

**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF DONOR AIDED  
PROJECTS IN MSAMBWENI CONSTITUENCY, KWALE COUNTY  
KENYA.**

**BY**

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**DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this research project is the result of my own original work and that no part of it has been presented for another dissertation in this university or elsewhere for the purpose of examination or otherwise.

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## **DEDICATION**

This research project report is dedicated to my beloved parents, Lydiah and Solomon Mutungi for ensuring that I reach this echelon in my academic qualification and to my husband, children, brothers and sister for their timely support and advice.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>DCO</b>	District Children's Officer
<b>DDS</b>	Department for Donor's Services
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>HCD</b>	Human Capital Development
<b>LOC</b>	Local OVC Committee
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MGCSD</b>	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
<b>MGD</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>OVC</b>	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
<b>PCK</b>	Postal Corporation of Kenya
<b>PMT</b>	Proxy Means Test
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization

## ABSTRACT

This research study investigated factors influencing sustainability of donor funded projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County, Kenya. The researcher particularly sought to examine why in spite of the concerted efforts by developers, sustainability remains a big challenge. The study was conceived after the researcher conducted monitoring and evaluation on the community donor funded projects and found out that sustainability of the projects were un-attended to. The study was conducted through descriptive research survey, data collected for one month using questioners from the sample size of 102 respondents out of a total population of 2,520 beneficiaries. Data processing was done using statistical package for social science (SPSS). The obtained data was analyzed by frequency tallies, percentages, cross tabulations and Chi Square test of hypothesis. The research findings established that economic factors such as the presence of income generating activities and over reliance on donor funding have a major effect on sustainability of donor funded community projects. The study found out that technology has an impact in ensuring the sustainability of community project. Community participation especially the role played by the community in the project selection was found to have a major impact on the sustainability of the donor funded project. And the study recommends that the community understand the need to engage in income generating activities to boost the project. The researcher suggests that it is necessary to conduct further studies to identify the effects of level of education on donor funded community projects, evaluate the implication of unsustainable donor funded projects.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of study

The role played by donor agencies, that is, Community-Based Organizations (CBO), Faith-Based Organizations (FBO) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) among others, in improving living standards of families/ households, groups and individuals in any country especially in arid and semi-arid areas within sub-Sahara Africa cannot be underestimated. Donor agencies located in these arid and semi-arid areas have significantly increased funding of various useful development projects especially where the government has failed to deliver basic services to its people. However development projects, initiated and/or funded by these donor agencies, perform poorly and many become in operational on termination of donor support, (Bennett, Roe and Ashley, 1999; Scheyvens, 2007).

Donor funding is aimed at offering technical solutions to social problems without altering basic social structures. The main aim of donor funding is to alleviate poverty in the long term directly and indirectly. Donor funding can be generated by government and agencies. These funds can be given bilaterally (given from one country directly to another country) or multilaterally (from a donor country to an international organization, who on their part distribute the funds) (World Health Organisation, 2011).

According to Farag, Nanandakumar, Wallack, Gaumer and Hodgkin (2009), the increase of donor funding can be associated with a proportionate decrease in government spending, especially in low income countries. In Third World countries resources are scarce, donor funding is thus a necessity. Third World countries usually result to donor funding being suspended temporarily or indefinitely.

Funding is a major policy issue for global funded organizations. (Kaiser Family Foundation). Over the last decade we have seen an increase in financial commitments towards global funded organizations across all countries. According to Global Health (Kaiser Family Foundation), international, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) assistance from the G8 (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States), European

Commission and other government donors reached its highest levels in 2008. Of these, the US was the largest donor to global health efforts in the world.

Despite the growth in funding around the world to support global health activities, there is still a persistent need for funding. Securing the money and needing to achieve global health equity, has emerged as among the world's greatest challenges.

Recent evaluations of International Fund on Agriculture and Development (IFAD) programming highlighted the shortcomings of many of its projects in terms of sustainability. For example, the Annual Report on Results and Impact (ARRI) of IFAD Operations for 2006 noted that sustainability remains a major challenge for the organization. In response to these findings, the International Fund on Agriculture and development (IFAD) strategic framework for 2007-2010 committed the organization to enhance sustainability, acknowledging that ensuring sustainability was a challenging endeavor, not just for IFAD but for all international development agencies, (IFAD,2009).

Sustainability can be defined in many ways in the context of development programs. According to IFAD, 2009 project sustainability is the process of ensuring that community institutions supported through projects continue to realize the benefits and maintain the realization of the results infinitely. Sustainability can be assessed by determining whether the results of the project were sustained in the medium or even longer term without continued external assistance.

The World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) views sustainability development as the ability to make development continued by ensuring that it meets the needs of the present community without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the 1960s and early 70s there was a growing recognition of the extent to which poverty remained a major feature of United Kingdom (Coates and Silburn, 1970).

There also had been a substantial series of debate around the significance and importance of people's participation in various aspects of government activity, perhaps the best known being the Skeffington Report (1969), which advocated for securing the participation of the public at the formative stages of development for their area and ways in which the public share and assist

the plan preparation process from the earliest stage possible on planning. He also emphasized that community engagement would assist in the identification of needs and problems, inform policy making at a local level and help target services in the most appropriate manner. Self help resident participation were seen to be possibilities for the improvement of the situation, following the efforts of the Democratic administration in the United Kingdom to wage a War on Poverty, later gave rise to the launch of the Donor funded Community Development projects programs which did not achieve much due to lack of sustainability.

