcher explained to the respondents the benefits of the study and ensured that participation was voluntary. Not only was the confidentiality of the informants enhanced but also the data was collected at the times convenient for the informants. In addition, the researcher and the assistants were impartial and humanely.

3.9 Operational definition of variables

The table below defines the variables as derived from the objectives and the conceptual framework. It shows the indicators and explains how the variables were measured.

Table 3.2 Operationalization of variables

Objective	Variable	Indicators	Measurement	scale
To determine the influence of community participation by CBOs in the achievement of the MDGs in Lugari district	Influence of community participation	Participatory methods	Practiced	Nominal
		a. Planning	Not practiced	
		b. Cost-sharing approach	People involved in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, disability or economic status	Nominal
		c. Decision making	Projects continuing after leaving of a donor	Nominal
		d. Implementation	Change of attitudes	Nominal
Benefits	Inclusive development	Duration of delivery of service		
To establish the extent to which CBO projects/programs influence the attainment of MDGs in Lugari district	Projects and/or programs	Ownership of projects and sustainability		
		Efficiency		
		Role of CBOs	Done	Nominal
		a. Capacity development	Not done	
b. Employment	5-10 High	Ordinal		
c. Projects aimed at each of the MDG	3-4 Medium 0-2 Low			

To find out how resource mobilisation by CBOs in Lugari district influences the achievement of the MDGs.	Resource mobilization	1) Type of resources Non -Financial a. Physical infrastructure b. Trained workforce c. Trade d. Agricultural resources e.g. quality seeds e. Tourist sites	Available Not available	Nominal
		Financial Member contributions and External sources of resources 2) Donor involvement a. Donor agenda: Project ideas, usage of finances etc b. Transparency and accountability procedures c. Time taken to finance	Available Not available Imposed Never imposed Fit in daily routines Require little effort Delays No delays	Nominal Nominal Nominal Nominal
To find out the influence of governance in CBOs in Lugari district affect the achievement of the MDGs.	Influence of governance	1) Resource management Skills and technical experts 2) Leadership a. Selection of leaders b. Availability of documents to members c. Meetings per month d. Flow of information 3) Awareness of MDGs a. Knowledge and understanding of MDGs b. Associations and partnerships	Available Not available Appointment Voting process Easily Not easily Never Seldom Often Regularly Easily Not easily 3 good 2 fair 1 poor Available Not available	Nominal Nominal Nominal Nominal Nominal

3.11 Summary

This chapter has described vividly the research design, the target population sampling procedures and the sample size and data analysis techniques.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This section presents the analyzed data of the results of the study. The analysis is in accordance to the research objectives which have been critically analyzed. The information is presented in form of tables. A total of 150 respondents were sampled where 141 questionnaires were for the beneficiaries of the CBOs and 9 for the sample of leaders.

4.2 Data analysis

Data analysis has been done in terms of the activities done by the CBOs and what the respondents think about them. The analysis has been done using the Statistical Package for Social scientists (SPSS).

4.3 Demographic data of the respondents

A total of 127 of the 150 questionnaires sent out were returned thus a response rate of 85%.

4.3.1 Demographic data of the beneficiaries

The CBOs are supposed to comprise all categories of people without discrimination. The research sought to assess the age, marital status and gender characteristics of the respondents who were beneficiaries. Table 4.1 shows the results.

Table 4.1 Table showing Age, Gender and Marital Status

Age in years	No. of respondents		Gender				Marital Status							
			Male		Female		Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
19 - 25	18	15%	8	29.6%	10	11%	10	47.6%	8	12.9%	0	0%	0	0%
26 - 36	30	25%	5	18.5%	25	27.5%	8	38.1%	18	29%	2	14.3%	2	9.5%
37 - 50	48	41%	8	29.6%	40	44%	2	9.5%	28	45.2%	6	42.9%	12	57.1%
> 50	22	19%	6	22.2%	16	17.6%	1	4.8%	8	12.9%	6	42.9%	7	33.3%
Total	118	100%	27	100%	91	100%	21	100%	62	100%	14	100%	21	100%

The analysis shows that on age and gender, most of the respondents were female (44%) aged between 37-50 years. The male respondents were evenly distributed over the age groups with a range of 3 as compared to that of the female respondents which had a range of 6 with the minimum being the ages between 19-25 years (11%). As of age and marital status, 57.1% of the respondents aged between 37 and 50 years were widowed as compared to 45.2% and 42.9% of the same age bracket who were married and divorced respectively. Those aged between 26 and 36 years comprises of 38.1% unmarried, 29% married, 14.3% divorced and 9.5% widowed. Generally, 47.5% of the respondents were unmarried, divorced and widowed which implies that the search for psycho-social support encourage them to join the CBOs. Majority of the respondents are of female gender mainly because women are regarded as the most vulnerable and there are a lot of awareness campaigns on gender empowerment.

The research further required the level of education of the beneficiaries in relation to their occupation. This information would be important in finding out if the benefits they receive are aligned to their needs in order to enhance self-reliance.

Table 4.2: Relationship between Education and Occupation of Respondents

Level of Education	Occupation of respondents											
	Student		Business		Farming & keeping livestock		Employed		Nothing		Total	
	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Freq	Freq
University	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
College	4	19%	6	28.6%	7	33.3%	3	14.3%	1	4.8%	21	100%
Secondary	4	7.5%	13	24.5%	33	62.3%	2	3.8%	1	1.9%	53	100%
Primary	0	0%	8	23.5%	20	58.8%	4	11.8%	2	5.9%	34	100%
Basic literacy	0	0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Madrasa	0	0%	0	0%	4	80%	0	0%	1	20%	5	100%
Total	9	7.6%	28	23.7%	66	55.9%	10	8.5%	5	4.2%	118	100%

From Table 4.2, it was found out that most of the respondents had attained secondary and primary education and were mostly farmers (62.3% and 58.8% respectively). It was also observed that of the beneficiaries who had attained college education, 19% were still continuing with their studies, while 28.6% were in business and 33.3% in farming. Only 14.3% were employed. It was noted that most respondents (55.9%) were farmers mostly because the area of study is in a rural setup where farming is the major occupation.

4.3.2 Demographic data of leadership respondents

From the literature review, illiteracy was one of the core causes of CBOs' failures. This study sought the level of education of the various CBOs' leaders in relation to their gender.

Table 4.3: Gender and Level of Education

		Highest level of education							
		University		College		Secondary/ Form 6		Total	
Gender	Male	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
		1	50%	2	66.7%	2	50%	5	55.6%
	Female	1	50%	1	33.3%	2	50%	4	44.4%
	Total	2	100%	3	100%	4	100%	9	100%

Based on the results, Table 4.3 shows that equal numbers of male and female had attained both university and secondary education. It also shows that 66.7% of the male respondents and 33.3% of the female respondents have attained college education. Thus, there isn't any major variance in education with reference to gender and the leaders have acquired appropriate education.

This study inquired the age of the respondents to find out whether there was biasness in terms of age for those who were involved in leadership. Table 4.4 shows the relationship between age and the level of education of the respondents.

Table 4.4: Age and Highest Level of Education

Age	Highest level of education							
	University		College		Secondary/ Form 6		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
< 30 years	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
30 - 35 years	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
36 –40 Years	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
≥ 40 years	2	33.3%	1	16.7%	3	50%	6	100%
Total	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	4	44.4%	9	100%

The results show that those below 35 years had attained college education while 33.3% who had university education were more than 40 years old. It also implies that six of the nine respondents, (66.7%) aged above 40 years were the leaders despite that 50% of this age group had attained only secondary education.

To find out whether the CBO's enhanced the achievement of MDG goal 3, of gender equality and women empowerment, the research sought to find out the relationship between gender and the positions of leadership in the CBOs.

Table 4.5: Gender and Rank in the CBOs

	Rank in the CBOs									
	Director		Chairperson		Social worker		Organizing secretary		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Male	0	0%	1	100%	1	50%	3	75%	5	55.6%
Female	2	100%	0	0%	1	50%	1	25%	4	44.4%
Total	2	100%	1	100%	2	100%	4	100%	9	100%

According to Table 4.5 it is noted that the directors' positions were occupied by female respondents while the male respondents occupied the positions of chairperson and organizing secretary (75%) with other positions equally shared. The female leadership explains the reason why many of the respondents were female though, 55.6% of the male respondents held leadership positions compared to 44.4% of their female counterparts.

This study relates the level of education and position of leadership to find out whether positions were held with respect to the education level one had attained in view of governance. Table 4.6 shows this relationship.

Table 4.6: Relationship between Level of Education and position held

Highest level of education	Rank in the CBOs									
	Director		Chairperson		Social worker		Org. secretary		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
University	1	50%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	22.2%
College	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	2	50%	3	33.3%
Secondary / Form 6	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	50%	4	44.4%
Total	2	100%	1	100%	2	100%	4	100%	9	100%

As per the table, there is a mixed level of literacy in top leadership with 50% of the directors having attained university education while the other 50% attaining secondary education. Those who had attained college and university education accounted for 55.5% while, 44.4% had secondary education.

4.4 Functions of CBOs

It is critical to identify the major functions of the CBOs as this will translate into the objectives of this study.

Table 4.7 Functions of CBOs

Function	Frequency	Percent(n =22)
Economic strengthening through projects that generate income to alleviate poverty	6	27.3%
Helping those infected with HIV/AIDS	3	13.6%
Helps the needy and the vulnerable by building houses issue of mattresses	6	27.3%
Support education	1	4.5%
Referrals / Linkages and psychosocial support	2	9.1%
Training and empowerment in different fields	4	18.2%
Total	22	100%

Based on the results, Table 4.7 identifies the major functions as economic strengthening and helping the vulnerable which accounted for 27.3 %. In addition, offering of training programs and helping those infected with HIV/AIDS accounted for 18.2% and 13.6% respectively.

