

**INFLUENCE OF DONOR FUNDING ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF THE POKOT COMUNITY IN POKOT
CENTRAL DISTRICT, KENYA**

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requirement for the award of degree of Master of Arts in project planning
and management
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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented to any other university.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to Ritakou family, for their moral support and encouragement throughout the study.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CABESI	Camels, Bees and Silk
ELCK	Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenya
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GOK	Government of Kenya
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NLM	Norwegian Lutheran Mission
NWD	North West Diocese of ELCK
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PDP	Pokot Development Project
PIP	Pokot Integrated Project
PRDP	Pokot Rural Development Project
ROK	Republic of Kenya
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

ABSTRACT

Rural development aims at uplifting the socio-economic conditions of rural community. Community donor aided projects through NGOs and faith based organization are growing in Kenya. Today the government, Non-Governmental organization and some churches are receiving donor support to implement community projects. The ELCK North West diocese and cabesi project are beneficiary of such donor assistance. While we appreciate donor assistance there is need to assess the impact of this assistance to the intended beneficiaries. The purpose of the study is to establish the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development of the Pokot community in Pokot Central district. The study was guided by four objectives: to assess the influence of donor education projects funding, to establish the influence of donor health projects funding, to assess the influence of donor agriculture project funding and to establish the influence of donor capacity building funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central. The study utilized a descriptive survey design. The study sample comprised of the staff of CABESI (2) and ELCK North west diocese projects (2), individual and household beneficiaries (384), in the respective areas where projects were implemented. The study also used questionnaires, observation schedule, and content review as well interview guides. The instruments validation exercise was done by the supervisor. The data was analyzed by using SPSS version 17. The study found that donor funding has significant influence on the development of education, health services, food security and capacity building of Pokot central, West Pokot County. Given the slow socio-economic growth in Pokot central, there is need to increase funding from other sources to enhance development. The study recommends that community groups and local NGOs should engage on income generating activities to help them supplement donor support. The county government should partner with donors in providing alternative source of finance to community groups.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

An important objective of donor aid is to promote the economic development and welfare of recipient countries. It is usually measured by its influence on economic growth and human development. Developing countries face huge problems and challenges massive poverty, rising external debt, high levels of inequality, slow Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, high mortality rates, reduced life expectancy and low levels of education. In the year 2008, 1.2 billion people lived on less than one dollar a day, and another 2.5 billion people lived on less than two dollars a day (World Bank, 2012).

Majority of the people in less developed countries cannot read or write while 24 percent of all illiterate adults live in Sub-Saharan Africa (UNESCO, 2013). Similarly, 6.6 million under-five deaths in 2012 was due to pneumonia, diarrhea or malaria which are preventable. This diseases still remains strongly concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa, where it accounts for 14 percent of child deaths each year (UNICEF, 2013). By the end of 2011, 34.0 million people globally were living with HIV, where Sub-Saharan Africa remains most severely affected, with nearly 1 in every 20 adults (4.9 percent) living with HIV. This accounts for 69 percent of the people living with HIV worldwide (UN, 2012).

These statistics reflect the level of low human development in developing countries. This has led to miserable sub-standard living for the country's poor. Governments in these developing countries do not have enough budgets to eradicate poverty, prevent deaths from curable diseases and increase

the literacy rates. Hence, developed countries have been providing financial assistance to developing countries to improve standard of living. African countries have long relied on foreign aid to support their development, as they lack enough resources of their own. Foreign aid has been used to finance development projects, finance technical assistance, or import critical commodities, including food (Kwakye, 2010). The results of such foreign assistance are mixed, for in some cases, it has neither reduced poverty nor contributed to overall development of the beneficiaries.

Sub-Saharan Africa has attracted substantial amounts of foreign aid over the years. In 2010, Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows to the continent stood at around 80 billion US dollars per annum though falling to around 46 billion US dollars 2012. In aggregate terms over the course of the last fifty years, foreign aid transfers to governments in Sub-Saharan Africa totaled a staggering one trillion US dollars. Nonetheless, over the same period of time, growth of GDP per capita in Africa registered a marked decline and was for many years even negative. With only a few exceptions, actual GDP per capita figures also declined across most of Sub-Saharan Africa. For example, World Bank calculations show that if theoretical models had predicted correctly, foreign aid transfers to Zambia, which began in the 1960s, would have by today pushed per-capita income to over 20,000 US dollars. In practice, however, Zambian income per capita has stagnated at around 600 US dollars for years. This provides a stark example of the failures of foreign aid in Sub-Saharan Africa. (Kaper, 2006)

Kenya's economy is, unfortunately tied to and dependent on donors, international capital and global trade systems, Kenya's economy is intimately linked to the donor community. Kenya's sovereign debt stands at an astounding Sh1.4 trillion (about half the country's GDP), which means that if the country is not able to pay back this debt. Aid is a form of neo-colonialism and has shown to have a corrupting influence on recipient countries. Many donor countries use aid to impose policies on poor countries. I have never heard of a single country that has been lifted out of poverty because of aid (Warah, 2014).

More than 10 million people in Kenya suffer from chronic food insecurity and poor nutrition while between one and two million people require emergency food assistance throughout the year. Nearly 30 percent of children aged five and below in Kenya are classified as undernourished, and micronutrient deficiencies are wide spread. The fact that approximately 80 percent of land in Kenya is classified as arid or semi-arid brings forth challenges to food security, given that agricultural production has for a long time relied on rainfall. These challenges are further exacerbated by the effects of climatic change (ROK, 2011). The proportion of people living below the poverty line in Kenya are about half of the population. The magnitude of poverty in Kenya varies from county to county. Counties such as Kitui, Marsabit, Mandera, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and West Pokot have poverty levels above 70 percent. These counties are also characterized by relatively weak infrastructure and poor access to public services (KIPPRA, 2013)

However significant variations in poverty still exist among the geographical areas. Among the constituencies in Kenya, poverty incidence varies widely from a low of 10.7 percent in Kajiado North constituency to a high of 96.9 percent in Turkana Central constituency (ROK, 2009). Based on the Kenya integrated and household survey 2005/06, the poverty incidence of Sigor constituency increased from 53.4 per cent in 1999 to 70.8 per cent in 2005/06, 17.4 percentage change of poverty incidence from 1999-2005/06. To address various economic injustices and low development levels in Kenya since independence, the government in Kenya has initiated various reforms aimed at transforming the country to a middle-income country by 2030. They facilitated and implementation of a number of local level development projects aimed at poverty reduction and socio-economic development of people. Kenya government has sought aid support from development partners to achieve macroeconomic stability.

1.1.1 Donor Funded Project in West Pokot County

There are many development partners operating in West Pokot County, from Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations implementing various projects; they include: World Vision Kenya. World Vision Kenya operates in West Pokot County and implements socio-economic empowerment activities with various thematic areas of interventions; sponsorship, water and sanitation, health, HIV/ AIDS, education, peace building, child protection through education project and protracted relief and recovery operations.

Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED). ACTED is an independent international NGO based in Paris, France. Within Africa, ACTED is currently present in Kenya, implementing projects that support vulnerable populations by linking emergency, rehabilitation and development. ACTED focuses on food security, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions to assist (agro) pastoral communities in West Pokot.

The, Camels, Bees and Silk (Cabesi) project promotes the production and marketing of local honey and wild silk in West Pokot County. The local population is supported in expanding their sources of income and knowledge of honey production and marketing of wild silk.

Also, North West Diocese (NWD) of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenya (ELCK) has been implementing various projects funded by Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM), since 1991 in West Pokot County. The church had implemented the Pokot Development Project(PDP) project between 1991 and 2002 when the project ended and later continued in the new PIP project implemented between 2003 and 2007. From 2011 and 2013 Pokot Rural Development project(PRDP) was implemented. The projects focused on various interventions: agriculture, health, education and women empowerment.