IFAD-India works in close partnership with the Government of India and other donors, on a range of programming themes including rural development, women's empowerment, natural resources management and rural finance. Since 1979, the organization financed 21 programs and projects, approved loans for US\$564.4 million. The country strategy for 2005-09 included: providing access to micro-finance services, improving livelihood opportunities for communities in semi-arid tropical areas through better water management and new technologies for agriculture; improving productivity for coastal fishing communities; and emphasizing sustainability of fishing resources. The strategy aimed at improving partnerships with NGOs and the private sector to reinforce community-based organizations (CBOs).

The biggest concern in some of these projects was sustainability in terms of the project continuation with the initial goals and objectives so as to improve the livelihood of the people, (Ochonga, 2010).

In Africa sustainability of donor aided projects is an issue in over 95% of the countries. The standard of healthcare in South Africa is considered the best on the African continent; some of the specialists obtained their medical degrees and underwent training in western countries like the United States and United Kingdom. According to Anderson, Bateman and Van Rensburg, having a right to healthcare in law is not the same as enjoying the right in practice. They also stated that access to healthcare was limited in South Africa (Human Rights Commission, 2007). In addition South Africa was committed to reducing child mortality of under-fives by two thirds, the maternal mortality ratio by 75 per cent and halving the proportion of people who suffered from hunger. Yet South Africa's most recent health statistics suggest the country is moving in the opposite direction. South Africa, with a population of 49 million, has more HIV-positive citizens than Europe, Canada and the United States combined.

A multi-million dollar health project that was started to provide Antrim-viral medicine to the community failed due to lack of training of the health providers and the community on the importance of the medication (The Public Health Situation in South Africa, 2012).

In Bangladesh a five year USD 60 million nutrition project to improve the nutritional status of the malnourished children could not be sustained owing to minimal training and difficulties in understanding the growth chart.

Kenya is one of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa that is not able to feed its population sufficiently and it, therefore, relies on outside assistance, (Ogare, 2007). Over the years, the government of Kenya has invested in community 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.

FARM-Africa a donor funding organization in Kenya had a vision for its work which remained to be prosperous rural Africa. Their goal especially in Kenya was to reduce poverty by enabling marginal African farmers and herders to make sustainable improvements to their wellbeing through more effective management of their renewable natural resources. Their values were fundamental belief in the potential of small farmers and herders to improve their own wellbeing and in the need to promote their interests. Priority was given to those in greatest need, i.e. those with a degrading resource base such as Kilifi and Kwale County in the Coast of Kenya and those that had poor access to markets and services (Farm Africa, 1999)

The problems of Africa's agricultural sector we know all too well: it provides a livelihood for many millions of families, but the technologies used by the majority of smallholder farmers are not sustainable, compared with other parts of the world. This puts farmers in a disadvantaged position in a global economy. For African farmers to compete in the world market, they need to be enlightened and efficient producers and marketers (Farm Africa, 1999).

Over the years, the government of Kenya has invested in community projects as a way of helping local people improve their own lives and livelihoods. A number of communities in donor aided projects are intended to produce benefits that continue after some specified period

of time. The goal of development assistance is to improve the quality of life and increase incomes.

According to Ekong and Sokoya (1982), locally initiated projects have been observed to have succeeded whereas state, government or donor funded projects have had difficulties for the community to sustain. This makes it clear that there are considerations that need to be rationalized during the planning, design and implementation of the community projects to enhance community ownership and management of the project and project outcomes. These are aspects of development that needs to be upheld if development is to meet the needs of the people and have far reaching socio-economic returns on investment. There are several factors that influence sustainability of donor funded projects. (IFAD 2009) categorizes the factors as economic, political, environmental and technical environmental factors.

A sustainable economy is one that provides the monetary resources necessary to support the community. This includes providing a tax base sufficient to run community services, providing members of the community with sufficient wages and providing capital for the community. Most donors will keep a watchful eye on any political factor, such as new legislation or regulatory shifts, which could have a substantial impact on how their funding will be done and operate and its bottom line. Environmental factors are the overall contributions of the community projects, funded by the donors to the preservation, management as well as resilience to environmental shocks and hazards while the technical factors refer to the aspect of technological soundness, appropriateness and ability to access and cost spare parts as well as repairs.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Though there had been a move towards rural development in terms of donor orientation, development trends indicate that after adoption of the structural adjustments imposed by the capitalist Breton institutions, poverty has only increased in poor countries, (Cornwell, 2000). As a result, maintaining goods and services that were deliverable outcomes of project interventions had continued to be critical in some developing countries, including Kenya (Thunde, 1997), and millions of dollars from the North have gone down the drain. Travelling in most parts of developing countries, one is struck by the remaining presence of programs which have become



nothing more than white elephants, glaring features in many parts of the countryside. Unsurprisingly, poor communities continue to witness a decline in living standards, increasing levels of poverty, and deterioration in infrastructures (Nyerere, 1990) as a result of this failing bureaucracy. For instance, the beautiful colonial-donor funded roads, gravity-fed water systems, irrigation schemes, government houses and apartments are today standing monuments in most parts of third world countries. This indicates failure of national state institutions to sustain aid-driven goods and services delivery beyond the involvement of international donor agencies. Additionally, there is no development sustainability after the phasing out of donor support due to an inadequate domestic budget, arising from poverty, which cannot sustain such projects.