4.5 Benefits from the CBOs

4.5.1 Nutritional benefits

The respondents were asked to specify the benefits they received towards improving their nutrition and in the fight against hunger. Table 4.8 indicates the relationship between gender and the benefits on nutrition from the CBOs.

Table 4.8 Nutritional benefits from the CBOs

		Nutritional benefits from the CBOs									
		Not		Provides food like rice, maize meal, beans fruits, maize etc		Training on kitchen garden		Training on Nutrition		Total	
Gender		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
	Male	14	18.9%	9	25%	2	50%	2	50%	27	22.9%
	Female	60	81.1%	27	75%	2	50%	2	50%	91	77.1%
	Total	74	100%	36	100%	4	100%	4	100%	118	100%

The analysis based on the results implies that more female respondents (77.1%) benefited from nutrition mainly through provision of food (75%) as compared to 22.9% of the male respondents. The table implies that the CBOs were involved in direct short-term assistance programmes that didn't empower their beneficiaries to be self-reliant. This explains the little changes that take place even in the areas where these organizations are concentrated.

4.5.2 Training benefits

Considering that the key strategy in the theory of community development is imparting skills, the respondents were asked to identify the training programs and skills they had received from the CBOs. Table 4.9 indicates the relationship between age and training benefits received by the CBOs.

Table 4.9 Table showing Age and Training benefits

		Training benefits from the CBOs											
		None	HIV/AIDS workshops and seminars	Care and support of the OVCs	Carpentry, masonry and sawing programs	Community mobilization	Entrepreneurs hip	Environmental sustainability	Feeding our families and use clean water	New methods of farming	Reporting and photography	Total	
Age	19 - 25	Freq	10	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	18
		%	55.6%	11.1%	5.6%	16.7%	5.6%	0%	0%	0%	5.6%	0%	100%
26 - 36	Freq	16	7	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	30	
		%	53.3%	23.3%	3.3%	0%	0%	10%	3.3%	3.3%	0%	3.3%	100%
37 - 50	Freq	12	17	11	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	48	
		%	25%	35.4%	22.9%	4.2%	4.2%	6.3%	2.1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
>50	Freq	7	5	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	22	
		%	31.8%	22.7%	36.4%	0%	0%	4.5%	0%	0%	4.5%	0%	100%
Total		Freq	45	31	21	5	3	7	2	1	2	1	118
		%	38.1%	26.3%	17.8%	4.2%	2.5%	5.9%	1.7%	0.8%	1.7%	0.8%	100%

The analysis done based on that shows that seventy three, (61.9%) received training with the respondents between 19 and 25 years trained mainly on vocational courses (16.7%) though they received less training, as 55.6% were not trained compared to those in the other age groups. HIV/AIDS and care for OVCs workshops and seminars were the main training programs offered by the CBOs at 26.3% and 17.8% respectively.

4.5.4 Capital Benefits

Then the study required benefits, if any, the respondents were getting in terms of capital, either to improve their businesses or farm work in terms of finances or tangible goods who received but they practiced both farming and business. The businesses are small scale like selling fish. Table 4.10 shows the relationship between occupation and the capital benefits form the CBOs.

Table 4.10 Table showing occupation and Capital benefits

Current occupation	Capital benefits from the CBOs							
	None		Fertilizer		Finances		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Student	3	3.5%	0	0%	6	21.4%	9	7.6%
Business	17	20%	2	40%	9	32.1%	28	23.7%
Farming and Livestock Keeping	54	63.5%	1	20%	11	39.3%	66	55.9%
Employed	7	8.2%	1	20%	2	7.1%	10	8.5%
Nothing	4	4.7%	1	20%	0	0%	5	4.2%
Total	85	100%	5	100%	28	100%	118	100%

As per the results, financial assistance to farmers was at 39.3%, 32.1% to business persons and 21.4% to students mainly to fund their education. Only five respondents (4.2%) received fertilizers yet majority of them were farmers.

This research sought to find out if the services that the CBOs offered were aimed meeting the needs of the beneficiaries and to further confirm whether they were involved in the projects of the CBOs with their ideas being implemented in the process. Table 4.11 relates the occupation of the respondents and the priority areas they needed help

Table 4.11 Relationship between Occupation and needs met

Current occupation	Areas the respondents needed help						
	Yes		No		Total		
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	
Students	4	5.3%	5	11.6%	9	7.6%	
Business	16	21.3%	12	27.9%	28	23.7%	
Farming and Livestock Keeping	45	60%	21	48.8%	66	55.9%	
Employed	7	9.3%	3	7.0%	10	8.5%	
Nothing	3	4.0%	2	4.7%	5	4.2%	
Total	75	100%	43	100%	118	100%	

Based on that, majority of the respondents; 21.3%, 60% and 9.3% for those who are in business, farmers and those employed respectively agreed that the benefits served their critical needs. For those who disagreed, 27.9% were in business while 48.8% were farmers.

The respondents were asked how the CBOs assist them in terms of education. Table 4.12 shows the relationship between age of the respondents and the education benefits they get.

Table 4.12 Relationship between Age and Education benefits

Education benefits from the CBOs														
Age	None		adult classes		Given Cow		Networks & social support		School fees		School uniforms		Total	
	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fr eq	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%
19 - 25	12	14.3%	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%	5	26.3%	0	0%	18	15.3%
26 - 36	23	27.4%	1	33.3%	1	50%	1	20%	3	15.8%	1	20%	30	25.4%
37 - 50	31	36.9%	2	66.7%	1	50%	3	60%	9	47.4%	2	40%	48	40.7%
>50	18	21.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	10.5%	2	40%	22	18.6%
Total	84	100%	3	100%	2	100%	5	100%	19	100%	5	100%	118	100%

In reference to the results, education support is mainly in form of school fees with 57.9% going to those above 37 years (as parents whose children were supported) and 26.3% to age 19-25 years. The later age group however did not receive school uniforms compared to the others, especially those between the ages of 37-50 years (40%), mainly because they were pursuing higher education. From the sample, 71.2% didn't receive any education support despite the fact that the CBOs spent a sizeable portion of their income in education activities (23.5%).

To find out how the CBOs empower the respondents economically, they were asked to identify the economic benefits they received. Table 4.13 relates marital status with the economic benefits from the CBOs.

Table 4.13 Relationship between Marital status and Economic benefits

		Marital status and economic benefits															
		Financial support e.g meetings, incentives, loans		Fertilizer		Fees, bursaries, uniforms, sets)		Adult education and nursery school		Employment and promoting self employment		Constructing water boreholes and water treatment		No support		Total	
Marital	Statu	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Freq	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
	Single	2	8.3%	1	4.2%	7	29.2%	0	0%	1	4.2%	0	0%	13	54.2%	24	100%
	Married	9	9.2%	7	7.1%	20	20.4%	1	1.0%	3	3.1%	2	2.0%	56	57.1%	98	100%
	Divorced	2	10.5%	0	0%	8	42.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	9	47.3%	19	100%
	Widowed	2	5.7%	1	2.9%	11	31.4%	1	2.9%	2	5.7%	0	0%	18	51.4%	35	100%
Total		15	8.5%	9	5.1%	46	26.1%	2	1.1%	6	3.4%	2	1.1%	96	54.5%	176	100%

The analysis based on the results indicate that CBOs were not keen on this section as revealed by the small percentages in financial support (15%), employment (3.4%) and infrastructure creation at 1.1%. The widowed and single respondents received support in education at 31.4% and 29.2% respectively.

The respondents were also asked to name the social benefits they received from the CBOs. Table 4.14 indicates the relationship between marital status and the social benefits received by the beneficiaries.

Table 4.14 Marital Status and social benefits from the CBO

		Social benefits from the CBO																			
		Networking and Moral support through counseling				Food, clothes and blankets		Support for orphans		Training e.g. on hygiene		Shelter and household goods e.g. jerricans		Medicine		Mosquito nets		No support		Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Freq	%	Fr	%	Freq	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%
Mari	Single	0	0%	4	30.8%	1	7.7%	7	53.8%	1	7.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	13	100%		
	Married	2	3.6%	19	33.9%	2	3.6%	15	26.8%	3	5.4%	4	7.1%	9	16.1%	2	3.6%	56	100%		
	Divorced	0	0%	2	10.5%	1	5.3%	3	15.8%	0	0%	1	5.3%	2	10.5%	0	0%	9	100%		
	Widowed	2	11.1%	4	22.2%	1	5.6%	7	38.9%	1	5.6%	0	0%	3	16.7%	0	0%	18	100%		
	Total	4	4.2%	29	30.2%	5	5.2%	32	33.3%	5	5.2%	5	5.2%	14	14.6%	2	2.1%	96	100%		

Based on the findings, provision of food and clothing and training were the main social benefits (30.2% and 33.3% respectively) to the respondents. Those who were married and received food were 33.9% while the widowed were 22.2%. Training was offered to the unmarried and widowed at 53.8% and 38.9% respectively. Those who were divorced received fewer benefits in all areas with no counseling services at all being few, especially in the rural areas where at times it's looked down upon. Other benefits were provision of shelter, mosquito nets and other household goods, farm inputs and moral support.

The research sought to find out the attitude of the respondents towards governance strategies by the CBOs by asking whether there were rules in the organizations and if these rules encouraged fairness in service delivery. Table 4.15 shows the relationship between the age of the respondents and their opinions towards fairness in service delivery.

Table 4.15: Fairness in provision of services

Fairness in service delivery by the CBOs														
Age	Yes				No								Total	
	Poor leadership		Favouritism in provision of services & few people receive		There is more corruption than help		There is no transparency							
	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%				
19 - 25	6	8.2%	2	40%	3	20%	5	31.3%	2	22.2%	18	15.3%		
26 - 36	18	24.7%	2	40%	3	20%	4	25%	3	33.3%	30	25.4%		
37 - 50	35	47.9%	1	20%	5	33.3%	5	31.3%	2	22.2%	48	40.7%		
>50	14	19.2%	0	0%	4	26.7%	2	12.5%	2	22.2%	22	18.6%		
Total	73	100%	5	100%	15	100%	16	100%	9	100%	118	100%		

The study revealed that though majority of the beneficiaries understood the importance of the rules of the CBOs while 30% of those below 25 years and those between 37-50 years were ignorant of the same or felt that the rules were either never applied or were used unjustly. The analysis of the results imply that the rules did not lead to fairness in service delivery as 31.3% of the respondents between 37-50 years and those below 25 years old viewed corruption as a source of unfairness, favouritism was viewed by those between 37-50 years (33.3%) and 26.7% of the respondents above 50 years as the source.