Shujaa Program. The project targets Most-at-Risk Populations (MARPs) and general populations. MARPS include sex-workers, and truckers and transporters among other populations. The project has been scaling-up and refining the HIV/AIDS prevention activities in West Pokot County.

Due to chronic poverty, structural marginalization and increasing vulnerability of ASAL communities in Kenya, Non-governmental organization has been increasingly embarked on longer-term programme interventions, focused on livelihoods and the rights of communities in the ASAL areas using donor funded resources. Yet despite substantial donor interventions projects, foreign aid has not produced the expected results in terms of economic growth, majority of people live in extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. On the other hand, donor aid from western developed countries to developing countries has been hailed as the answer to global socio-economic development problems. This is the context in which foreign aid has explosively grown in African yet socio-economic development problems are on the increase.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Despite the increase in donor funding to government and NGOs towards poverty reduction programs, the state of poverty in Kenya and more particularly in the ASAL regions has been on the increase (Fitzgibbon, 2012). World Bank estimates that 45.9 percent of the population in Kenya survives on less than one dollar per day and a substantial number of these people are found in ASAL areas, West Pokot County included (ROK, 2009). ROK (2008) points out that 60 percent of the poor reside in the rural areas and more so in the ASAL and conflict zones like West Pokot County. However significant variations in poverty still exist among the geo-political areas of the County. For example, as poverty levels in West Pokot County stands at 68.7 percent, it stands 62.5 percent, 69.7 percent and 70.8 percent in Pokot North, Pokot west and Pokot central district respectively.

Pokot central district, with the highest poverty index, remains trapped with socio-economic challenges; 34.2 percent of persons aged 3 years and above had never been to school, 64 percent of households use bush for waste disposal and 71 percent of households use stream as source of water (ROK, 2008). To this end, poverty has been regarded as a social problem that has significantly affected a magnitude of people across the County. Various discussions have been generated with regards to the possible and effective ways of eradicating the poverty in West Pokot County. However, donor aid assistance has been proposed as a vital solution that can propel the socio-economic development of the County. Thus a number of projects and programs through NGOs and the government have been implemented and financed by various donors to improve social and economic welfare conditions for people in West Pokot County and more so in Pokot Central district where poverty strikes most. The study sought to establish the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development of the Pokot community in Pokot Central district.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to establish the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development of the Pokot community in Pokot Central district.

1.4 Research objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives;

- 1) To assess the influence of education donor funding projects on socio-economic development of Pokot Central district.
- 2) To establish the influence of health donor projects funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central.
- 3) To assess the influence of agriculture donor project funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central.
- 4) To establish the influence of capacity building donor funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central.

1.5 Research questions

- 1) What are the influences of education donor projects funding on socio-economic development of Pokot Central district?
- 2) What are the influences of health donor projects funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central?
- 3) What are the influences of agriculture donor project funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central?
- 4) What are the influences of capacity building donor funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central?

1.6 Significance of the study

This study sought to explore and contribute to knowledge and literature of donor funding and their influence on the socio-economic development of the local community. The study brought critical issues concerning donor funding projects of NGOs and development in general and will probably facilitate a

new development perspective towards donor aided projects in Pokot Central District. The study will remain a useful self-examination tool for reflection among Non-governmental organizations, used as reference in academia and the donor community. The study provides useful knowledge to donors, partners' government and West Pokot county government that will help in planning and implementing future donor projects funding in the country.

1.7 Scope of the study

The study was confined to Pokot Central district, of West Pokot County, Kenya. It involved the Pokot community, and the staff of CABESI and ELCK North West diocese. It was also limited to donor projects funding through Non-Governmental Organization.

1.8 Assumptions of the study

The following assumptions were made in the study: All donor beneficiaries in Pokot Central District used the donations towards improving their socio-economic welfare. It was also assumed that, the respondents' provided correct information based on their views on the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development of the Pokot community. Lastly it was assumed that the respondents in the selected organizations would co-operate and submit relevant information and documentations.

1.9 Limitation of the study

The study only covered the donor beneficiaries of Pokot Central district and not of any other districts in West Pokot County who are funded by the same NGO's. Thus the finding will be representative of the Pokot Community in Pokot Central district and not of the whole West Pokot County.

1.10 Definition of significance terms

Development: Is a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and eradication of poverty (Todaro and Smith, 2006). For the purpose of this study, the rural respondents of this study defined development as the qualitative positive change from a bad to a better state in the quality of life, and the enjoyment of basic needs of life.

Donor funded projects: In this study donor funded projects are defined as those projects sponsored by external donations normally provided by international aid or development agencies.

Human Well-Being: Human well-being is an evaluation of a person's life situation the, state of health, happiness, prosperity and living satisfactory quality life. The basic human needs fulfillment.

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's): It is an autonomous non-profit and non-party and politically affiliated organization that advances a particular cause or set of causes in public interest (Steinber, 2003). For this study, NGOs was included as organizations that often play an intermediary role because of their institutional capacity.

Poverty: it as "Fundamentally a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity resulting in a lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society" (United Nations, 1998).

1.11 Organization of the study

Chapter one is the introduction to the study covering the following areas: background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study, assumptions of the study and definition of significant terms.

Chapter two consist literature review and address itself into what has been done in relation to the topic by exploring further the research objectives and finally identifying the gap in knowledge that exists locally. It covers the following areas: concepts of donor funding, influence of donor funding on education, health, agriculture and capacity building projects, the summary of reviewed literature, the conceptual framework and finally the knowledge gap.

Chapter three contains the methodology which comprises: introduction, research design, target population, methods of data collection, validity and reliability, operational definition of variables, methods of data analysis and a summary. Chapter four contains the presentation, discussions and analysis of the findings and Chapter five covers the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations of the study

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section present a critical review of the available literature on the subject of research by focusing on concepts of donor funding, influence of donor funding on education, health, agriculture and capacity building projects, the summary of reviewed literature, the conceptual framework and finally the knowledge gap.

There is growing debate on effects of donor aided projects on economic development of the intended beneficiaries in Kenya and how donor projects can contribute effectively to the community development. Has community donor funded projects succeeded in improving the community socio-economic development or has it undermined progress, the questions that continue to be asked in assessing the influence of donor funded projects.

2.2 Concept of donor funding

Aid can take either of two forms; grants or loans. Grants refer to outright transfer payments either in money terms or technical assistance which don't have to be repaid. Loans on the other hand, refer to funds from one economic entity to another, which must be repaid with interest over a prescribed period of time. Loans may be 'hard' or 'soft'. Hard loans are those given at market rates of interest while soft loans are those given at concessionary or low rates of interest. Development aid has long been a mix of public and private contributions. When aid is from the public sector, it is known as Official Development Assistance (ODA). Both ODA and private

assistance have played an important and successful role in development. Many of the greatest successes in development assistance have come through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), which typically link ODA with private-sector and philanthropic leadership of various kinds (Help commission 2007)

2.3 Influence of donor funding on Education projects

The 1990 World Conference on Education for All, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and others, brought donors and developing countries together around a more unified aid agenda focused on the revitalization of primary education in the poorest developing countries. Many donors subsequently reoriented their educational development efforts to focus on primary education.

Donors play an important role in Higher in many countries (Clark 1983). They are development partners who support countries, projects and programs through funding, technical assistance and recommendations. There is a general entry point, skills development, for donors in the higher education sector though their basic outlook on development assistance to Africa has been more or less uniform for all African countries (Banya et al 2001). Donor spending on education may be at national level or at institutional level. In the sector the World Bank supports quality assurance initiatives, policy directions on privatization of higher education and provision of private higher education, distance and virtual education, and ICT development (World Bank 2010).

Kenya has been trying to achieve Universal Primary Education as a national goal since its independence. Reintroduction of free primary education

in 2003 dramatically increased the number of children attending school. Economically disadvantaged children were provided a new educational opportunity. Since its reintroduction, the initiative for free primary education has been strongly supported by the donor community. The UK, World Bank, Canada and UNICEF have been providing ‘pooled’ funding directly through the government to the Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP).