Msambweni Constituency is an electoral constituency in the Coastal region of Kenya. It is one of three constituencies in Kwale County. It is one of the poorest in the country, characterized by high poverty indices of 60%, low levels of education, high population level, retrogressive cultures and underdevelopment, (KDDP 2008-2012). Since the level of education is very low, it has led to a big level of unemployment. Many development investments have been initiated in the constituency by the government and other interested development partners alike. These development partners have aided projects focusing on sustainability of the same by the community. This has called for active participation of all stakeholders in order to attain ownership and sustainability (Mulwa, 2008).

Regardless of the effort through establishment of many projects by the donors and government initiated to stimulate growth and development, most projects have been abandoned, vandalized and mismanaged by the community (Friends for life monitoring report 2012). Hence this study wanted to establish those factors that affect the sustainability of the donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency Kwale County.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study was to establish the factors that influence the sustainability of donor funded projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

The objectives of this study were:

1. To determine the extent to which economic factors influence the sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.
2. To examine the extent to which political factors influence sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.
3. To assess how the environment is a contributing factor on sustainability of donor funded projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.
4. To determine the extent to which technological factors contribute to sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County

#### **1.5 Research questions.**

The study was guided by the following research questions:

1. How do economic factors affect sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County?
2. How do political factors affect sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County?
3. To what extent do the environmental factors affect sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County?
4. To what extent does technology affect sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County?

#### **1.6 Research hypothesis**

The research project report answered the following null hypothesis:

- i. **H<sub>0</sub>**: Economic factors do not influence sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.

**H<sub>1</sub>**: There is an association between economic factors and sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.

- ii. **H<sub>0</sub>**: There is no relationship between political factors and sustainability of donor funded projects in Msambweni constituency Kwale County.

**H<sub>1</sub>**: There is a relationship between political factors and sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.

- iii. **H<sub>0</sub>**: There is no association between environmental factors and sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.

**H<sub>1</sub>**: There is an association between environmental factors and the sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.

- iv. **H<sub>0</sub>**: There is no association between technical factors and the sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.

**H<sub>1</sub>**: There is an association between technical factors and the sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.

## 1.7 Significances of the Study

This research will enable the stakeholders of various donor funded projects in Msambweni constituency and Kwale County as a whole, to be enlightened with the factors contributing to sustainability of donor aided projects. The research findings will consequently facilitate a projection/proposal of recommendations, which, if implemented as required, will result into sustainable donor aided projects for community development.

The study is of great importance to the government of Kenya in the sense that findings will be used to sustain even the government funded projects across the country. The study will close the existing gap in project management as far as project sustainability is concerned. The research findings may increase the level of knowledge of various stakeholders in other sectors that may require further research as may be recommended by this research study. The research is of great importance in that various project beneficiaries, donors and the project implementers will be enlightened on other factors that may affect the success of any project being implemented in Kwale County.

### **1.8 Basic Assumptions of the Study**

The research project was based on the assumption that respondents of this study were the true beneficiaries of the projects funded by different donors and that they were able to effectively articulate all the factors that affect the sustainability of their projects.

### **1.9 Limitations of the Study**

Firstly some of the respondents would not be free to share some of the information required by the researcher and this may affect the outcome of the research.

Secondly lack of adequate funds will be a great drawback of the study in terms of meeting all the financial and logistical operations hence compromising a great deal of the results of the study due to squeezing of the available resources to meet the research demands.

Thirdly, the time for the research may not be enough for all the research procedures especially for collection of adequate data. The research procedures may be done in a hurry so as to complete the research in time. Time constraint will therefore be a great drawback as far as the research results are concern.

Lastly the study will suffer limitations like technicalities with interviewing the staff with busy schedules some of whom will not take their time in responding to the research questions as required. This might result to compromising the results of the research. The ignorance and lack of knowledge by the donor aided projects staffs in matters to do with project sustainability will be a great drawback in this study.

### **1.10 Delimitations of the study**

This study will focus on the factors affecting sustainability of selected community projects, funded by some donor aided organizations in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County. Kwale County is approximately 100 kilometers from Mombasa city. It is fairly economically productive area with a lot of tourism going on there. The investment in education includes both private and public primary schools that feed the fairly well distributed secondary schools. There are also other economic activities carried out in the area including farming and animal keeping. There is fair infrastructure development such as good roads, communication which includes rural electrification. These made the setting easily accessible and permitted instant rapport with the respondents. No similar study has been carried out in the setting. The donor aided organizations have implemented various projects geared towards poverty reduction in the community. Incidentally the researcher has worked in this area as an administrator in an ongoing community project, hence well versed in this area.

### **1.11 Definitions of significant terms**

**Sustainability**- the continuation of a project's goals, principles, and efforts to achieve desired outcomes, it also means ability to weather a project's beyond the grant period.

**Community projects**-these are ventures that are undertaken within a social set up either by the people themselves or in collaboration with external development partners. In this case study, all the projects funded by donors.

**Donor** - a person or group that gives something (such as money, food, or clothes) in order to help a person or organization.

**Economic Factors** - activities associated with the use, exchange, and management of resources.

**Political Factors** -an activity related to government policy and its administrative practices that can have an effect on a project.

**Environmental Factors** - an identifiable element in the physical, cultural, demographic, economic, political, regulatory, or technological that affects the survival, operation, and growth of an organization.

**Technological Factors** -influences that have an impact on how an organization operates that are related to the equipment used within the organization's environment. Due to increased reliance on equipment, technological factors currently exert a considerably more important effect on the success of a business than they did only a hundred and fifty years ago.