The respondents were asked their opinion on the usefulness of the CBOs in the community whereby 91.5% agreed that they were useful in which eighty six (79.6%) of the one hundred and eight were female compared to 20.4% of their female counterparts. Table 4.16 indicates the degree of participation by the CBOs in social-cultural activities.

Table 4.16: CBOs participation in social- cultural activities

	Environmental sustainability		Community Mobilization		Education, health, water		Promote positive culture	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Very participatory	21	19.4%	72	66.7%	85	81.7%	10	9.3%
Somehow participatory	30	27.8%	24	22.2%	11	10.6%	26	24.1%
Does not participate	57	52.8%	10	9.3%	3	2.9%	72	66.7%
Not sure	0	0%	2	1.9%	5	4.8%	0	0%
Total	108	100%	108	100%	104	100%	108	100%

In accordance with the results, the CBOs' usefulness was felt as in the view of 81.7% of the respondents they participated in provision of social services such as education; health and water though, 66.7% and 52.6% were of the view that the CBOs usefulness was limited as they didn't participate in promotion of positive culture and environmental sustainability.

The respondents were required to give the approximate amount of money they spent on various activities mainly to find out their areas of emphasis. Table 4.17 reveals the amount spent on the various programs.

Table 4.17: Amount used by the CBO on programs annually (Ksh)

	Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum ('000')	Maximum (000)	Sum (000)	Mean (000)	Percent (amount)
HIV / AIDS program	5	100	5000	6800	1360	18.7%
Education	5	150	4000	8550	1710	23.5%
Disease prevention and cure	4	50	6000	7650	1912.5	21.0%
Environmental sustainability	5	10	2000	3310	662	9.1%
Child and mother welfare	5	5	200	385	77	1.1%
Domestic violence	4	3	500	603	150.75	1.7%
Women empowerment	4	40	6000	9040	2260	24.9%
				36338		100%

From the findings, the CBOs averagely spent more on women empowerment (24.9%) compared to 23.5% to support education with 21% for disease prevention and cure. Child and mother welfare received the least portion with a mean of Ksh 77,000 (1.1%) only. Environmental sustainability received 9.1% of the CBOs' incomes.

The research sought to confirm that the benefits that the beneficiaries received arose from activities of the CBOs. Table 4.18 shows the activities that strengthen the beneficiaries economically.

Table 4.18: Economic strengthening activities

Promoting agriculture		Provision of capital		Talent nurturing				
	Freq	%		Freq	%			
Provision of inputs e.g. fertilizer, amaranths seeds	2	22.2%	Advising them on where to get it and how to write proposals	4	44.4%	NONE	8	88.9%
Field days with extension officers	2	22.2%	NONE	2	22.2%	Theatre which provides competitions	1	11.1%
Training	5	55.6%	Village saving and loaning	3	33.3%			
Total	9	100%	Total	9	100%	Total	9	100%

The analysis shows that the main economic activities that the CBOs were involved in were promotion of agriculture and provision of capital. From the table, 55.6% of the respondents were of the view that the CBOs were involved in training in modern farming methods and embracing traditional food crops, while 22.2% said that they were involved in provision of agricultural inputs. The CBOs did not provide real capital but provided advisory services in (44.4%). As much as nurturing talents is of economic importance, as it makes an individual creative, independent and very productive, 88.9% said that CBOs didn't participate in talent nurturing mainly because talent nurturing is still at its infancy stage in our country.

Table 4.19 expounds on other activities by the CBOs that support the beneficiaries economically.

Table 4.19 Entrepreneurial and education groups programs

Programs for vulnerable groups			Entrepreneurial and employment Education programs					
	Freq	%		Freq	%		Freq	%
Care givers trained in better farming and business methods	2	22.2%	Training programs e.g. kitchen gardening, hawking etc	6	66.7%	Provision of school fees for OVCs in the levels from ECD, primary, secondary and polytechnics	7	77.8%
Education	4	44.4%	Village saving and loaning	2	22.2%	Running adult education and a community learning centres	2	22.2%
Nutritional support and shelter provision	3	33.3%	Employment of Care Health Providers, trainers and social workers	8	88.9%			
Total	9	100%	Total	9	100%	Total	9	100%

For a holistic economic development of a community, the life of each individual including the vulnerable group should be improved and, based on the results from the study, 44.4% of the respondents agreed that CBOs support them mainly through education while 33.3% said that the OVCs were offered shelter and food. Another 22.2% said that CBOs train care givers. On employment provision, the CBOs are biased on casual employment at 88.9% while training accounts for 66.7% on entrepreneurship programs.

4.5.3: Activities to support women

The research sought the attitude of leaders of the CBOs on women related programs they offered with the aim of acquiring the information on goal 3. Table 4.20 highlights the opinions of the respondents on the degree of participation on women programs.

Table 4.20: Support offered to women

	Girl education.		Capacity Development		Counseling and screening for domestic violence		Improve life	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Part of CBO programs	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%
Often offered	6	66.7%	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	7	77.8%
Rarely offered	0	0%	1	11.1%	4	44.4%	0	0%
Never offered	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%
Total	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%

From the table, 87.5% and 75% believed that programs meant to generally improve life and those for capacity development with girl-child education respectively were often offered. However, 50% of the respondents said that counseling and domestic violence programs were rarely offered. This is not to be expected domestic violence is rampant in developing countries especially in the rural areas.

4.5.4: Pregnancy related programs

The respondents were asked the extent to which they believed that maternal services should be offered. Table 4.21, indicates the attitude of the respondents towards maternal health.

Table 4.21: Programs to support pregnancy

	Family planning		Nutrition		Delivery services		Post-partum services		Post-Abortion services		Building roads		Clean water to birthing centres	
	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%
Strongly believe	1	11.1%	6	66.7%	1	11.1%	0	0%	1	11.1%	0	0%	4	44.4%
Believe	3	33.3%	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	3	33.3%	2	22.2%	4	44.4%	3	33.3%
Not sure	2	22.2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	44.4%	0	0%	1	11.1%	0	0%
Don't believe	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	2	22.2%	6	66.7%	4	44.4%	2	22.2%
Total	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%

According to the results, 75% of the respondents strongly believed that nutritional services ought to be offered while, only 12.5% strongly believed that family planning services should be offered. Then, 62.5% of the respondents didn't believe the CBOs should offer post abortion services mainly because abortion is not culturally accepted. Also, 50% of the respondents respectively, were not sure, believed and strongly believed that post-partum services, building roads and provision of clean water to birthing places should be offered.

4.55: Child Health Programs

To acquire information on child health, the research sought the opinion of the CBOs' leaders on various services. Table 4.22 reveals the attitude of the respondents towards child health.

Table 4.22: Child Health Services

	Newborn care services		Breast feeding education		Hygiene education		Iron and foliate supplements		Immunization services		HIV education	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Strongly agree	1	12.5%	5	62.5%	4	50%	1	12.5%	0	0%	1	11.1%
Agree	4	50.0%	3	37.5%	4	50%	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	0	0%
Disagree	3	37.5%	0	0%	0	0%	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	0	0%
Strongly disagree	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	12.5%	0	0%
Total	8	100%	8	100%	8	100%	8	100%	8	100%	1	11.1%

In accordance with findings from the study, 50% of the respondents agreed that breastfeeding and hygiene education should be given to the community while, 50% disagreed that the CBOs should offer immunization services or supply iron and foliate supplements to the beneficiaries.

4.5.6: Prevention and treatment of diseases

The research asked how the CBOs were involved in prevention or treatment of illnesses and diseases especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and Tuberculosis as recognized in MDG 6. Table 4.23 indicates the methods that the CBOs have in dealing with various diseases.

Table 4.23: Prevention and treatment of diseases and environmental sustainability

Prevention and treatment of diseases			Promoting the environment		
	Freq	%		Freq	%
Conducts seminars on the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS	2	14.3%	Encouraging tree planting	4	36.4%
Issue of nets	8	57.1%	Environmental literacy trainings	2	18.2%
Fumigation	1	7.1%	Cleaning towns	1	9.0%
Training on clean environment	1	7.1%	None	4	36.4%
Providing tablets	2	14.3%			
Total	14	100%	Total	11	100%

According to the findings from the research, CBOs were involved in malaria control through the issuance of nets (8%), fumigation of houses (7.1%) and training people on maintaining a clean living environment (7.1%). Then, 14.3% of the respondents said tablets (de-worming) were issued. Towards supporting environmental sustainability, 36.4% of the respondents were of the view that the organizations trained on basic skills such as use of modern jikos or modern farming practices while encouraging tree planting. In contrast, the same percentage disagreed by saying that there were no programs aimed at environmental conservation.

4.6: Awareness of Millennium Development Goals

The research sought to find the level of awareness of MDGs by the leaders of the CBOs being at a better position in the attainments acceleration process. Table 4.24 relates the gender of the respondents with their level of awareness.

Table 4.24: Relationship between gender and awareness of MDGs

Gender	Whether aware of Millennium Development Goals					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Male	3	75%	2	40%	5	55.6%
Female	1	25%	3	60%	4	44.4%
Total	4	100%	5	100%	9	100%

The analyses based on the results indicate that 75% of those who were aware of the MDGs were male respondents, while 60% of those who were not aware were female respondents. Since the male gender is more outgoing than the female gender and since there was no indoor awareness strategy for the CBOs, the male had a higher probability of getting the knowledge.