2.4 Influence of donor funding on food security projects

Africa is tackling food insecurity, nutrition and incomes across the continent through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. Many aid projects have focused on a particular aspect of agricultural productivity such as irrigation or provision of livestock. Also food security has been improved through food aid assistance.

Thus food aid could be a tool of economic development and poverty reduction in food-deficit and foreign exchange-constrained developing nations (Shaw and Clay, 1993). Monetized food aid could potentially serve as a key source of income for the recipient government and help relax budgetary and balance of payments constraints. The additional resources from domestic food aid sales could be used by the recipient government to reduce the taxation of its agricultural sector and rather increase investment in agriculture (Colding and Pinstруп-Andersen, 2000).

2.5 Influence of donor funding on health projects

Donor funding, from governments and multilateral organizations, constitutes a major component of the global financial response for health in low and middle-income countries. As such, tracking these resources is an

important element for assessing progress on global health, including toward meeting internationally agreed-upon health targets, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and fulfillment of donor commitments, such as pledges to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria MDG 2012)

2.6 Influence of donor funding on capacity building projects

Community based organization and other groups that receive donor funding are mostly involved in building their capacities of the communities by equipping with understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to participate and perform their duties effectively. Capacity building emphasize the continuous process of strengthening of abilities to perfume core functions, solve problems and deal with development needs (UNDP 1997)

2.7 Summary of Literature Reviewed

The main role of donor aid in stimulating economic growth is to supplement domestic sources of finance such as savings, thus increasing the amount of investment and capital stock. As Morrissey (2001) points out, there are a number of mechanisms through which aid can contribute to economic growth, including: aid increases investment, in physical and human capital, aid increases the capacity to import capital goods or technology, aid does not have indirect effects that reduce investment or savings rates; and aid is associated with technology transfer that increases the productivity of capital and promotes endogenous technical change.

Foreign aid is usually associated with official development assistance, which in turn is a subset of the official development finance, and normally targeted to the poorest countries (World Bank, 1998). Some studies proved its positive impact on the economic development, while some studies highlighted its negative effects. A study conducted by McGillivray (2005) demonstrates how aid to African countries not only increases growth but also reduces poverty. Furthermore, the author points out, the important fact that continuously growing poverty, mainly in sub-Saharan African countries, compromises the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) main target of dropping the percentage of people living in extreme poverty to half the 1990 level by 2015.

Burnside and Dollar (2000) claim that aid works well in the good-policy environment, which has important policy implications for donors community, multilateral aid agencies and policymakers in recipient countries. Developing countries with sound policies and high-quality public institutions have grown faster than those without them, 2.7percent per capita GDP and 0.5percent per capita GDP respectively (World Bank, 1998).

According to Equity Bank Managing director James Mwangi during 13th London Business Africa business summit, said, Development nations should partner with African states on development projects instead of giving aid. Sub-Sahara Africa is now ripe for investment-based partnerships, which are more sustainable than aid based credit facilities and grants. He said despite pumping billions of dollars in aid to sub-Saharan countries, the average human

development index for the region is still “worrisomely” low with poor education enrolment and achievement (Lonar, Kibet April 29, 2014)

By contrast, other people find foreign aid to have negative impact on growth. Leff, (1969) analyzed its negative impact on growth. They argued that foreign aid could adversely affect the economic growth by substituting the domestic saving. By and large, the relation between aid and economic growth remains inconclusive and is worth being studied further.

Gasper (2002), and others point out, the term human well-being is an evaluation of a person’s life situation the, state of health, happiness, prosperity and living satisfactory quality life. The basic human needs fulfillment.

The basic objective of human development is enlarging people’s choices. It should be to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives, to be educated, and to enjoy a decent standard of living, political freedom, guaranteed human rights and self-respect (UNDP, 1995).

The biggest development successes have come in Asia, a vast region with more than half the world’s population. Economic growth in China, India, Korea, and many other countries along with public investments in health, education, and infrastructure have powered the most rapid improvement in living standards in world history. Aid has played an enormous role in those gains. The fact that Asia can feed itself is due in no small part to the Green Revolution that began in the 1960s, heavily supported by the U.S. public and philanthropic sectors.

Easterly (2003) argued “despite large amounts of foreign aid-and several countries that were able to utilize foreign assistance in their development and poverty-alleviation strategies, the effectiveness of foreign aid remains in doubt”. Despite substantial investment, foreign aid has not produced the expected results in terms of economic growth or poverty reduction. Botswana, South Korea, Zaire and Zambia have all received foreign aid. Botswana and South Korea have developed and prospered, yet Zaire and Zambia have spiraled down into economic oblivion and destitution. Over the past 60 years, donors have invested more than \$2.3 trillion in foreign aid. Yet despite this significant investment, 3 billion people still live on less than \$2 a day, 840 million are hungry, 10 million children die from preventable disease, and 1 billion adults are illiterate (Easterly 2006:7). While significant progress has been made in most parts of the world including in East Asia, majority of people live in extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. On the other hand, foreign aid from western developed countries to Third World countries has been hailed as the answer to global poverty. Foreign aid to developing countries amounted to \$103.6 billion in 2006 and more than \$2.3 trillion over the past 50 years (Easterly & Tobias 2008). This is the context in which foreign aid has explosively grown in African yet poverty is on the increase.

There have been vast ODA development success stories internationally, including stunning increases in average incomes, life expectancy, child survival, literacy, school completion rates, and other gains, in most parts of the world. The fact that disease burdens have come down sharply is due in important part to global aid successes such as smallpox eradication, widespread

immunization coverage, malaria control (outside of Africa), and the uptake of oral rehydration to fight death from diarrhea. The fact that population growth has slowed markedly is a success of aid-supported family planning efforts, which the United States has helped to initiate since the 1960s. The fact that countries such as Korea, Malaysia, and Thailand became manufacturing successes grew out of U.S. and Japanese aid for core infrastructure and technological upgrading. There are now sixty years of experience in deploying development assistance as a tool in promoting economic development in low-income settings with little achievement.

2.8 Conclusion

The discussion on the effect of donor aided projects on the intended beneficiary is clouded by confusions, and misunderstandings. Aid is only one source of financing. Its impact on socio-economic development is a subject of considerable debate.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework illustrates dependent, independent and the intervening variables in the study. The social and economic welfare of the Pokot community is the dependent variable and the independent variables are donor funding to projects. Thus, improvement in social and economic welfare among the Pokot community of Pokot Central district directly depends on the availability of donor funding. However, their improvement in social and economic welfare can also depend on a number of other intervening variables, namely; the objectives of the donors financing particular projects and programmes, the policy environment and the beneficiary attitude towards donor aided projects.