### **1.12 Organization of the study**

Chapter one presents the background of the study, introduces the problem statement, describes the purpose of the study with its significance, and elaborates research objectives, research questions and research hypothesis that are guiding the study to establish the factors affecting sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni constituency, Kwale County.

Chapter two of the study contains literature review, which incorporates all the research objectives and conceptual framework.

Chapter three contains the research methodology including the research design, population of the study, sampling techniques and sample size, data collection and analysis, qualitative control and ethical issues.

## **CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW**

## **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter will look at the overview of donor aided projects and what has been published on sustainability of donor aided projects. In this chapter, I will make a review of the way economic factors determine the sustainability of donor funded projects in Msambweni constituency. I will explain how government policy, lack of income, land ownership, politics, technology and environmental factors affect the success of donor aided projects.

## **2.2 Overview of sustainability of donor aided projects**

Most western countries initiated aid programs in Africa in the 1960s in the wake of independence from former colonial states. In this period, donors encouraged African governments to plan their countries development, and urged the adoption of policies encouraging industrial growth. In the 1970s, the focus of aid shifted increasingly to poverty alleviation with a priority on projects to develop rural areas. In the 1980s, with the economic crisis in Africa and debt defaults associated with it, donors were forced to reconsider the effectiveness of project aid modality. In the 1990s, because of the limitation on the extent of reforms and the continuation of low growth rates in most of Africa, donor agencies turned to look for other causes of lagging growth. Poverty alleviation and improvements in the socio-economic welfare of vulnerable households were again emphasized as the overarching objective of development (Adedeji, 2001; Round and Odedokun, 2003; Ngwenyama et al., 2006).

Donor aided projects are initiated for various reasons. First donor aided projects are aimed at improving the life of the powerless and disadvantaged members of the community to solve problems affecting their lives through sharing of skills, power knowledge and experiences. The donor aided projects are implemented both in neighborhood and within the community of interest as a collective process that will promote communities integrity, skills, knowledge and experience, as well as equality of power, for each individual who is involved (Carey, 1970).

The main aim of donor aided projects is promoting improved livelihood of a community. Therefore donor aided projects should contribute to overall development and welfare of the community. This can be assessed by use of indicators like: an increase in social services such as good housing, education, better health care, improved nutrition, clean environment and access to safe and clean water. It should also promote increase in household income levels to enable them

meet their needs as well as save for future use. The Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children, 1996 stated that other indicators of sustainable community development included reduced infant and mortality, sustainable use of environment, increased demand for modern technology as well as overall reduction of household and national poverty levels.

Sustainability of donor aided projects is dependent on many factors. These include economic status of the community, level of technological advancement, proper utilization of the environmental resources, and political status of the community. This section explores how factors identified above affects the sustainability of donor aided projects.

### **2.3 Economic factors and their effects on Donor funded projects.**

Economic domain in project sustainability is said to encompass activities associated with the use, exchange, and management of resources. The domain of economics bears upon questions of production, exchange, consumption, organization, and distribution of goods and services, as well as the criteria for value that coincide with these. It also relates to efficient use of resources, the competitiveness and viability of community projects as well as its contributions to the society (Scerri& James, 2009).

Economic development is an integral part or the reason why donor aided community projects are initiated thus these projects should be designed and implemented in a manner that contributes to integrated development. According to Koroneos and Rokos, (2012) for sustainability and integrated development to occur, the economic factors should ensure that it does not ignore social and cultural development of all persons involved with development and utilization of the technology appropriate for each case, in the specific territory and time.

Economic development should acknowledge the need for protection of nature of which all people and their cultures are an integral part, which is the basis for all community initiatives and actions both at local, regional, national and global level.

Several factors contribute to poor economic value of donor aided projects these include poor planning, lack of adequate funding, overreliance on donor funding as well as lack of community participation during the design and implementation of the projects.



Lack of adequate funding is a major problem facing many of the donor aided projects. Donor aided projects in third world countries carry with them a high risk burden and low returns therefore making them unattractive to many donors including the government. Community projects can only be sustainable when funding is adequately available, however according to Wuste and Schmuck (2012), there is a lot of uncertainty concerning the financing of the donor aided projects even in situation when funding is possible. Related to this is the fact that access to financial support by the donor aided organization or community is curtailed in the sense that the processes involved are very complicated with long waiting periods from the donors, thus having a negative impact on the economy of the project.

Donor aided projects in communities with adequate source of income are more likely to be sustainable, compared to those in communities with inadequate income. According to Walker(20008), donor aided projects that have been initiated may fail to realize their income generating potential due to various barriers such as market entry and lack of networking.

These barriers may occur due to lack of incentives to the community, high costs of trading and the difficulty in accessing to markets to sell their products and services (Owen, 2004). Projects in essence require collective management and operations which may also be lacking in the organization or community not only affecting the income generating potential but also the sustainability of the projects. These projects also need continued monetary and non-monetary support so as to ensure that they optimize their income generating capacity.

The local community is more likely to participate in donor aided project as they are more likely to see the intended long term benefits of the project as opposed to tenants (Awortwi, 2012). Equally home owners or natives are more active and responsive in community affairs than renters who have no fixed assets and have greater feelings of insecurity (Berner, 1997). Hoff & Sen ( 2000) confirm that land owners have more to gain from community participation in projects since this stands to increase the value of their assets as well as giving them a sense of communal identity.

Community participation and employment are closely related. The level of income in the community affects participation in community development and hence will participate more in its organization and production than households that have low incomes, (Awortwi, 2012). Lee

(1998) observes that poor residents need to devote more time and resources to livelihood pursuits and have less opportunity to participate in community activities. Community participation is therefore very important to enhance sustainability of donor aided projects.