The study asked inquired the methods that those who were aware of the MDGs had used to attain the knowledge. Table 4.25 highlights the relationship between the places and the MDGs benefits accrued to the people.

Table 4.25: Relationship between ways of MDGs’ awareness and their benefits

		Millennium Development Goals’ benefits to the community									
		None		Change in lifestyle and improved management structures		Supported education		Empowering and encouraging people living with HIV/AIDS and malaria treatment		Total	
Place you learnt about Millennium Development Goals		Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
			Have not learnt	5	83.3%	0	0%	0%	0%	0	0%
	Literature from Government bodies	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%	2	22.2%
	The press & public places	1	16.7%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	22.2%
Total		6	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	9	100%

In accordance with the results of the findings, 22.2% of the people who perceived the benefits in education and in dealing with diseases learnt about the MDGs from the DDO’s office while those who learnt from the press, felt that the MDGs have changed lifestyles of people and improved management structures in the organizations.

4.7: Community involvement in project aspects

The main characteristic of CBOs, community participation, accounts for the biggest percentage of their successes. The study asked the leaders whether they involved their beneficiaries in the project stages. Table 4.26 indicates the attitude of the respondents on the involvement of the beneficiaries in the various stages of project implementation.

Table 4.26: Community involvement in project aspects

	Identification		Decision making		Cost sharing		Planning		Implementation	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Strongly disagree	0	0%	1	11.1%	0	0%	1	11.1%	0	0%
Disagree	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	2	22.2%	4	44.4%	2	22.2%
Not sure	0	0%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0%
Agree	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	5	55.6%	3	33.3%	7	77.8%
Strongly agree	1	11.1%	0	0%	1	11.1%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%

Based on the results of the study, 77.8% of the respondents were in agreement on beneficiaries involvement in the implementation of projects while, 55.6% of the respondents agreed beneficiaries' participation was restricted to cost sharing. Further, 44.4% of the respondents disagreed that beneficiaries were involved in decision making and planning.

The research assesses whether level of an education is considered before an individual is allocated to a stage of involvement. Table 4.27 indicates the level of education with the various stages of project development.

Table 4.27: Level of education and involvement in the CBO functioning

Level of education		Involvement in the CBO functioning									
		Decision making		Planning		Cost sharing		Implementation		None	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Level of education	University	1	2.8%	0	0%	1	1.7%	0	0%	0	0%
	College	10	27.8%	4	21.1%	10	16.9%	7	29.2%	1	5.3%
	Secondary	17	47.2%	9	47.4%	21	35.6%	10	41.7%	14	73.7%
	Primary	8	22.2%	6	31.6%	22	37.3%	6	25.0%	2	10.5%
	Basic literacy	0	0%	0	0%	3	5.1%	0	0%	0	0%
	Madrassa	0	0%	0	0%	2	3.4%	1	4.2%	2	10.5%
Total	36	100%	19	100%	59	100%	24	100%	19	100%	

The analysis as per the results reveal that those with higher education were more involved in decision making at 30.6% while, those with basic literacy and primary education were involved in cost sharing and implementation at 42.4% and 25% respectively. Those with secondary education assumed a high percentage at all levels (47.2% at decision making, 41.7% at the implementation stages and 73.7% for no involvement) basically because they formed the majority of the respondents.

The study assessed the degree of involvement by the CBOs in terms of gender. Table 4.28 shows the relationship between gender and participation.

Table 4.28 Gender and involvement in the CBO activities

		Implementation							
		Decision making		Planning		Cost sharing			
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Gender	Male	11	30.6%	4	21.1%	9	15.3%	4	16.7%
	Female	25	69.4%	15	78.9%	50	84.7%	20	83.3%
	Total	36	100%	19	100%	59	100%	24	100%

As per the findings from the study, the female gender assumed a bigger proportion at all levels with 69.4% at decision making levels and 83.3% at the implementation level. Further, 84.7% of the female was involved in cost sharing while only 36.4% of the male respondents were involved in both planning and cost sharing. This is because there were more females than males at the ratio of 3:1.

This study asked the opinions of the respondents on the effect of beneficiary involvement in project activities in terms of cost and time. Table 4.29 highlights the effect of participation on a project.

Table 4.29: Effects of involvement on project duration and project cost

Effect on project	Project duration		Project cost	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
No effect	2	22.2%	3	33.3%
Increase in time/cost	3	33.3%	1	11.1%
Reduction in time/money especially when there is transparency	4	44.4%	5	55.6%
Total	9	100%	9	100%

From the Table, 44.4% were of the view that completion duration reduces, 33.3% disagreed and 22.2% of the respondents felt that beneficiaries' involvement had no effect. In case of project finances, when the respondents were involved in the stages of the project cycle, 55.6% of the respondents felt that project cost was lower than budgeted while, 33.3% said there is usually no change. Only 11.1% felt that the project cost exceeded the budgeted.

4.8 Sources of resources by the CBOs

4.8.1: Resources at the disposal of the CBOs

The study assessed the use of various ways of raising resources. Table 4.30 indicates the attitude of the respondents on the use of sources of income in their organizations.

Table 4.30: sources of resources in the CBO

	Own income		Local foundations		Government Donations		Corporate sector		Micro credit		Internet		Social investments		Fundraisings			
	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%		
Strongly agree	3	33.3%	0	0%	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%		
Agree	3	33.3%	2	22.2%	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	0	0%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%
Disagree	3	33.3%	7	77.8%	3	33.3%	0	0%	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	4	44.4%
Strongly disagree	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	5	55.6%	3	33.3%	2	22.2%
Total	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%		

According to the research, donations were the major source of income as 55.6% strongly agreed while 44.4% agreed on the same. From the table, 33.3% of the respondents strongly

agreed and agreed respectively on the use of own income especially from member contributions. Other sources like micro credit, corporate sector, Internet, social investments and fundraisings were disagreed and strongly disagreed upon respectively. In addition, 22.2% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the Government and local foundations were sources of CBOs' resources. Further, 66.7% of the leaders agreed that the CBOs were not involved in trade activities to enhance their income.

4.8.2: Impact of donors on the CBOs

In the analysis done earlier on sources of income, donations were the most utilized source of income. The study also showed that the main non-monetary resources available for the CBOs were Human resource (58.3%) and networks (33.3%). The research further sought to find out the influence, if any, of the donors on the utilization of donations by the CBOs. Table 4.31 shows the challenges the CBOs faced with the donors and/or the sponsors.

Table 4.31: Challenges the CBO is facing with the donors / sponsors

Challenges the CBO is facing with the donors / sponsors					
		None	Delay in giving funds and a lengthy process of procurement	Representatives create divisions in the committees	Total
Presence of Challenges	Yes	1	5	3	9
Percent		11.1%	55.6%	33.3%	100%

The results based on the research reveal that all respondents agreed they had challenges in dealing with donors. The delay in release of promised funds and long procedures accounted for 55.6% while 33.3% felt that the donors interfered with the management functions. An average of 11.1% agreed that there were challenges but didn't give their reasons.

Further, the study inquired of any conditions attached to the donations given to the CBOs. Table 4.32 shows the opinions of the various levels of leadership on the effects of conditions tied to the donations.

Table 4.32: Relationship between Rank and effects of donor conditionality

		Effects of donor conditionality requirements on projects / programs													
		None		Exaltation of leaders thus promoting dictatorship		Failure to pay which makes the beneficiaries to strain		Insists on good leadership or cancels projects		No required trained personnel & on job training		Time limits for project not flexible with situations		Total	
Rank		Fr	%	Freq	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Fr	%	Freq	%
Director		0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	22.2%
Chairperson		0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	11.1%
Social worker		0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	2	22.2%
Organizing Secretary		2	100%	0	0%	1	50%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	4	44.4%
Total		2	100%	1	100%	2	100%	1	100%	2	100%	1	100%	9	100%

The analysis done based on the study indicates that 77.8% of the respondents agreed that donor conditions affect implementation of the projects. That is, conditions such as achieving targets, availability of own income, democratic choice of leadership and qualified personnel, lead to situations like dictatorial leadership, cancelled projects, failure in human resource development and unrealistic rules as attested by 50% of the respondents.

4.9: Management of the CBOs

The research inquired the opinion of the leaders on their future funding by the same donors despite the challenges aforementioned and 50% of the respondents were confident of future funding. For those who were not, they cited change of lifestyle and dictatorial leadership (25%) and beginning IGAs (50%) as the main reasons.

The study, further asked the frequency with which the CBOs held meetings with the stakeholders and also their view on the confidentiality of their documents. Table 4.33 shows the attitude of the respondents on the confidentiality of the documents.

Table 4.33 Categories of documents of the CBOs

	Beneficiary lists		Plan schedules		Books of account		Minutes	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	frequency	%	Frequency	%
Public	5	71.4%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	3	37.5%
Confidential	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	5	62.5%
Total	7	100%	7	100%	7	100%	8	100%

Based on the findings, though 50% of the leaders were of the view that they held regular meeting with both their members and beneficiaries, the level of transparency was low as some documents were not made available to them with 71.4% of the respondents of the opinion that the beneficiary lists and plan schedules were public documents, a similar percentage viewing books of accounts as confidential while, 62.5% of the respondents being of the view that minutes were confidential.

The research sought to find out the methods of selection of leaders in the CBOs to indicate the level of democracy therein. Table 4.34 shows the opinion of the respondents on the same

Table 4.34: Selection of the CBOs' leadership

	Directors		Chair persons		Social workers		Community Health Workers	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Appointments	4	44.4%	2	25%	6	85.7%	4	57.1%
Elections	5	55.6%	6	75%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%
Total	9	100%	8	100%	7	100%	7	100%

From the results of the study, the views of the respondents were; elections for directors (55.6%) and chairpersons (75%) while, (85%) and 57.1% felt that social workers and CHWs were appointed respectively.