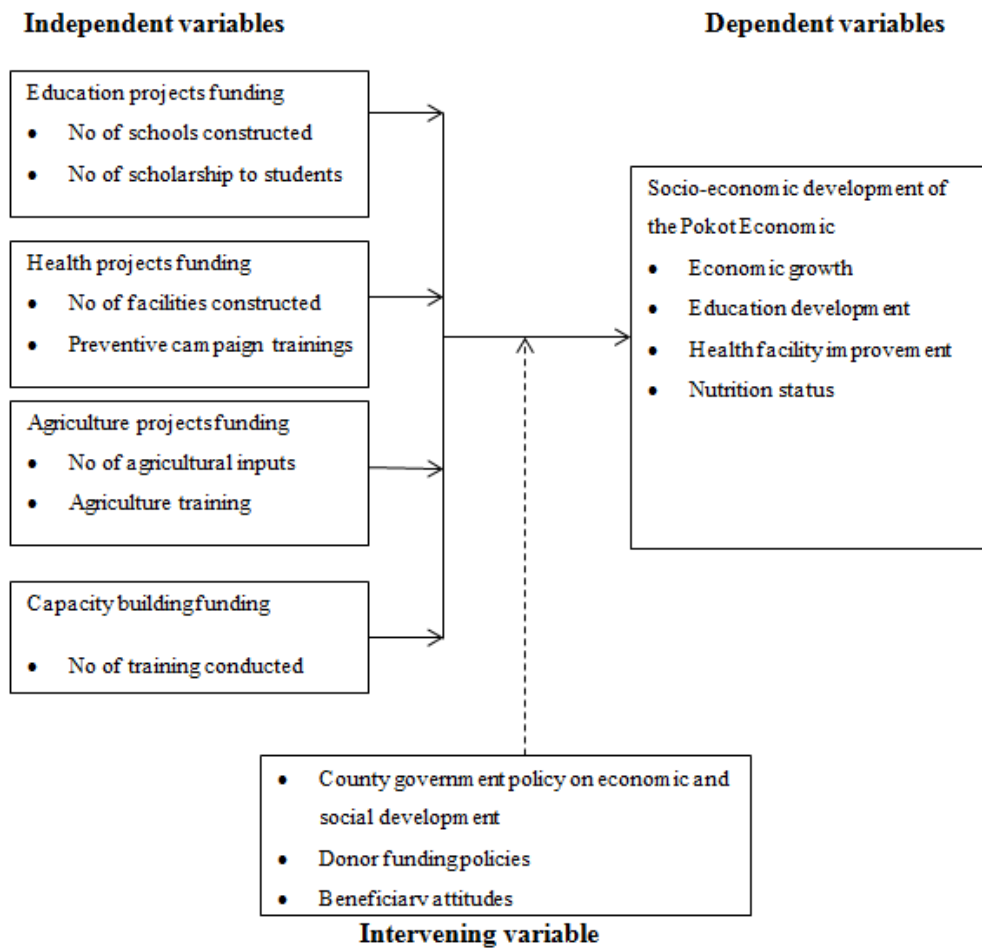


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

2.10 Knowledge gap

There has been limited research conducted in Kenya regarding the influence of donor funded projects through Non-governmental organization in Kenya on socio-economic development. The relevant question today is not whether aid is good or bad, but rather how aid can be made to work better for both donors and the people of Africa. *Todd Moss (2009)*.Based on this therefore, there is need for a study on how to implement donor projects effectively to achieve to improve socio-economic development in Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section provides an overall plan to carry out the research; it presents a key methodological issue that was followed to conduct the research. The chapter describes the research design, target population, sample and sampling design, data collection instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis procedures used in the study.

3.2 Research design

This study adopted descriptive design. Descriptive survey research designs are suitable to measure associations or relationships between things and the ensuing data could be used to provide a causal explanation to phenomena (Polland, 2005). Descriptive studies are usually the best methods for collecting information that will demonstrate relationships and describe the world as it exists. In this study the researcher sought to establish the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central.

3.3 Target population

Cooper and Schindler (2005) define a population as the total collection of elements about which the researcher wishes to make some inferences. The population of the study was drawn from the following groups ;(4) staff of the NGO's in Pokot Central District (CABESI and ELCK) and eleven thousand, seven hundred and sixty (11,760) donor beneficiaries individuals. This consists of CABESI project serving 3,400 farmers, and ELCK North West diocese projects serving 8,360 people in Pokot Central District.

Thus the targeted population of the study was 11,764 drawn from the staff of CABESI and ELCK North west diocese projects and individual and household beneficiaries as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Projects Target population

Project	Project area	Number of individual and household beneficiaries	Number of staff of CABESI and ELCK (Directors & administrators)
CABESI projects	Chirkil	1,200	
	Chemalei	700	2
	Lomut	500	
	Orwo	1,000	
ELCK North West diocese Projects	Seito	1,569	
	Annet	1,394	2
	Chepkondol	3,333	
	Sostin	2,064	
Total		11,760	4

The individuals were targeted because they were supposed to be the beneficiaries of the donor funded projects. These individuals were the heads of various households in the area. A household comprises of either one person living alone or a group of people who may not be related, living or staying

together in the same house with common house- keeping who either share one meal a day or share common living accommodation.

3.4 Sample size and sampling technique

A sample is a smaller group obtained from the accessible population (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). The target population for the individual and household donor beneficiaries was (11,760), the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table (see Appendix IV) for determining a sample size was used. These gave a sample size of individual and household donor beneficiaries of 384 respondents.

Stratified sampling technique was applied. The respondents were stratified based on the project implementation area. Then, a sample was selected from each of the stratum as shown in the Table 2 based on the composition of each project area. The number in each project area was based on proportionate population distribution. Stratified Random sampling was used because the research was being done in eight different villages which had to be stratified by population size before selecting the final subjects proportionately. The purposively sampling technique was applied through judgement sampling to selected, 4 respondents from the staff of cabesi and ELCK. Purposive sampling was used to get specific information from the organisation as the staffs were best placed in position to provide the required information.

Table 2: Sample size

Project	Project area	Number of individual and household beneficiaries	Number of staff of CABESI and ELCK (Directors & administrators)
Cabesi projects	Chirkil	39	2
	Chemalei	23	
	Lomut	16	
	Orwo	33	
ELCK North West diocese Projects	Seito	51	2
	Annet	46	
	Chepkondol	109	
	Sostin	67	
Total		384	4

3.5 Data collection instrument

The research employed the following qualitative methods of data collection: interviews, questionnaires, observation and documentary review. The Primary data was collected with the aid of a detailed questionnaire for the individual and household beneficiaries and interview schedule was used to get information from officials of NGO's.

3.5. 1 Interviews for organizations staff

The study conducted individual interviews for the Cabesi and ELCK (Directors & administrators) staff, choice for key informant for interview was based on different roles that they play in the organization.

3.5.2 Questionnaires for the individuals/households

Questionnaires were used to investigate attitudes, beliefs, feelings, opinions, knowledge and some aspects of behavior of the individual and households donor beneficiaries. The total of 384 questionnaires was administered on the individual and households donor beneficiaries, out of which 350 questionnaires was returned.

3.5.3 Observation Schedule

According to Velma and Mallick (1999), observational techniques are methods by which an individual or individuals gather first hand data on programs, processes, or behaviors being studied. They provide researchers with an opportunity to collect data on a wide range of behaviors, to capture a great variety of interactions, and to openly explore the topic under study. The observation assisted the researcher to observe first-hand on how the donor funding have actively influenced the socio-economic development of the people of Pokot Central district.

3.5.4 Documentary Review

The researcher reviewed the literature of ELCK North West diocese and cabesi donor funding on projects. The Literature included project documents, annual reports, project review reports and evaluation reports that were conducted in the organizations on the projects that were implemented. This method provided background information and facts about projects implemented by the ELCK North West diocese and cabesi donor projects.

3.6 Piloting

The researcher carried out a pilot study in two NGO's and its beneficiaries among the Pokot community. The two NGO's was not part of the study sample. Piloting of instruments helped eliminate ambiguities, misunderstandings and inadequate items as well as enhance reliability and validity (Wiersma, 1985). A result from the pilot was used to improve the questionnaires and the data entry screens.

3.6.1 Validity of the instruments

Validity can be defined as the degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure. There are three basic approaches to the validity of tests and measures. These are content validity, construct validity, and criterion-related validity (Mason, 1989). Content validity was more appropriate for this study and was used to measure the degree to which the test items represent the domain or universe of the trait or property being measured. Since identifying the universe of content is not an easy task, it is generally accepted and suggested that a panel of experts in the field to be studied be used to identify a content area (Mason, 1989). The researcher's supervisor from the University of Nairobi who are experts in Project Planning and Management helped in ensuring content validity.

3.6.2 Reliability of the Instruments

The reliability of a research instrument concerns the extent to which the instrument yields the same results on repeated trials. Although unreliability is always present to a certain extent, there will generally be a good deal of consistency in the results of a quality instrument gathered at different times.