#### **2.4 Political and government factors affecting the sustainability of Donor funded projects.**

Most of the donor aided projects do not seek to build capacity of any government agencies and should not be judged on sustainability of some transformed government function. Project respondents in any sustainability feasibility study always have the opinion that links with government are highly variable from district to district, largely due to personalities of the individuals involved. For instance, the District Rural Development Agency should be implicated in infrastructure development efforts but reportedly is excluded or remains aloof, despite project efforts to recruit them into active partnership. Block/Rural Development Officers, not comfortable with ceding control of money to communities, are often obstacles. The experience in West Garo Hills was among the exceptions; district government has been a valuable and supportive partner to the project in the district (Gerhard, 2003).

Governments create the policies and frameworks in which projects and businesses are able to compete against each other. From time to time the government will change these policies and frameworks forcing businesses to change the way they operate. Business is thus keenly affected by government policy. A key area of government economic policy is the role that the government gives to the state in the economy. Between 1945 and 1979 the government increasingly interfered in the economy by creating state run industries which usually took the form of public corporations. However, from 1979 onwards we saw an era of privatization in which industries were sold off to private shareholders to create a more competitive business environment (Aworti, 2012).

Taxation policy affects business costs. For example, a rise in corporation tax (on business profits) has the same effect as an increase in costs. Businesses can pass some of this tax on to consumers in higher prices, but it will also affect the bottom line. Other business taxes are environmental taxes (e.g. landfill tax), and VAT (value added tax).

VAT is actually passed down the line to the final consumer but the administration of the VAT system is a cost for business. Another area of economic policy relates to interest rates. In this country the level of interest rates is determined by a government appointed group - the Monetary Policy Committee which meets every month. A rise in interest rates raises the costs to business of borrowing money, and also causes consumers to reduce expenditure (Bolo, 2012).

Government spending policy also affects business. For example, if the government spends more on schools, this will increase the income of businesses that supply schools with books, equipment etc. Government also provides subsidies for some business activity - e.g. an employment subsidy to take on the long-term unemployed. The government of the day regularly changes laws in line with its political policies. As a result businesses continually have to respond to changes in the legal framework. Examples of legal changes include: The creation of a National Minimum Wage which has recently been extended to under-18. The requirement for businesses to cater for disabled people, by building ramps into offices, shops etc. Providing increasingly tighter protection for consumers, thus protect them against unscrupulous business practice. Creating tighter rules on what constitutes fair competition between businesses. Today British business is increasingly affected by European Union (EU) regulations and directives as well as national laws and requirements (Agbamu, 2005).

A variety of government actions in addition to laws and regulations powerfully affect companies' finances, executives say. But executives also indicate that companies' processes to manage their relationships with government are generally less robust than are the ones used to manage relationships with other stakeholders. Government is likelier to affect companies' economic value than any other group of stakeholders except customers, say executives in response to a new McKinsey survey (Buckland, 1998).

The results also indicate that most executives expect government involvement in their industries which in most cases has skyrocketed since the global economic crisis began to continue increasing. The survey asked executives about their companies' relationships with the government of the country or region that is their primary market: how government affects their companies' economic value, how their companies interact with the government, how effective

those activities are, and who spearheads the companies' relationships with the government, (Bolo, 2012).

The results show that government actions have a significant effect on companies' economic value: 34 percent of respondents say 10 percent or more of their operating income is at stake. Some government actions, such as providing infrastructure and access to capital, are likelier to have a positive than a negative effect on company finances. However, passing laws and setting policies—the actions executives say most often affect their companies' economic value—have an overall negative effect. Respondents whose primary markets are in developing economies are more positive than others; however, about the effect of government actions, such as the passage of laws and enforcement of rules (Dorsner, 2012).

A strong majority of executives say business must proactively and regularly engage with government, even though many find that dealing with government is often frustrating and consider government officials to be uninformed about the economics of their industries. Yet companies aren't doing as much to counter those problems as they could; for example, only a third say their companies are extremely or very effective at building strong relationships with key government stakeholders. In fact, despite the variety of practices that can help a company successfully manage its relationship with government; a majority of companies aren't effective at even one of them (Hope, 1996).

Profitability can result from a variety of sources. We will show you how to optimize these sources so you can realize their full contribution to your bottom line. We will show you how to maximize your profits by: Analyzing your processes and expenditure practices to identify profit-eating issues, Conducting a customer profitability exercise, Creating a system to ensure that you are making the most profit from your customer base, now and in the future, Creating a clear plan that defines how to make the most profitable decisions regarding technology acquisitions, Practicing Activity Based Costing so you know what your true margins are and exactly how you can increase those margins, Implementing Inventory/Resource Control systems and procedures, (Ngugi, 2012).

HR management can make or break an organization. After all, it's people who carry out the daily activities that run your organization. We will show you how to make HR management a major

success factor in your organization by: Decreasing Turnover rates and associated costs, Implementing the practice of ROI (Return On Investment) management, Updating your HR policies and procedures, Implementing performance management tools to improve performance, Conducting skills assessments on and realigning skill set with the appropriate role, Developing a professional development strategic plan that will prioritize and rank of importance, Creating a strategic hiring\training policy and procedures manual.