4.94: Consultation and partnership

The study inquired whether the leaders of the CBOs were aware that consultations and formation of partnership was one of the main strategies for fostering the achievement of the MDGs and if they practiced the same.

Table 4.35: Reasons for Consultations with government departments

Before the project begins												
Gender	No consultations		Collaboration		For peace work		Supervision and to avoid conflict		Laying strategies		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Male	3	60%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%	5	52.9%
Female	2	40%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	4	47.1%
Total	5	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	9	100%

The results of the study indicate that though 88.9% were aware about consultations, 60% of the male respondents said that the CBOs did not consult with the government departments before they begin their project activities compared to the female respondents (40%). When and if they consult, their main reasons for consultations were; collaboration, laying strategies (technical input and security at 50%) and to avoid conflict with government agencies through supervision.

In addition, from the study, 33.3% of the respondents were of the view that The CBOs formed partnerships with NGOs for financial support compared to 11.1% and 22.2% who felt that the partnership were for technical support and sharing ideas respectively.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The effect of Community Based organizations on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals has been considered in this chapter based on a sample of 127 respondents. It is composed of five sections to, begin with, a summary of the major findings, a discussion of the findings in comparison with the literature review, recommendations based on the study, the conclusion and finally recommendations on areas where further research should be done.

5.2 Summary of Findings

In this section, the researcher discusses the results of the study according to the objectives. The first objective which was ‘To establish the extent to which CBO projects/programs influence the attainment of MDGs’ has further been summarized according to the MDGs.

5.2.1 CBO projects/programs

Economic strengthening programs to alleviate poverty and help the needy and the vulnerable, being the major function of the CBOs, others including training and empowerment in different fields and helping those infected with HIV/AIDS were rated at 27.3%, 18.2%, and 13.6% respectively as per the responses of the leaders of the CBOs.

To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Mainly through Provision of foodstuff such as maize, rice and beans which received a response rate of 30.2% with 77.1% and 22.9% female and male leaders’ respondents respectively supporting. Then on financial capital benefits, advising on their sources, proposal writing and promoting village saving and loaning supported by 28% of the beneficiaries. As of shelter provision, 9% of the respondents had houses built for them.

Training on entrepreneurship programs on small business practices (66.7%) and employment of CHWs, social workers and trainers (88.9%) were highlighted as 5.9% of the beneficiaries had received the training.

Promotion of agriculture through provision of farm inputs (22.2%) and conducting trainings (as per 55.6% of the leaders' respondents) though, only 1.7% benefited from the training. However, according to 77.8% of the beneficiaries felt that tourism wasn't emphasized as a way of alleviating poverty. Then, in support of the disadvantaged in the community such as the Orphaned and Vulnerable Children was done through training of the care givers (22.2%), nutritional support (33.3%), provision of shelter and education (44.4%) according to the leaders respondents' views. Orphans' support received a response rate of 5.2%. In the views of 88.9% of the leaders' respondents, the CBOs were not involved in talent nurturing.

Achieve universal primary education

The study revealed that 28.8% of the beneficiaries were supported in education in form of payment of school fees, provision of uniforms and registration for adult literacy classes (1.1%). Of the beneficiaries, 81.7% felt that the organizations were very participatory on education and health.

Promotion of gender equality and women empowerment

This was offered through various means such as Girl Child Education.

Table 5.1 Arithmetic Means for the number of boys (B) and girls (G) supported

Total	Uniforms		Feeding		Stationery		Fees	
123.43-B	124.86-G	46.0-B	67.0-G	141.0-B	136.0-G	82.0-B	113.0-G	89.0-B 102.0-G

Then, by offering positions of leadership whereby 55.6% and 44.4% male and female respondents respectively, possessing equal education qualifications (50% of both male and female respondents had attained secondary education), held leadership positions. All director positions were held by the female respondents.

In terms of distribution of benefits, on nutritional benefits, 77.1% went to female respondents a situation which was also replicated in provision of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer but in village loaning 22.9% of the female beneficiaries were funded as compared to 35.7% of their male counterparts.

In general women capacity development programs for instance, an annual expenditure of 24.9% on women empowerment and 1.7% on domestic violence were allocated. Also, 75% of the respondents were of the view that such programs were often offered by the CBOs while 35.7% said that counselling and screening for domestic violence was often offered.

Reduce child mortality

This study showed that 62.5% of the leaders' respondents agreed and strongly agreed that CBOs ought to offer newborn care services such as immunization, mineral supplements and breast feeding education but no beneficiaries said they had received those services from the CBOs. Provision of medicinal drugs such as de-wormers and those for cholera treatment and prevention had a response rate of 5.2% while training e.g. on hygiene was rated at 33.3%.

Improve maternal health

From the study, 44.4% of respondents believed and strongly believed that CBOs should offer family planning services. Although, 100% believed in offering nutritional services, the nutritional benefits received by 77.1% of the female beneficiaries served as a fight against hunger other than for maternal health. Again, 66.7% were either not sure or didn't believe in the offer of post partum and post-abortion services and 44.4% of the leaders didn't believe in the building of roads to improve maternal health.

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

HIV/AIDS care and support

Being the main benefit given, 26.3% of the beneficiaries attended HIV seminars and workshops while 18.7% of annual income was spent on HIV/AIDS programs.

Malaria

About 14.6% of the beneficiaries received Mosquito nets while spraying of houses and training on importance of clearing bushes was rated at 7.1%.

Tuberculosis and other diseases

Training on the use of water treatment facilities was rated at 1.1% with 21% of annual income being spent on disease prevention and cure. Also, 5.2% of the beneficiaries were provided with de-wormers.

Ensure environmental sustainability

While only 1.7% received training on environmental sustainability, construction of springs and boreholes was rated at 1.1% with 9.1% of the annual income being spent on environmental programs. Although enhancement of tree planting was rated at 36.4%, 52.8% of the beneficiaries felt that environmental sustainability had been neglected.

5.2.2 Millennium Development Goals Awareness

From the study, 50% of the CBOs' leaders were aware of the MDGs. For those who were aware of the MDGs, 75% were male respondents while 60% of those who were not aware of the MDGs and their benefits were female. Awareness was from information gathered from the DDO's office and the press rated at 22.2% for each. The study indicates that age and education did not influence the level of MDGs awareness by the CBOs.

5.2.3 Community Participation in the CBOs

From the study, 49.6% of the beneficiaries were involved in cost sharing and the leaders (55.6%) and (11.1%) respectively agreed and strongly agreed. Further, 30.3% of the beneficiaries felt they were involved in decision making processes but surprisingly 44.4% of the CBOs' leaders disagreed of any involvement by the beneficiaries. The study also shows that those with college and university education were involved in decision making at 30.6%,

planning 21.1%, and cost sharing 29.2%. Those with primary education and below were mostly involved in the cost sharing approach, 45.8%, and implementation of the programs, 29.2%.

It was noted that more female respondents were involved in all phases e.g. 69.4% of the female respondents and 30.6% of the male respondents respectively were involved in decision making while 83.3% and 16.7% of the female and male respondents respectively were involved in implementation. The results showed that the respondents were of the view that involvement of the beneficiaries reduced both the completion time (44.4%) and cost (55.6%) of a project.

5.2.4 Resource mobilization

Major sources of income were member contributions (own income- 33.3%), government sources (22.2%) and donations (55.6%). Over 60% of the leaders' respondents both disagreed and strongly disagreed on the use of fundraisings, social investments, internet services and engagement of the corporate sector as sources of income. From the CBOs' leaders views, the CBOs were not involved in trading activities (66.7%). Mobilization of human resources (58.3%) and networking (33.3%) were the major non-monetary resources. All the respondents were in agreement that there were challenges with donors with 87.5% feeling this had an effect on implementation of projects. However, 50% were confident that they were to be funded again for similar projects.

5.2.5 Governance

The major issues of fairness in service provision as per the beneficiaries were; corruption and lack of transparency at 55.6%, favouritism, 33.3%, and poor leadership, 11.1%. Meetings with both beneficiaries and members were regularly held (75%). The study revealed that 71.4% viewed beneficiary lists and plan schedules as public information for members and

books of accounts as being confidential. Minutes were also viewed as confidential (62.5%). On CBOs' leadership positions, 55.6% and 75% of the leaders were of the view that directors and chairpersons respectively were elected while 85.7% and 57.1% were of the view that social workers and CHWs respectively were appointed. Also noted was that consideration was given to education in division of roles.

5.3 Discussion

In this section, the results of the study are discussed based on the objectives of the study.

5.3.1 CBO projects and programs in relation to MDG requirements

The main objective of this study was to determine whether the CBOs by virtue of being located at the grassroots with the aim of enhancing development and economic growth, were involved in projects/ programs aligned to the MDGs. This study, in support of Jennings (2005) and Abegunde 2004, has shown that CBOs' activities not only touch on all the facets of life but they also involve all categories of people despite their differences in age, religion, marital status and others. However, when their activities were classified according to the MDGs, there is more emphasis on Poverty eradication, education, Prevention and control of HIV, malaria and other diseases and women empowerment while improvement of maternal health, reduction of child mortality and environmental sustainability receive little or no attention. Subsequently, the real MDGs' issues were not being addressed. According to DDP 2009, to improve on agriculture, the area requires transport facilities, training on management of livestock and most importantly, improved prices on the agricultural products. Alila and Atieno 2006 in their findings averred that agriculture improvement in Kenya required the use of drought resistant seeds. However, this study shows that the CBOs laid emphasis on training on basic issues such as, kitchen gardening (55.6%), with few respondents receiving training on modern farming methods.

Similarly, the CBOs' methods of alleviating poverty were not in agreement with Tavee 2007 or Miriti 2011 who felt that these organizations are engaged in economic activities that are money-making and serve to increase the level of disposable income in the local areas such as bee-keeping, food-processing and rabbit rearing. However, in this study, the CBOs concentrated on direct subsistence assistance like food ration provision, which goes a very little way in economically empowering the beneficiaries. It was also noted that the CBOs didn't have any special programs to empower the disabled.