The tendency toward consistency found in repeated measurements is referred to as reliability (Carmines & Zeller, 1979). There are several methods used to determine reliability. These are: the retest method, the alternative form method, the split-halves method and the internal consistency method.

This study used the internal consistency method which was preferable since it neither required the splitting of items into halves nor the multiple administrations of instruments.

3.7 Data collection procedure

After clearance for data collection from the University of Nairobi, the researcher applied for a research permit from the National Council of Science and Technology (NCST) before proceeding to West Pokot County and Pokot Central District for letters of authorization to the NGO's and Pokot community to administer questionnaires and conduct interviews. The researcher personally administered the interviews to NGO administrators, while two research assistants administered questionnaires to the donor individual beneficiaries. As primary data was collected through the questionnaire, interviews and observations; secondary data was collected from relevant information from the library books, projects annual reports, reviews and performance reports from the NGO's.

3.8 Data analysis technique

According to Marshall and Rossman (1999), data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and interpretation to the mass of collected data. The data was analyzed using descriptive analysis. Data from questionnaire was coded and captured in the computer using Statistical Package for Social

Science (SPSS). The study was on the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development of the Pokot community in Pokot Central district. The dependent variable was socio-economic development of the Pokot community and was a categorical variable measured on the Nominal and Ordinal scale. The independent variable was the donor funding and was also a categorical variable measured on Nominal and Ordinal scale. The control variables were donors' operating environment; donor funding policies, beneficiary attitude and the policy position of donor funding states.

3.9 Ethical consideration

Collecting data from people raises ethical concerns. These include taking care to avoid harming people, having regard for their privacy, respecting them as individuals and not subjecting them to unnecessary research (Mellville and Wayne, 2001).

The study undertook the following of ethical consideration during the study:

- (a) Permission was obtained from relevant authorities before conducting interviews;
- (b) During the study the researcher sought consent from the respondents for the interviews;
- (c) Respondents were not coerced into participating in the study
- (d) Respondent's privacy was guaranteed and protected by strict standard of anonymity.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND
DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the study, the questionnaire response rate, the demographic characteristics of respondents and discussions as per the research objectives. The researcher made use of frequency tables and figures to present data.

4.2 Questionnaire respondent rate

Out of the 384 questionnaires that were sent out, 350 were returned completed with 91.1 percent response rate. The rest 34(8.9 percent) of the questionnaires could not be retrieved some of the reason being too committed, and others could be not be traced. This is a reliable response rate for data analysis as Babbie (2002) posited that any response of 50 percent and above is adequate for analysis. Table 3 indicates the questionnaire response rate.

Table 3: Response rate

	Frequency	Percentage
Responded	350	91.1
Did not respond	34	8.9
Total	384	100

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

This section discusses the demographic characteristics of respondents' age, gender and level of education. As part of the general information, the research requested the respondents to indicate their gender, age bracket and education level.

4.3.1 Age distribution of the respondents.

The analysis of age was performed in order to establish the representation of members of various donor funded projects in Pokot central in terms of their ages. The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Age distribution

	Frequency	Percentage
Below 24 years	80	22.9
25-30 years	108	30.9
31-50 years	127	36.3
Over 51 years	35	10.0
Total	350	100.0

The results revealed that 22.9 percent of the respondents were aged below 24 years, 30.9 percent were aged between 25-30 years, 36.3 percent aged between 31 - 50 years while over 51 years were aged 10 percent. Thus, it can be observed that majority of the respondents were young aged below 30 years. According to the 2009 population and housing census, 34 percent of

the Kenyan population is aged between 15 and 34. This is a substantial workforce that could contribute significantly to economic growth. However, much of this labour force is unutilized.

Majority of the unemployed in Kenya are the youth which account for the biggest percentage of the job seekers in Kenya. This is a major drawback to the economy because the youth are the most productive members of the society. All this labour left out means less production and even more liabilities to the economy. Youth unemployment statistics in Kenya show that 60 percent of the Kenyan population is under the age of 30. The Kenyan unemployment rate is approximately 40 percent as of December 2011 and that an estimated 64 percent of unemployed Kenyans are youth (Biko, 2012).

According the 2012 African Development Outlook, the high unemployment among the young has an implication for income distribution. This is because returns to growth accrue to only those who supply the factors of production. The report launched by African Development Bank (ADB) further states that with the favourable economic achievements realized in the last ten years, unemployed young people are missing out on the gains. This calls for urgent intervention by the Kenyan government to address the issue of youth unemployment.

4.3.2 Gender of respondents

The gender of the respondents was analysed in order to establish the representation of respondents in terms of gender in the donor funded projects in Pokot central so as to avoid bias. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Gender of the respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	203	58.0
Female	147	42.0
Total	350	100.0

On the gender of the respondents, the study found that 58 percent of the respondents were male while females only formed 42 percent. This shows that most male participate in community projects.

The Kenyan women only own one percent of the land they produce the vast majority of the food for their entire families nationwide. They receive less than seven percent of the farm extension services, less than ten percent of the credit given to small-scale farmers, and are generally undernourished, overworked, illiterate, and genuinely lack a voice in Kenyan society. All household activities are accomplished by women working 14 hours a day but most of the income from the sale of farm products go to men. Aggregate data suggests African women produce 90 percent of the food crops, household water and fuel, do 80 percent of the food storage and transport work, do 90 percent of the hoeing and weeding, and 60 percent of the harvesting and marketing (World Bank, 1989).

Equality between men and women is both a human right and a development goal. It is now widely accepted that gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental cornerstones for achieving development results. Large populations of women are invisible in key decision-making processes,

particularly in governance of projects. Even though the trend is slowly changing in Kenya to mainstream gender in project implementation there is still a need for more women participation in project management. Although having more women in leadership positions do not necessarily translate into gender equality, women’s active participation in project implementation and decision- making is essential.

4.3.3 Education level of the respondents

An analysis of the levels of education was done in bid to establish the composition of members of various donor funded projects in terms of their highest levels of education. This was because ones educational level is an indicator of one’s productivity. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Highest education level

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	92	26.3
Secondary	137	39.1
Diploma/Certificate	51	14.6
Degree	16	4.6
Not gone to school	54	15.4
Total	350	100.0

The results indicate that, 4.6 percent of the participant had degree, 14.6 percent had a Diploma certificate, 39.1 percent had a secondary certificate, and 26.3 percent had a primary certificate while 15.4 percent of respondents had not gone to school.

Education inequality between the rich and the poor in Kenya is overwhelming; this is one of the major drivers of social inequality in Kenya’.

(UNESCO 2004) Education is a vital tool in the developmental process of any given nation, is expected to transform the learner into a problem-solving agent, present knowledge, skills and values that are liberating in as far as they create new horizons and opportunities that are vital for development(UNESCO 1979)

4.4 Donor Education projects funding's

The research question under this objective sought to establish education projects supported by ELCK North West diocese and Cawesi in Pokot central.

4.4.1 Educational projects implemented

The respondents were asked to identify education projects supported and implemented by ELCK North West diocese and Cawesi in Pokot central. It emerged from this research that the ELCK North West diocese organizations implemented various education projects; school infrastructure constructions, supply of quality desks and student scholarships in Pokot central.

The study established that ELCK North west diocese projects had component for education, the objective was to strengthen primary and secondary education with an aim of providing good learning opportunities for both girls and boys. Both PDP and PIP engaged in co-financing with local communities in building of classrooms, desks, some housing for teachers and some dormitories. The researcher further found out that, there were also a lot of scholarships for pupils going to secondary schools and some scholarships for further education, through the donor projects implemented by ELCK North west diocese.

4.4.2 The benefits of Education project to the community

From the projects implemented by donor assistance, the study sought to establish the benefits of education projects implemented through donor funding to the community.

Findings of the study established that 82.9 percent of respondents indicated that donor education projects implemented in Pokot central contributed to increased enrolment in schools while 17.1 percent indicates that the project created employment opportunities, as indicated in table 7 below.