## **2.5 Environmental Factors and the effect on donor funded projects.**

There are wide ranges of potential environmental impact caused by some projects operation. Those impacts are land scape change, change to the visual scene, erosion, habitat loss, loss of flora and fauna , stability problem, noise, vibration, dust, security problem, effect on the amount and quality of water, High traffic and waste materials are the common problems in the development of project operation (Moser,1998).

The descriptions of some of the impacts are as follow; A land scape comprises the visual feature of an area of land including physical elements such as land form, living elements of flora and fauna, abstract elements such as lighting and weather conditions and human elements (human activity in terms of project operation) or the built environment (Gerhard, 2003).

Disturbance to the natural contour of the topography has repercussions, not only for those communities in the immediate vicinity, but also for those adjacent. Some projects present prime conditions for accelerated erosion because the top soil environment required for establishment of stabilizing vegetation is eliminated. The cultural perception of such degraded land is highly unfavorable for several reasons, spanning range from safety, and ecology to aesthetics. The most obvious environmental impact of donor aided project operation is the conversion of land use.

All project operation is in relation to the land and it will damage the different landscape element that give scenic value, tranquility (harmony and silence). The natural condition of the land is changed because of excavation and extraction of the material. This leads to unstable slope and land slide, rock fall, and erosion. The slope will be deteriorated and become unstable structure which result sliding, plane and wedge mode of failures (Ochiel, 2008).

This fugitive dust that may result from some donor aided projects would degrade air quality in the surrounding area. Even with controls in place, dust generated by the donor aided project operation and increased vehicular emissions would negatively impact the health and wellbeing of area residents. Both surface and ground water impact are associated with the quarry level of operation. Environmental impacts appear to be significant if the site lies completely within the watershed protected area. More over the geological material being extracted affects the degree of the impact to the adjacent water quality (Richard, 1999).

If some project operations are near a river, spring and wetland area the impact will be more significant. The channel of river or spring eye can be changed and the quality will be devastating based on the quarry property between the active pit and the production yard. Ground water impacts at the site depends on soils in the vicinity of the quarry, the underlying geology, amount of rainfall, the depth of the pit, the proximity of the pit towel and aquifer and blasting practice. If the ground water availability is generally high in the quarry operation yard there will be amounts of water seeping from zone extending throughout the full face of the quarry wall. The fractures and are capable of providing a path way for significance water leakage in to or out of the quarry (Schulta, 2000).

In the light of the above condition extending quarry operation near the ground water discharge area is expected to cause notable adverse ground water impact. A buffer zone between the excavated pit and the project property line is good in planning for quarrying. Although installation of additional dewatering pumps and sedimentation ponds are advisable as the amount of rainfall and seepage increase is potentially significance to control the impacts. Ample land for treating additional runoff and pit water is advisable to decrease run off and erosion. Impacts of the quarry operation on Biological resource is related primarily to the loss of habitat on vegetated lands, area of wetland, wooded habitat, and mixed habitat associated with preparation and construction of the new road. Various small mammals, resident, and migratory birds can use the habitat. When the habitats are fragmented the useful wild life will be lost (Seniloi, 2012).

Land in the project area can be rated as wildlife habitat, a natural area, or prime forest. This all will be eliminated due to operation. In general, environmental impacts associated with habitat

loss, sedimentation and erosion from construction activities can be expected. Hence quarry operation can lead to loss of flora and fauna (Eberhards, 2000)

Characterization of social, economic, and cultural impacts of project operation are relatively straight forward and consists of an assessment of past and current impacts and projected future effects of project operations at production levels. Past findings indicate that due to the sittings on some environmental depleting projects there is a change in land use and in economic activities leading to increase in population habit change, culture belief and value of the local resident. If the proposed project is in urban center, surrounded by residential and recreational land of high scenic values, quarry operation will negatively impact on these values. The project would be visible to homes, parks and open space. The effect is stronger during the drier weather. Wind is stronger and blow more silt and fine sand. The dust effect is still worse near the open quarries where rock aggregate is extracted by blasting and crushing. Dust from blasting and aggregate production is fine and needle-sharp (Harris, 2000).

Dust from crushed rock seems to be both smearing and when breathing unhealthy. Past studies show that it increases the risk of lung cancer among those exposed to solicit rock dust. Earth movement from blasting operation would increase the risk of rock fall which damage to surrounding properties and cause injury to human life. The noise level rise and fall throughout the work day as activity ebbs and flows. The human ear has an extremely large range of response to air pressure variations which in case of sound are represented by air pressure waves that cause the eardrum to vibrate (Guo, 2005).

The smallest steady state air pressure that can be detected by the ear is three billionth of a pound per square inch. The largest steady state pressure that can be perceived without pain is three-thousandths of a pound per square inch. Decibel scales ranges between these two extremes with various frequency weighting networks employed to better characterize the human response to sound. In general 70db is the point at which noise begin to harm hearing (U.S geological survey 1997).

Generally on the creation of infrasound signal during blasting operation through seismicity which cause psychological problem to the vicinity, damage of property fracturing of the building like bridge, house or any man-made structure in the surrounding area. Air pressure vibrations from air blast can cause primarily from the transmission of ground vibrations into the atmosphere and direct release of high-pressure explosion gases and gas vibrations into the atmosphere (Hertzer, 2000).

Negative impact on resident through the operation of project activity can be decreased by on determining a buffer zone between the resident and the quarry area. As James 1998, suggested the minimum distance between workings and residents which has been permitted or suggested varies considerable up to 400m for sand and gravel and 300- 900m for hard rock workings. The effectiveness of distance as a means of control varies with topography and local environmental sensitivity. There is little or no benefit to either operators or residents if the permitted distances are too small. It is not possible to define a distance that is safe with regards to fly rock from blasting. The focus therefore must be on preventing any fly rock from being generated (James, 2008).