In education, the CBOs concentrated on paying school fees, provision of uniforms and feeding programs rather than deal with the identified MDGs needs such as overcrowding, high pupil-teacher ratio and inadequate transition rate among others. To a large extent, the CBOs have emphasized on gender empowerment by promotion of girl child education and involvement of women in leadership. Also, the study revealed that there was a small difference in the levels of education for both genders as 55.6% of the male leaders and 44.4% of female leaders had attained secondary education and above.

In terms of Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases, 42.2% of the CBOs annual income was used. Most beneficiaries were trained on HIV/AIDS (26.1%) and 8% received mosquito nets to prevent malaria. Other health activities the CBOs were concerned with were prevention of cholera and de-worming. However, the CBOs did not deal with the distribution of condoms especially to the youth and women despite it being a key factor in the prevention of HIV/AIDS as highlighted in the MDGs strategies. The study revealed that the CBOs concentrated mainly on malaria prevention through the issuance of nets and fumigation, though they ought to also actively participate in curative activities towards the same.

In spite of the CBOs supporting the recommended services meant to reduce child mortality rate like breast feeding , hygiene education and newborn care services, the beneficiaries didn't highlight them as part of the benefits they were receiving from the organizations hence, there is a likelihood that the services were not being offered. Further, CBOs didn't believe in offering services like immunization and provision of mineral supplements mainly because they are offered by public health facilities yet according to UNDP, they are among the major factors in reduction of child mortality rate.

Similarly, on improving maternal health though 75% of the leaders' respondents strongly believed in the provision of nutritional services to pregnant women, the beneficiaries' respondents didn't highlight them as part of their benefits. The provision of food stuff was aimed at all beneficiaries without bias to pregnant women. That the CBOs did not support post-abortion services (62.5%) isn't surprising as it is against the cultural and religious beliefs of most of the respondents.

To promote environmental sustainability, the study revealed that the CBOs encouraged tree planting to increase forest cover and also they maintained springs and boreholes in order to provide clean water. Since only 9.1% of the CBOs' annual income was allocated to environmental sustainability, then it would be difficult for them to deal with the identified environmental challenges such as dealing with unsustainable land uses and pollution among others. The little attention towards environmental sustainability is a national issue whereby according to DDP 2009, forest conservation and management receives fewer resources because of other competing social challenge such as poverty, health, security and education.

The fore-going were mainly caused by the lack of awareness of the MDGs by the leadership of the CBOs. Only 50% of the leaders were aware of the MDGs and mainly from literature from the DDO's office which may have not been accessed by all respondents. The ministry of

social services has been mandated with the duty to register and oversee the activities of the CBOs. Through the Social Development assistants (SDAs), the government only offers its grants and act as referrals when the organizations are seeking financial assistance from other sources without guard of the projects/programs or offer of any special trainings.

5.3.2 Community participation

To be successful in their activities, the CBOs have some unique characteristics that have been accredited to their achievements. Community participation, resource mobilization and governance are the main features. On participation, this study has revealed that the CBOs involved the beneficiaries in various levels of their projects, such as cost sharing (49.9%) without discrimination to gender as 69.4% of female respondents were involved in decision making, Woodson, 2007 says that CBOs place all members at equal level and involve people despite their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability, or poverty. In contrast to Gugerty and Kremer's view (2000) that participation can be expensive, 55.6% of respondents were of the view that it lowers the cost and even the completion period of the projects. The main aim is to improve the social and economic well being of each member which is also the desired outcome of the MDGs.

5.3.3 Resource mobilization

This study agrees with Jennings, 2005 and Tavee 2007, CBOs have the ability to mobilize both monetary and non monetary resources by attracting resources in and out of a state. The CBOs sources of their resources included donations, government grants, and member contributions among others. However, they did not exhaustively utilize the various sources that were at their disposal such as from the local foundations and their own investments. To add to that, they not only don't participate in trade activities, a key factor in wealth and employment creation but they are also not involved in nurturing of talents to make their

beneficiaries independent, creative and productive.. Local non-monetary resources such as rivers, tourist and cultural sites, land and others that could expand on their activities were not effectively utilized. These issues have a significant effect on any benefit accrued from the CBOs activities due to the fact that it becomes difficult to sustain them if the grants and donations were withdrawn. While Abegunde, 2004 noted that the CBOs were involved in infrastructural projects such as construction of road, halls, rental houses and hospitals, this study shows that they were involved in non-infrastructural programs such as training and programs of direct assistance. The long term dependent programs such as campaigns on malaria and HIV/AIDS and provision of food items are consumables and can't generate income for the CBOs. Therefore, the need to diversify to those projects that empower their beneficiaries to self-reliance as well as create wealth for them while the whole community also benefits is crucial. This study also agrees with Opare 2007 that the donors affect the functions of the CBO as 87.5% of the respondents said. They create conditions about the choice of leadership (28.6%), personnel required for their projects (28.6%) and others hence challenge the CBO owners. Their support is accompanied by delays and lengthy procedures (50%) and the CBOs would work better if they relied less on the same and embraced their own Income Generating Activities (IGAs). When the projects are internally sustainable, it improves the beneficiaries' lives permanently and therefore, the impact of the MDGs attained can remain with them and their future generations.

5.3.4 Governance

Despite the passage of a considerable number of years since the study by Jennings 2005, that many NPOs are not transparent, accountable or democratically governed and Welleford 1998, that CBO projects do not fail because of their nature, but due to factors like issues of governance, expertise and leadership which limit the CBOs in achieving their objectives, the study revealed that the beneficiaries felt an element of unfairness in service delivery due to

corruption and lack of transparency (55.6%), favoritism where few people (only those known to the leaders) accessed the benefits (33.3%) and poor leadership (11.1%). In contrast to what Rahmato et.al, 2005 said about CBOs being partners in good governance and development in promoting equity and transparency in the long term capital planning process especially in the education sector, the CBOs have put more attention on short term recurrent programs that do not foster development.

It further revealed that the leaders viewed minutes and books of accounts as containing confidential information compared to beneficiary lists and plan schedules which reveals a hitch in transparency.. When it comes to elections of leaders, there is a disagreement whether directors are appointed (44.4%) or elected (55.6%) but it is evident that social workers (85.7%) and CHWs (57.1%) are appointed and this kills the democratic process of selecting leaders who would be accepted by the members to steer their agenda. The knowledge to foster achievement of MDGs such as forming associations and consultations with the relevant government departments exists in the CBOs but is unfortunately ignored in practice. For instance, 55.6% do not think that the CBOs consult with the relevant government departments and if it happens, the reasons do not show that they discuss the projects/ programs to enhance those of the government but for supervision of what the CBOs want to do. This study further revealed that partnerships with other organizations were formed merely for financial benefits in contrast to Monyo and Banzinger, 2004, who confirmed that successful partnerships with research organizations were very invaluable. However, the CBOs have a constant communication procedure with their beneficiaries through regular meetings. This forms a platform where the beneficiaries can air out their issues to the management for review and implementation.

5.4 Conclusion

This research study has shown that the CBOs are necessary organizations in the process of achieving the MDGs and are important stake holders with 70.8% of the beneficiaries feeling the improvement in their lives from the CBOs' activities and 63.6% having their needs met. However, the projects that the CBOs were involved in did not have the effect of permanently changing people's lives through sustainable programs thus created dependency. Although the CBOs, through the principle of Community Development invested heavily in training programs and imparting skills, the County generally is drowned in poverty therefore training ought to be accompanied by real capital to bring real change. This is because people will acquire the knowledge but not the means to implement what they have learnt. In addition, these projects and programs benefit isolated portions of the beneficiaries as they are sparsely widespread and not singularly focused on any specific MDGs aspect for the effect to be felt. Therefore, with limited resources, if they are spread out to run many activities, there is a higher probability of a very low impact as well as misuse of allocated funds. Also, some of the MDGs are more emphasized than others such as HIV/AIDS, education and women empowerment programs being given preference to maternal health and child mortality among others. In education, there is duplication of services as the government has already offered the FPE program yet the CBOs concentrated support through payment of school fees.

The organizations involved most of their members in the running of their programs and this had a positive impact as it would improve their lives impartially. The dependence on foreign donations has stagnated the growth of the CBOs since they require a sponsor for them to steer projects and incase of any withdrawal, the projects stall or are neglected, hence, a negative impact on any growth made through the process of MDG achievement.

Governance is also a major determining factor in the achievement of MDGs by the CBOs. Undemocratic choice of leaders and partial transparency can lead to lack of trust and ultimately failure of the CBOs. From the study, and the fact that the CBOs are an integral part of the community at the grassroots, they must also incorporate other programs, though partially undertaken by the government such as immunizations, improvement of infrastructural facilities like roads, bridges among others. Finally, the lack of knowledge by the CBOs leadership on MDGs is an issue that should be seriously tackled.

5.5 Recommendations

This research dwelt on how Community Based Organizations influence the achievement of the MDGs. The following implications and recommendations have been identified by the researcher.

1. The CBOs are not well aware of the MDGs. The government or UNDP should take it as a key issue to disseminate awareness on the MDGs and their targets, what has been achieved and the part remaining to achieve the MDGs to the CBOs. An organized framework from the government to show the supposed coverage of the CBOs' projects to avoid duplication and improve on what the government has already covered should be established.
2. The impact made by the CBOs is very little as there were small percentages of the beneficiaries in the different categories. They should specialize and focus on specific activities at a time to ensure that changes are seen in their areas of specialization.
3. For sustainability, the CBOs need to embrace the various sources of income. This also will help them provide capital to their beneficiaries after training which a much needed commodity as knowledge alone may not bring notable changes since the majorities in the community are poor.