Table 7: Benefits of Education donor project to the community

	Frequency	Percentage
Increased enrolment in the school	290	82.9
Created employment opportunities	60	17.1
Total	350	100.0

Vision 2030 requires the involvement and partnership of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other donors if Vision 2030 in the provisions of universal free education is to succeed. In December 2010, Ministry of Education audit reports revealed that Sh100 million (100 million Kenyan Shillings) from international education aid. The United States and the UK were two of the largest education donors along with the UN, in funding education sector in Kenya.

Universal basic education is largely understood as universal primary schooling. Only after the Jomtien Conference on Education for All (EFA) in

1990 was it understood that by making primary education free, Kenya has been trying to achieve Universal Primary Education as a national goal since it attained independence in 1963. Re-introduction of free primary education in 2003 dramatically increased the number of children attending school children from poor families and thereby perhaps become universal. Since its re-introduction, the initiative for free primary education has been strongly supported by the donor community. Though the Kenyan government increased the allocation of education financing to approximately 17% of the national budget from 2003 to date, the FPE programme is still strongly supported by donor funding.

4.4.3 Community participation in Education Project

The study sought whether the participants were involved in planning and implementation of community education projects.

Table 8: Beneficiary participation in education projects

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	119	34.0
No	231	66.0
Total	350	100.0

From the findings as shown on Table 8 above shows that, the majority of respondents 66 percent of respondents were not engaged in planning of the projects implemented in their villages, and only 34 percent of respondents participated in planning for the projects.

Interviews revealed that both the community and the local leaders were only involved at implementation stages of the project. Some community

members who were interviewed were not aware on some of the projects implemented in their village. This raises concern on importance of community participation as Brendan Direen (2000) notes that community participation helps to bring greater understanding of local conditions.

Community participation refers to the direct involvement of ordinary people in local affairs. In this way community participation has been defined to mean “the creation of opportunities to enable all members of a community to actively contribute to and influence the development process and to share equitably in the fruits of development” (UN 1981:5). Thus the concept of community in this context refers to people who have an interest in what is happening in their village or part of the community. Such people depict a very high level of awareness of what is taking place around them and have an urge to participate and contribute to what is going on.

Despite donor efforts to tie their assistance to preferred categories, governments can use the extra resources provided through development assistance largely as they choose. Therefore what difference aid makes depends on how host governments respond to the resources thereby provided. Ownership is all (Healey and Killick, 2000).

4.5 Donor Health services project funding's

Under this objective the research objective, sought to establish the influence of donor health projects funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central.

4.5.1 Benefits of donor health services funding's

The study sought to establish whether the donor health projects improved access to health services of community members. The study found that ELCK North west diocese supported health services in Pokot central; it established that it constructed two dispensaries at Chesta and Sekerr. Through the interview with health staff from the dispensaries, they revealed that the facilities supported mobile clinic in remote inaccessible areas of Pokot central.

The study found out that all the three programmes (PDP, PIP and PRDP) had a health component. Health activities both curative and preventive were going on in the three different programme. PDP projects were cooperating with the two church dispensaries and had organized mobile clinics for visiting remote areas mainly in the inaccessible highland. The researcher established the two dispensaries; Chesta and Sekerr dispensary had expanded and was serving the community despite the exit of donor support.

The study established that 74.9 percent of respondents indicated that health projects improved access to health services in the community while 25.1 percent indicated that it reduced deaths in the community.

Kenya spent 5.1 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on healthcare in 2002. This was well below the high-income OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries' average of 9.8 percent for the same period. The under-financing of the health sector has reduced its ability to ensure an adequate level of healthcare for the population. Thus, the provision of health and medical care services in Kenya is partly dependent on

donors. In 2002, more than 16 percent of the total expenditure on healthcare originated from donors (Healthcare in Kenya, 2002)

As it were, it is without much argument that the impact of donor support for health systems strengthening in Sub-Saharan Africa has been quite remarkable with funding reaching unprecedented levels and improvements on certain fronts (Bryan et al 2009) These have led to developments within the health sector; in many instances primary health care services have been improved and health systems have been strengthened. Interestingly, many countries in the region now rely heavily on the availability of donor grants and loans particularly to finance health care delivery with evidence showing that about 20% of the total health expenditure in about 48% of the 46 countries in the World Health Organization (WHO) African region is provided for by external sources- such as the United Nations agencies and other non-governmental agencies (UN, 2000)

While developmental assistance may be of substantial support to health systems in Sub-Saharan Africa towards achieving the objectives the United Nations' millennium development goals, sustainability as it were is fundamental if anything is to go by. Beyond the millennium development goals, the region needs a post-2015 development framework that reflects sustainability for health system strengthening besides donor assistance. This is because, given the existing issues surrounding the outcomes of donor support for strengthening of health systems, it has become critical that countries of the

region ought to implement strategies for gradually exiting from donor funding for health(Paris declaration 2005).

4.6 Agriculture donor projects funding

The research question under this objective sought to establish the influence of donor funding on Agricultural projects supported by ELCK North West diocese and Cabesi in Pokot central.

4.6.1 Influence of donor funded projects in food production

The researcher asked the respondents to indicate donor funded agricultural projects and the benefit generated to the community.

Table 9: Benefits of agricultural donor supported projects

	Frequency	Percentage
Increased productions and household income	262	74.9
Improved nutrition	88	25.1
Total	350	100.0

From Table 9, the study found out that 74.9 percent of respondents indicated that agricultural donor supported projects increased productions and household income of the beneficiaries, 25.1 percent indicated that agricultural donor support projects improved nutrition.

The study also found out that donor-aided projects had some impact on the food production on the beneficiaries' households. The study established that ELCK North west diocese implemented three successive programs; PDP, PIP and PRDP since 1991 to 2013 the literature reviewed revealed that the programs

strived to improve food security through environmental management; community based animal health service; camel production; bee-keeping; and support of small-scale community initiatives in Pokot central.

The PDP and PIP project focused on a number of agricultural activities including terracing, improved crop, tree planting, fruit trees, animals and animal health, bee keeping. The crop and animal production was improved leading to significant improvement of crop yields and animal health. Fruit trees like mango, bananas, citrus, guava and avocado was introduced during PDP, for dry areas to grow fruits in Pokot central.

Interviews with community members in Seito and Sekerr revealed that crop and animal production during PDP programme led to significant improvement of crop yields and animal health. People learnt about fruit trees and working with improved bee hives. These activities enabled the community to get better food and better economic foundation that made them food secure. The interview with cabesi staff and community beneficiaries shown that, the cabesi projects made significant contribution to improved beekeeping in Pokot central. The organization carried out empowerment trainings on bee farming, introduced honey collection Centre's at Lomut and Orwo. This greatly increased the household incomes of the farmers.

According to FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) 2004 Final Report, It indicates that Kenya's population experiences chronic undernourishment, an aspect of food security that may not be so readily noticed or addressed by those creating broad definitions. 44 percent of Kenya's

population is chronically undernourished, including wide-spread incidence of iron-deficiency induced anemia, endemic goiter, and vitamin A deficiency. The Kenya Demographic health survey (1998, KDHS) indicates a steady rise in the death of children; causes were identified as malnutrition, morbidity, and impaired mental and physical development. Kenya faces real declining food security due to changing consumption patterns (food aid/import), decreased agricultural output, and persistent poverty.

Over the years, the government of Kenya has invested in community food security projects as a way of helping local people improve their own lives and livelihoods. A number of communities in Kenya have been given grants and technical support by both local and international donors, with the intention of helping them combat food insecurity and reduce poverty (UNDP 2010). Challenges of the Government of Kenya to build the capacity of the agricultural sector have been addressed in recent policy documents. The Kenya Rural Development Strategy (KRDS, 2002-2017) recognizes that agricultural growth must serve as the catalyst for broad-based economic growth and prosperity.