Restoration is a process that begins with nature, but recognizes the realities of human culture and intervention. It involves a continuum of interrelationships between natural processes, the human environment, cultural history, planning, design and management, and its practice and implementation is tied to be a partnership of community groups, government agencies and the private sectors. Environmental depletion donor aided projects are interim land use that can be offset with successful quarry rehabilitation (Lee, 1998).

The objective in restoration may focus on diversifying existing conditions to enhance biological resilience and sustainability in context with human uses and cultural features such as park where continuous mown turf can be diversified with meadow and wood land associations. In addition restoration objective reflect proactive ideas about how a degraded site can be returned to an ecologically healthy condition in balance with human uses and site history. The setting of objective establishes clear direction for what action should be taken on the site of quarry. What should be done to protect significant feature (Anera, 2002).



Restoration may be necessary to return in to a healthy condition (i.e. natural regeneration, managed succession, community planting) and what approach should be taken to design, as well as future management. Restoration consists of re-establishing biological diversity and resilience to land and its life processes that have been seriously disturbed or destroyed, usually by human intervention. The need for restoration is one of the most important environmental issues of our day and is a consequence of many factors including a growing awareness of the role of natural processes in urbanization, its connections to sustainability and the quality of life, and community concerns and commitments to healing environmental ills of the past. In its purest form, restoration means returning disturbed natural communities to their original state. In practice, however, such goals cannot be achieved in environments that have been infinitely complicated by human intervention (Mude and Tipilda, 2009).

The relative performance, continuity and local knowledge of staff are also critical considerations. A factor that may be fairly unique to India is that both government development funding and qualified technical assistance are in relative abundance, although not previously accessible by most communities in the project area. The strategy of empowering beneficiaries, forming credible and viable community groups, and facilitating their links with sources of cash, credit, market opportunities and technical advisors worked in NERCORMP, while often unsuccessful in less developed countries. The progress towards sustainability of the project came despite some gaps that might be considered as important, if not essential, ingredients (Sobsey, 2006).

While the NERCORMP appraisal makes frequent mention of sustainability, and seems to have set the project on the right path, the theme was said to have received little attention during the first several years of the project. It was rather late before the project was asked to create a documented sustainability strategy and even at the end of the project the strategy had the appearance of being in draft form. Finally, the project's M&E system did not make use of a comprehensive set of sustainability indicators with which to track progress and make adjustments. In some cases, this set of gaps would have led to a project with poor prospects for sustainability. As noted earlier, sustainability can only be determined with certainty some time after project support ends (Walker, 2008).

An ex-post evaluation was suggested as a way to make those determinations and analyze the factors that led to successes or setbacks. While perhaps not feasible for each and every IFAD-supported project, ex-post evaluations would be a logical follow-on to the research done during these case studies. It should be noted that the elements noted here, particularly a sustainability strategy created during the design phase with its complement of sustainability indicators, are more the exception than the norm in development projects around the world. NERCORMP's emphasis on sustainability probably exceeds industry standards (Lee, 1998).

## **2.6 Role of technology Transfer in the sustainability of Donor funded projects**

Technology deals with the process of learning to understand utilize and replicate the technology, including the capacity to choose it and adapt it to the local conditions. Therefore to achieve sustainability concerted effort to develop and diffuse new technologies, such as those for controlling pollution, harnessing of renewable energy need to be undertaken at all levels of development (UNEP Dercon et al., 2008).

Technology transfer is important in promoting sustainability of donor funded projects, however most developing countries lack the capacity to enable their stakeholders to make use of the technologies available and to realize the benefits (FAO, 1993). This calls for use of extension services as a means through which technological information can flow to the lives of the community. Extension included components of technology transfer, broader rural development goals, management skills and non-formal education. It is important to indicate that technology transfer has potential of improving and sustaining community development since it provides the community with information about how the various options will potentially increase income and yields, protect house hold security, improve soils, enhance sustainability, and generally help to alleviate the effects of climate change (Dercon et.al. 2008).

Technology transfer is affected by several factors most importantly are inadequacy and instability of funding, poor logistic support for staff, use of poorly trained personnel at local level, insufficient and inappropriate technologies to the rural and urban communities (Agbamu 2009).

The transfer of technology affords many benefits to the community in the process ensuring that sustainability is maintained: therefore donor funded organizations need to have access to

appropriate technologies to improve their quality of life. This requires that appropriate technologies are transferred to the organization and community individuals to help them make the best use of the technology in the projects in their quest for sustainable development (Hope, 1996).

According to Carney (2010), there are several barriers that have been identified as hindering the use of appropriate technology so as to foster sustainable development: resources barriers limit the breadth and depth of technology related activity. It also means that leaders are over-extended, externally-focused activities such as participating in committees and interacting with donors often occupy them to the detriment of vital internal organization building; Social and political barriers such as lack of awareness and social cultural influence; economic barriers , such as affordability and reusability.

There are several steps that have been suggested as important in making sure that technology being used in donor funded project is sustainable. Colle & Smith (2012), propose six crucial steps that are important in ensuring that technology contributes to the sustainability of donor funded projects.