4. There is need for coordination of the CBOs by a legally registered body so that their activities can be monitored by other parties other than the sponsors. This will help in ensuring involvement of men and women on equal terms rather than have either female or male dominance in the CBOs' membership.
5. The CBOs ought to be involved in such programs and projects that the government heavily but partially undertakes to enhance on the same and ensure that the benefits are widespread. For example, involvement in immunization programs, which though critical, are not provided for under the government programs like Rota virus and mumps vaccinations among others.

5.6 Suggestions for further research

This study has investigated the effects of CBOs on the achievement of the MDGs. Since everyone has a role to play in this process, the researcher recommends that a similar study be done on the Private corporate sector because the government interventions are fully and well documented. Again, since the CBOs seem to concentrate mainly on training programs on various issues, a study to find out if the training is based on the specific targets meant for the achievement of the MDGs. For instance, training women on use of condoms, or encouraging the use of family planning methods on the youths to prevent maternal deaths due to abortions.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letter of Transmittal

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA MURAL STUDIES

P.O. BOX 92- KIKUYU,

NAIROBI.

Dear.....,

RE: REQUEST TO FILL UP THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Community- Based Organizations' (CBO) activities have been invaluable for a long time now in provision of services that the government has otherwise not been able to. They have also been used in some areas to enhance development activities that have come out successfully. However, the good work of these organizations has been felt by a minimal group of people and also poverty levels have remained high in our communities. There are many factors that contribute to this situation. This study aims to establish whether CBOs align their projects and programs to the national development goals and hence the Millennium Development Goals and the objective evaluation results gathered will be valuable to the CBOs even in search for further funding for their activities, policy making, improvement etc, as well as other institutions. The purpose for this study is purely academic and will not be put to any public use or be used to seek any funds for individual interest. All information you provide will strictly be used for this study and your identity will remain confidential. The general inferences of the study may become publicly available at the University of Nairobi.

You are requested to provide information honestly and objectively to the best of your knowledge to help achieve the purpose of the study. You have been selected randomly to fill in the questionnaire and therefore kindly provide your answers by carefully reading the instructions. Thank you in advance.

Yours, Faithfully,

Rael Karimi

Appendix II: PLAN AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| February 2012 | - Formulation of idea to a research problem |
| March-May 2012 | - Preparation of Proposal |
| | - Preparation of Research Instruments |
| | - Refining questionnaires |
| June 2012 | - Presenting the proposal |
| | - Selecting pilot Samples |
| | - Visiting the areas for familiarization |
| | - Adjustment |
| July- August 2012 | - Collecting data |
| | - Analysis of Data |
| | - Writing and Typing of the project report |
| | - Presentation of the Final Report |

Appendix III: BUDGET

Proposal writing

Stationery	Ksh 2000
Typesetting	Ksh 2500
Binding	Ksh 1500
Transport	Ksh 1000
Subsistence	Ksh 500
Total	Ksh 7500

Piloting

Photocopy	Ksh 1000
Transport	Ksh 3200
Subsistence	Ksh 2000
Total	Ksh 6200

Data collection

Questionnaires	Ksh 1000
Transport	Ksh 4000
Subsistence	Ksh 3000
Total	Ksh 8000

Report writing

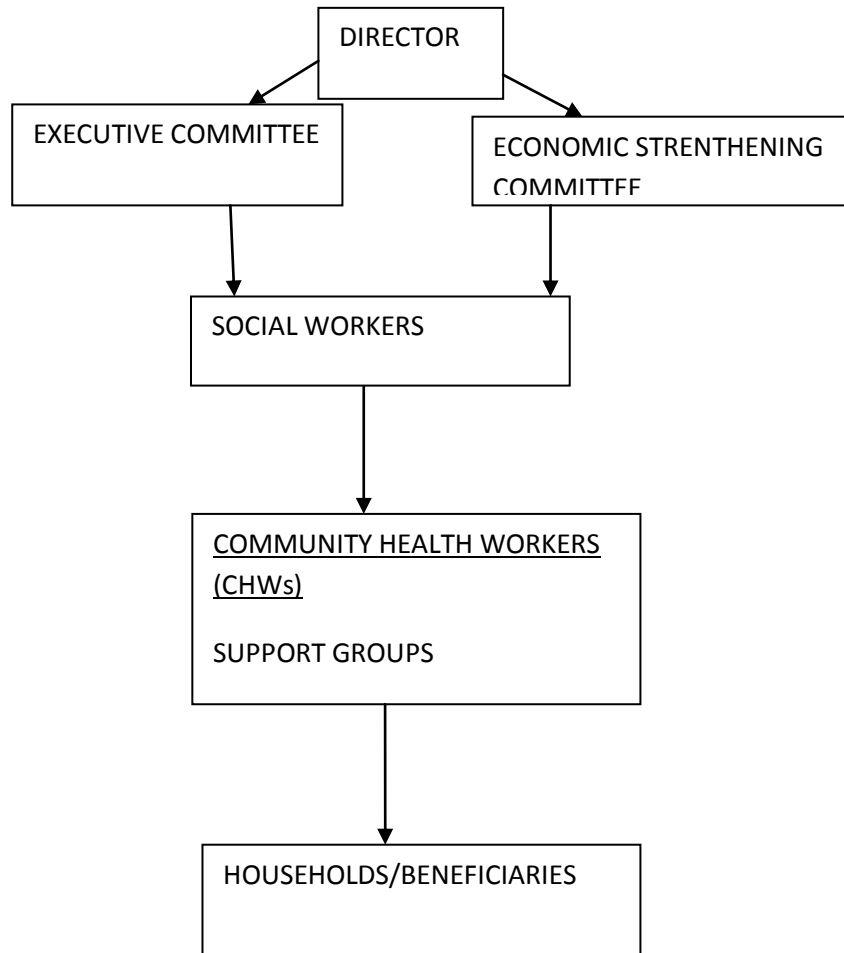
Type setting	Ksh 3000
Photo copying	Ksh 1000
Binding	Ksh 1500
Transport	Ksh 500
Subsistence	Ksh 500
Total	Ksh 6500

TOTAL **Ksh 28200**

Contingency @ 10% Ksh 2820

TOTAL **Ksh 31,020**

Appendix IV: CBO LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE



Appendix V: SECTION 1- Questionnaire for CBO management and support group leaders

PART 1

Respondent's profile

1. Please put a tick on the gender status you belong.
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
2. Marital status
 Single Married Widowed separated other
3. How old are you?
 - a. Below 30 years
 - b. 30-35 years
 - c. 35-40 years
 - d. More than 40 years
4. Please tick the highest level of education you have completed.
 - a. University
 - b. College
 - c. Secondary/ Form 6
 - d. Primary
 - e. Others e.g. tailoring, carpentry etc
5. What is the name of the CBO you work for?
6. How long have you been serving in the CBO?
7. What rank do you hold in the CBO? Director Chairperson SG leader
Social worker other
8. For how long has the CBO been in operation?

9. What are the main functions of your CBO?

10. How many members does your CBO have?

11. Do you think your CBO involve the members of the community in the programs/projects it undertakes? Tick as appropriate.

Activity	Strongly disagree	disagree	Not sure	agree	Strongly agree
Identifying the project/program					
Decision making, about use of finances					
Cost sharing, e.g provision of labour					
Planning programs					
Other implementation procedures					
Others (specify)					

12. In your opinion are there any benefits accrued from the participation from the community in the projects/ programs? YES NO If yes, name them.

13. In your opinion, when the community is involved in the running of the projects/programs, how does it affect their completion in terms of

- The duration of completion?
- Finances

14. What challenges if any, do you have in reaching your beneficiaries

15. How would you improve on the problems mentioned above?

Problem

possible solution

16. How does the CBO reach its beneficiaries?

- Through telephone
- Road (how far)
- Other (specify).

Role of CBOs

17. What services does your CBO offer to help the members and also the communities in general to come out of poverty?

Activity	Description/how
Talent nurturing.	
Agricultural programs	
Provision of capital for small businesses	
Entrepreneurial programs	
Employment	
Programs for vulnerable groups	
Others (specify)	

18. Has the CBO ever offered any services that support education? NO YES if NO jump to question 20. If yes, explain how.

19. What ratio of boys to girls has been supported by the CBO in the past 2 years?

	uniforms	Feeding programs	stationery	fees	Other(specify)	None
Boys						
girls						

20. Does the CBO have any activities that help women? NO YES If yes tick as appropriate

Service	Part of CBO programs	Often offered	Rarely offered	Never offered
Promotion of girl child education				
Women capacity development				
Counseling services and screening for domestic violence				
Programs to improve women lives				

21. What programs does your CBO have to improve women lives?

22. Do you believe your CBO offers services in support to pregnant women?

Service	Strongly believe	Believe	Not sure	Don't believe
Nutritional programs				
Family planning services(provide contraceptives, education especially for men etc)				
Clean and safe delivery services				
Post-partum care services(after birth services)				
Post-abortion care services				
Building community roads				
Provision of clean water to birthing centres				

Other (specify)				
-----------------	--	--	--	--

23. To what extent does your CBO support child health?

Support	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Breast feeding education				
Hygiene education				
Supply iron and foliate supplements				
Immunization services				
New born care services				
Others(state)				

24. Does the CBO support in treatments or prevention of diseases like malaria, HIV/AIDs etc? YES NO If yes, explain,

25. How does the CBO promote environmental sustainability?

26. Approximately how much money does your CBO spend annually on the following-

Activity	Amount (approximate amount)
HIV/AIDS program	
Education	
Disease prevention and cure	
Environmental sustainability	
Child and mother welfare	

Domestic violence	
Women empowerment	
Other (specify)	

27. To what degree do you agree that your CBO uses the following sources of financial resources in its activities?

Resource	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Revenue from earned income by CBO				
Local foundations e.g. Safaricom foundation				
Government sources				
Donations/foreign agencies				
The corporate sector				
Micro credit e.g. K-REP				
The Internet				
Social investments e.g. building reserve funds				
fundraisings				
Other (specify)				

28. What non-financial resources have been mobilized by your CBO in its activities?

Resource	Example
Technology(computers, communication gadgets, farming machinery, etc)	
Agricultural inputs(seeds, fertilizers etc)	
Physical infrastructure(roads, schools dispensaries etc)	
Promotion of cultural tourist sites	
Trained work force	

29. Does your CBO take part in any activities of trade? Yes No if YES, how?

30. How do you come up with projects or programs you undertake?

31. On average what is the approximate contributions to the CBO by donors/sponsors respectively on the various projects you have done in the past one year?