4.7 Capacity building Donor funding's

The research question under this objective sought to establish the influence of capacity building donor funding on socio-economic development of Pokot central.

4.7.1 Trainings conducted

The respondents were asked to indicate various trainings they have benefited with support of donor funding's.

Table 10: Capacity building trainings implemented by donor

	Frequency	Percentage
Anti FGM and HIV/AIDS	115	32.9
Farming improvement skills	58	16.6
Health and sanitation	89	25.4
Leadership training	88	25.1
Total	350	100.0

The study found that 32.9 percent of trainings involved Anti FGM and HIV/Aids, 16.6 percent farming improvement skills, 25.4 percent health and sanitation trainings and 25.1 percent involving leadership trainings.

The study also established that both PDP and PIP programmes together with church conducted awareness campaign on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) raising awareness on the effects of FGM and providing counseling to those affected.

The main purpose of the project was to build the capacity of the church members, and the society at large, in the control and prevention of the spreading of HIV/AIDS. It aimed at integrating HIV/AIDS into the administrative and congregational set up, and thereby enabling the church to meet its full vision of serving and mobilizing people both spiritually and

socially. Interviews with local community members at Seito celebrated the HIV/AIDS and anti FGM campaign in fighting stigma and misinterpretation of information in the community.

Community capacity building can be defined as ‘Activities, resources and support that strengthen the skills, abilities and confidence of people and community groups to take effective action and leading roles in the development of communities.’ (Skinner Strengthening Communities 2006)

Capacity Building is an essential component in the process of community development and in ensuring that communities fully engage with local and regional regeneration initiatives. Community development requires and helps to ‘build community capacity to address issues and to take advantage of opportunities, to find common ground and to balance competing interests’ (Frank and Smith, 1999). Community development is dependent upon a certain level of capacity within the community and can develop this capacity further.

The UNDP (2004) believes knowledge is the foundation of capacity. They believe greater investments should be made in establishing strong education systems and opportunities for continued learning and the development of professional skills. They support the engagement in Post-secondary education reforms continued learning and domestic knowledge services. They promote the development of capacities such as literacy and language skills in civil societies that will allow for increased engagement in monitoring institutions (UNDP, 2004).

4.7.2 Women empowerment

Group members, community leaders and community members interviewed in this research strongly felt that donor aided projects empowered women. The researcher established that, PDP and PIP programme had women empowerment component which provided for social economic activities including handcraft, poultry farming, gender sensitization and adult literacy. The cabesi project promoted women empowerment by ensuring that women were employed at honey collection Centre's.

The women were trained on income generating activities like poultry; vegetables, goats and camel keeping .The women were organized in groups which enable them to share knowledge and experience around their social and economic issues. These groups provided a platform for training and learning offered by the projects. The researcher established that despite exit of the project support, skills equipped to women by the project were evident; the researcher established that a group of women was making *Kiondo* at Chesta and another group doing handcraft table mat at ELCK North west diocese Headquarters Kapenguria were earning from their skills and contributing positively to the family income.

Funding support for women's organization's and for non-governmental organization's working to achieve gender equality is an important element in many donors' strategies. These organizations' often have detailed knowledge, rooted in local realities, of the social and cultural barriers to gender equality and empowering women and can recognize and address the impact of gender inequalities at local, national and international levels (FEMNET 2006).

The economic empowerment of women is a prerequisite for sustainable development, pro-poor growth and the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Gender equality and empowered women are catalysts for multiplying development efforts. Investments in gender equality yield the highest returns of all development investments (OECD, 2010). Women's economic participation and empowerment are fundamental to strengthening women's rights and enabling women to have control over their lives and exert influence in society (Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 2010).

4.8 Created Employment

This research found out that, donor aided projects had widely created employment opportunities in the community. The educational projects, mainly construction of classrooms, by PDP, PIP and PRDP programs provided casual employment opportunities during construction and later more permanent jobs of teachers by government, many support staff were employed through various schools constructed by PDP projects under North West diocese.

Interviews with community members appreciated the donors through church for constructing schools which in turn became a market for their milk, mangoes and vegetables to staff and the students.

There was a notable success of "Cabesi" project which promotes the production and marketing of local honey and wild silk at Chirkil, Chemalei, Lomut and Orwo field Centre's in Pokot central. The local population was supported by cabesi in expanding their sources of income and knowledge of honey production and marketing of wild silk.

This researcher further found out that, cabesi project trained their farmers to exploit local aloe plants to produce soaps and lotions, they also trained on value addition; beeswax used to make candle thereby creating new income opportunities for the local communities. Another successful values addition was mango sun drying, mangoes dried were preserved for longer use without spoil, this initiative enabled mango farmers to avoid loses when many mangoes were ripe and market price was low.

4.9 Created dependency

Local leaders, cabesi and ELCK North west diocese, staff interviewed in this research agreed donor support to community projects had created dependency especially among the community and project beneficiaries. It was further revealed that, dependency had taken away the local motivation by community members, to do things by themselves but instead wait for donor support.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND
RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of some of the key findings from this research, conclusions and recommendations. The conclusions and recommendations drawn were focused on addressing the purpose of this study which was to establish the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development of the Pokot community in Pokot Central district. From the analysis and data collected, the following are summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations made.

5.2 Summary of the study

The study was to establish the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development of the Pokot community in Pokot Central district, the following are the summary of the study.

5.3 Summary of findings

The study found that donor funding has significant influence on development of education, health services, food security and capacity building of Pokot community in Pokot central, West Pokot County. It improved food production, and house hold incomes of project beneficiaries evident in community based animal health service; bee-keeping; and support of small-scale community initiatives projects by ELCK North west diocese and cabesi donor projects.

This research also found out that, donor aided projects had widely increased access to basic education in the community through primary schools constructed.

It also created employment opportunities in the community through schools and dispensaries constructed by ELCK North west diocese donor projects, also cabesi projects created self-employment opportunity to farmers through honey production and marketing of silk.

The findings also established that the donor aided projects had carried out extensive capacity building through training and exposure awareness to the community on Female Genital Mutilation and HIV/AIDS. The research also found out that, donor aided projects empowered women. Through PDP and PIP programme women empowerment component provided for social economic activities including handcraft, poultry farming, gender sensitization and adult literacy. The projects also constructed Chesta and Sekerr dispensary which improved health access to the community.

This research found out that, most of the donor-aided projects have no future without donor support and many of the project support promoted dependency among community members. The donor aided projects are unlikely to survive as a substantial number may fail because they are not locally financed. More than 68 percent of the projects were donor funded, and nearly all these funds were inclined to projects that will meet the donor's policy objectives. With most of the funding provided by the donors, it is unlikely that the community and implementing organization could have entirely decided on

its own set of projects to be implemented other than those whose funding was available from the donors.

5.4 Conclusions

Donor funding through ELCK North west diocese and cabesi projects significantly improved development of education, health services, food security and capacity building of Pokot community in Pokot central. This research also concludes that, the support by the organizations created a dependency syndrome among the target beneficiaries. This dependency syndrome has suppressed local communities' initiatives to finance their own projects. More than 68 percent of the projects implemented by the ELCK North west diocese and cabesi were entirely externally supported and driven with donor funds and there is no doubt that without donor support most of these projects will not expand.

5.5 Recommendations of the study

The researcher recommends that donors and the NGO should move away from giving grants to community groups and local organization and instead direct effort to capacity build local organization and groups to make its own money to finance their activities, this will ensure ownership of the project initiatives and sustainability of projects.

The county government should create unit to coordinate and monitor performance of local community groups and NGOs so that they can be accountable on all development activities they undertake and to avoid fall of projects.

The county government should partner in providing alternative source of finance to support community projects implemented by donors.

5.6 For further research

This study is recommending for further research outside the scope of this research, the study on sustainability of donor funded projects.

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APPENDICES

6.1 APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER TO RESPONDENTS

Dear respondents

My Name is RITAKOU YEKO ISAAC, a student with University of Nairobi undertaking Masters' Degree in Project planning and Management. As a requirement of a master's degree, I'm conducting a study on the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development, of Pokot Central, West Pokot County, Kenya. I chose ELCK North West diocese and Cabesi donor funded projects to understand the influence of donor funding on socio-economic development. Projects can contribute greatly to the improvement of socio-economic development of a country.

In this regard, your response will assist me very much in understanding and providing thoughtful position on influence of donor funding on socio-economic development. All information will be kept strictly confidential. Your honesty in answering questions will be highly appreciated and your decision to participate in the study is voluntary. Thanking you in advance for your consideration.

Yours faithfully,

6.2 APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

PART I: General Information

1. Your gender:
 - a) Male []
 - b) Female []
2. Your age bracket (Tick whichever appropriate)
 - a) Below 24 Years []
 - b) 25 - 30 Years []
 - c) 31 - 50 years []
 - d) Over- 51 years []
3. What is your highest Education level? (Tick as applicable)
 - a) Primary certificate []
 - b) Secondary certificate []
 - c) Diploma and certificate []
 - d) Bachelors 'degree []
 - e) Postgraduate degree []
 - f) Not gone to School []

PART II: donor Education projects findings

4. Which educational projects are supported and implemented by Non-governmental organization and other donors in this village?
 - a) Infrastructure expansion []
 - b) Student scholarships []
 - c) Supply of text books []

- d) school feeding []
- e) Others specify.....

5. What are the benefits of Education project to the community?

- a) Increased enrolment in the school []
- b) Created employment opportunities []
- c) Others specify []

PART III: Donor health projects findings

6. Which health projects are supported by donor funding in this village?

- a) Dispensary construction []
- b) support of drugs []
- c) Mobile clinics []
- d) Health empowerment Trainings []
- e) Others specify.....

7. What are the benefits of health projects?

- a) Improved access to health services[]
- b) Reduced deaths in the community []
- c) Reduced cost of drugs []
- d) Others specify.....

PART IV: Donor agricultural projects findings

8. What are the agricultural projects funded by donors in this village?

- a) Irrigation []
- b) Agricultural input supply[]
- c) Farmers trainings[]
- d) Bee farming []
- e) Others specify

9. What are the benefits of agricultural donor supported projects in the village?

- a) Increased productions and household income []
- b) Improved nutrition []
- c) Expanded agricultural market []

PART V: Donor capacity building findings

10. What are some of the capacity building trainings implemented by donor in this village

- a) Anti FGM and HIV/AIDS []
- b) Farming improvement skills[]
- c) Health and sanitation[]
- d) Leadership training []

Thank you very much for your collaboration.

6.3 APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Interview for Non-Governmental Organizations Staff

1. What are the Educational projects that your organization has implemented in Pokot central?

.....
.....

2. What are the Health projects that your organization has implemented in Pokot central?

.....
.....

3. What are the Agricultural projects that your organization has implemented in Pokot central?

.....
.....

4. What are the capacity building trainings your organization undertakes in area of project organization?

.....
.....

5. How long has the projects been in existence?

.....
.....

6. What is the Purpose of the projects?

.....
.....

7. Who came up with the idea of this project?

.....
.....

8. What are your sources of funds?

.....
.....

9. What are some of the project achievement to the community?

.....
.....

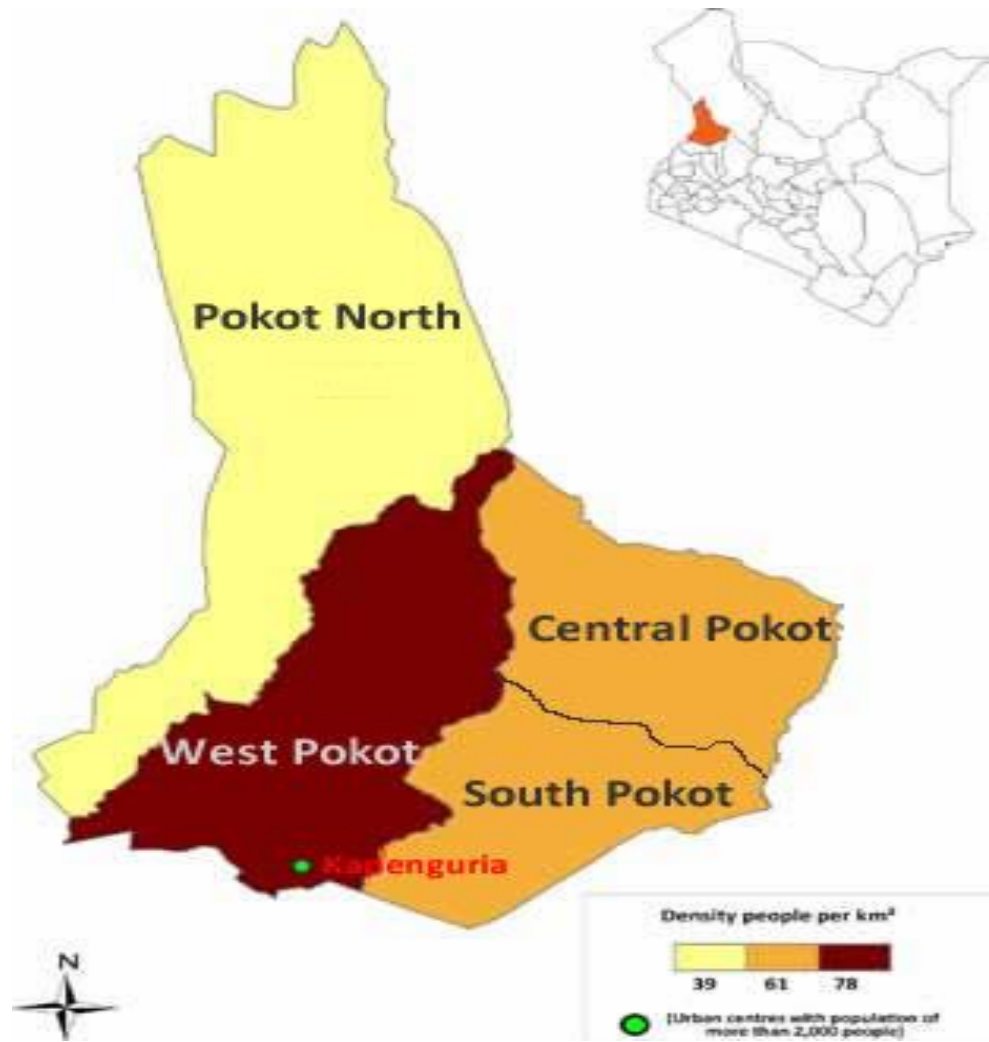
Thank you very much for your collaboration.

6.4 APPENDIX IV: TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE

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

Note: **N** = Population size; **S** = Sample size

6.5 APPENDIX V: MAP OF POKOT CENTRAL DISTRICT AND ITS ENVIRONS



6.6 APPENDIX VI: UNIVERSITY RECOMMENDATION LETTER



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION.
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA- MURAL STUDIES

Telegram: "CEES"
Telephone: KARURI 32117&32021
Your Ref:

P.O BOX 30197, NAIROBI
or P.O BOX 594 ELDORET
KENYA

28TH MAY, 2014

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

SUBJECT: ISAAC YEKO RITAKOU L50/62042/2013

The above named is a student at the University of Nairobi, College of Education and External Studies, Department of Extra Mural Studies pursuing a course leading to the award of Masters of arts in Project Planning and Management. For this course to be complete, he is required to write and submit a research project. Therefore, the purposes of this letter is to kindly request you to accord him necessary assistance in getting information that will enable him complete the Research project. His area of study is titled "influence of donor funded projects on socio-economic development of Pokot central, west Pokot County, Kenya."

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'SAKAJA Y. M.', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

SAKAJA Y. M.
CENTRE ORGANIZER
ELDORET AND ENVIRONS