- Less than 50000
- 50000-100000
- 100000-500000
- 500000-1000000
- ≥ 1000000

32. Do you face any challenges with the donors/sponsors?

33. How do donors evaluate the success of the projects/ programs?

34. In your opinion, does donor conditionality affect the way the projects are implemented?

YES NO if yes, how? If NO go to the next question.

Project/program	Effect

35. Please, list some of the sponsors/donors you work with.

36. Are you confident that the donors will fund your CBO the next time you have similar projects? Explain your answer.

37. Have you ever had a case where a donor pulled out in the midway? YES NO

If yes, why?

38. How does your CBO measure the success of its projects/ programs? Give examples within the previous 2 years.

Name of project/program	Time spent	The objective	Successful	
			YES	NO

39. Do you think that your CBO sustains completed projects?

Project/program		How they are sustained	Who sustains them	
completed	Ongoing		Donor	Self

40. If your CBO takes part in the following activities, please give examples.

- a. Charging for a service provided
- b. On job training. E.g. donors working with the people
- c. Knowledge transfer e.g. knowledge about the use of a product or an equipment.

41. Describe the skills available at your CBO.

Skill	Office held	Academic Qualification
Management skills		
Accounting skills		
Entrepreneurial skills		
Finance management skills		
Monitoring and evaluation skills		
Others(specify)		

42. How would you rate the CBO factors below in the aim of achieving the MDGs? Tick where appropriate.

	Very important	important	Not important	Not necessary
Community participation				
Geographically within community				
Direct involvement with beneficiaries				
Simple leadership structure				
Ease of resource mobilization				
Source of project ideas				

43. Who are the beneficiaries of the CBO and how are they selected?

44. How often do you meet with the beneficiaries? Tick appropriately.

- Never Seldom Often Regularly

45. How is the monitoring and evaluation of CBO projects/programs carried out?

- Self Government body NGO other (specify)

46. What do you consider when selecting beneficiaries?

47. Who is usually involved during the selection?

- a. Government leadership e.g. chiefs
- b. Church leaders
- c. School heads
- d. Other(specify)

48. How often does the CBO leadership organize meeting with its members in a month?

- Never Seldom Often Regularly

49. How do you consider this kind of information?

Document	Public	Confidential
Minutes		
Books of accounts		
Beneficiary lists		
Plan schedules		

50. How do the people access the information?

	Members	Non-members
Confidential		
Public		

51. How are CBO leaders selected?

	Directors	Chair persons	Social workers	Community health workers
Appointment				
Elections				

52. How do the election and/ or appointments take place?

53. Have you ever heard of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) before? YES NO

If yes where did you first learn about them? If NO, jump to question 55.

54. Please list the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that you know.

55. In your opinion, has the MDGs benefited our community in any way? Explain your answer.

56. How do you think CBOs should work in order to meet any of the MDGs?

- a. Involve community in the whole process of project implementation
- b. Form associations with other development partners
- c. Consult with the local government
- d. Other(s) explain

57. Did the CBO consult with any local government institution during the time period for their programs/ projects? YES NO

If yes, at what times during project implementation;

Period	Reason for consultation
Before the project began	
During the implementation	
After the implementation	
At all stages	
Other (specify)	

58. How do you ensure there is no duplication of projects in the same area?

59. Does the CBO partner with any NGOs in any of its programs or projects? YES NO

If yes, how?

60. How successful has been the partnerships?

SECTION 2

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BENEFICIARIES

1. Gender. MALE FEMALE

2. Marital status
 - Single Married Divorced widowed other (specify)

3. Age 1-18 19-25 26-36 37-50 ≥51

4. What is the level of your education?
 - University College Secondary Primary
 - Basic literacy Other (specify) Madrassa

5. What do you do for a living?
 - Go to school
 - Business [state type of business]
 - Farming and livestock keeping
 - employed
 - nothing
 - Other(specify)

6. What is the name of the CBO that supports you?

7. What is the approximate distance of the CBO from where you are?

8. How does the CBO reach you when getting the support services?

9. How does the CBO support you?

10. How were you selected to be a beneficiary?
 - a. Interviewed
 - b. site inspection (your home assessed by CBO officials)
 - c. selected by community leaders
 - d. Recommendation from neighbours

e. Other.(specify)

11. In what area have you benefited from the CBO programs/projects? Explain.

Benefit	Description
Nutrition	
Sanitation and water	
Capital	
Training	
Shelter provision	
Health/medicine	
Education	
Others (specify)	

12. In your opinion, is that the area you needed help the most? YES NO
explain your answer.

13. How was your life before meeting the CBO?

14. Do you feel that the CBO has led to an improvement of your life? YES NO If
YES explain how if NO, tell us why.

15. Are there any rules that govern your support? If yes, how do you feel about them?

16. Is their fairness in the service delivery or do think there is favouritism? YES NO
If No please give your reasons.

17. Please give your opinion on the following ideas.

Information about projects/programs	Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Project objectives have usually been achieved					
Project activities are in line with project goals and objectives					
Goals are usually achieved in time and within budget					
Projects/programs already completed have an impact on the community					
All projects/programs by the CBO are relevant to the community needs					
Project activities are self-sustaining (bigger percentage use of local resources).					

18. Are you happy with the way problems in the area you have benefited in are handled?

19. Are you involved in any way in the functions of the CBO? If No go to question 19. If YES , how?

- Decision making
- Planning
- Cost sharing e.g. providing labor
- Implementing projects/programs
- Other(specify)

20. Do you think the CBO is useful to the community? If NO- give your reasons

If YES- in which way? Tick as appropriate.

	Very participatory	Somehow participatory	Does not participate completely
Environmental sustainability			
Employment opportunities			
Imparting of relevant skills			
Advocacy			
Community organization			
Community mobilization			
Promotion of positive cultural values			
Encouraging tourism			
Provision of services like health, education, water, etc			

21. Please recommend on what you would like the CBO to do differently?

Appendix VI: Interview Schedule for the Social Development Assistants (SDAs)

1. For how long have you worked with the CBOs?
2. What are the main roles of a CBO?
3. What is the role of a SDA
4. Are you aware of the MDGs?
5. How many do you know and understand well? Kindly state them.
6. Please give your opinion if CBOs can be used in accelerating the process of meeting the MDGs?
7. Do you think CBOs' projects/ programs aim at achieving any MDGs? If Yes, how?
8. How do the CBO projects /programs benefit the members and the community?
9. Do you think the community is effectively involved in the implementation of these projects? If yes, how?
10. Do you feel that the CBOs target the right beneficiaries within the community?
11. Is there any group of the disadvantaged or vulnerable people that CBOs have neglected?
12. Do CBOs inquire from government institutions as they go on with their projects/programs or do they start off independently?
13. What are the best ways CBOs can work towards achieving the MDGs and other goals?
14. Describe the social, cultural and economic benefits the CBOs provide to the community.
15. In your opinion, can the CBOs in the district operate effectively after donor withdrawal?

Appendix VIII: Names of CBOs targeted in the study

NEW LUGARI DISTRICT

- Lugari Mkombozi
- Swag

Appendix IX: Map of Lugari

Map 2: Lugari District Administrative Boundaries



Appendix X: The Millennium Development Goals

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

- To halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
- To achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all , including women and young people.
- To halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

2. To achieve universal primary education.

- Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

3. To promote gender equality and empower women.

- To eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

4. To reduce child mortality.

- To reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the less than five years old mortality rate.

5. To improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
- Achieve by 2015, the universal access to reproductive health

6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

- To have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDs.
- To achieve by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV and AIDs for all those who need it.
- To have halted by 2015, and began to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

7. To ensure environmental sustainability

- To integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.
- To halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- By the year 2020 to have achieved significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

8. To develop global partnership for development.

- To develop further, an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally).
- To deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.
- To address the special needs of landlocked countries and small Island developing states.
- In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.
- In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.
- In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefit of new technologies, especially information and communications.

The millennium declaration

“We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want” Millennium Declaration, 2000. “We will assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development” United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2000.

Appendix XI: Lugari district fact sheet

	Mautuma		Lugari		Lumakanda		Chekalini		Lugari
	Mukuyu	Mbagara	Lugari	Marakusi	Munyuki	Mwamba	Koromaiti	Musembe	
Male	5,463	6,811	6,141	9,048	7,597	7,160	4,512	4,973	51,705
Female	5,684	7,124	6,452	9,740	7,820	7,378	5,020	5,200	54,418
Total	11,147	13,935	12,593	18,788	15,417	14,538	9,532	10,173	10612
									3
HHs	2,311	2,776	2,465	3,775	3,288	3,113	1,763	2,080	21,571
Area in sq.km	23.8	60.0	43.5	37.8	26.0	33.0	19.8	21.9	265.8
Density	469	232	289	498	593	440	483	464	399

Source: **KBS, Kenya population and housing census Vol 1A 2010**

Table showing the population distribution by sex, number of households, area, density, and administrative units

Challenges

Land degradation due to: soil erosion, overgrazing, over use of agro-chemicals, forest fires, over cultivation and river bank cultivation.

	Center	male	female	Total
Core urban	Lumakanda	1310	1200	2510
Core urban	Lumakanda	1310	1200	2510
Peri urban		3949	4121	8070
Total		5259	5321	10580

Population in the urban centre

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OTHERS

1. A discussion with the Chief economist Ms Muui.
2. KTN News update on 5th June 2012 'Kibirikizi cha uzazi' 7.00 pm.