First establish cordial relationship with the community before introducing new technologies so as to foster acceptance and also in building local capacity. This is done by involving the community at all stages including in the identification and meeting of needs, in planning and in technology selection, design and construction: as well as in evaluation and in the provision of ongoing technical support. Secondly is to find out if the technologies and methods are appropriate, given the technical, human and financial resources of the people who will use and maintain them. This can be done during the planning phase. The third step is creating awareness, this is a necessary precondition if a technology is to be promoted, funded, implemented and adopted. Awareness thus helps in reminding potential recipients of the importance of technology being adopted as well as its effects to the environment.

Fourth step is selection which involves the choice of technology, its adaptation to local conditions, determination of the scale of the project, and identification of the recipients. Selection should take into consideration the ethical and knowledge level available in the community.

Step five is implementation in which the establishment or construction of the technology is done while ensuring that the beneficiaries are educated on the use and maintenance.

The Final step is evaluation which is a process that should begin right from the initial stages during evaluation primary operational needs are identified and means of ensuring better tailoring the adoption process are identified.

After designing and selecting the appropriate technology for the community project, there is a need to consider some salient factors before implementation. Espostos (2009) outlines some of the considerations to be made on the level of interaction of deployed technologies with the intended community. He argues that in order to ensure sustainability consideration should be made on the costs of running and maintain the project, and how the solution or technology proposed will match with the local environment. The ultimate goal therefore should be to make the project and its beneficiaries independent of the need for further external help, hence sustainability.

Availability of both internal and external resources should also be considered. He insists that consideration should be made in determining which internal resources the community can provide and which external resources will they need to acquire to achieve their objectives. He argues that it would be irrelevant to install computers in an area that communities cannot provide electricity.

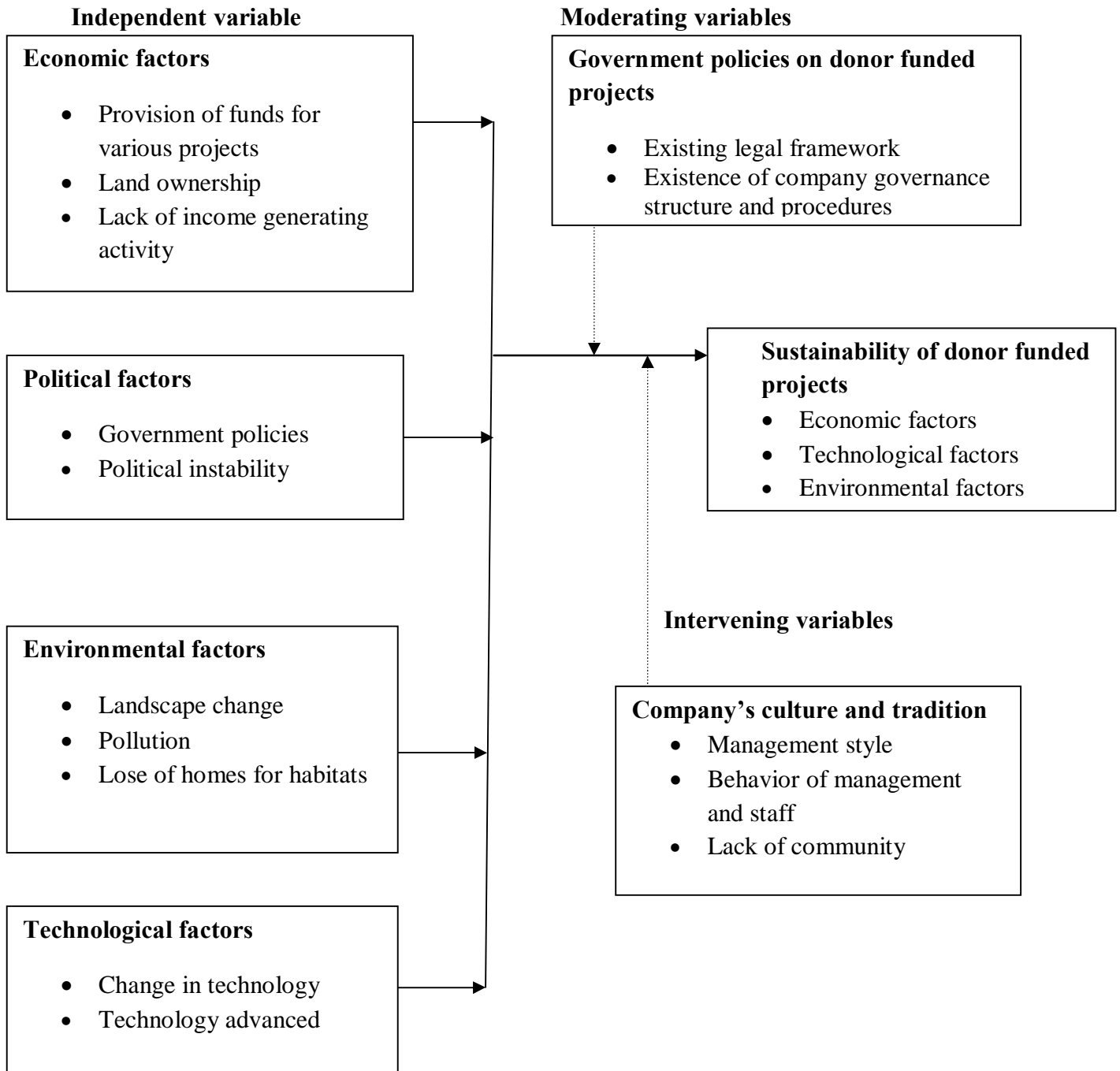
He emphasizes on the focus in analyzing the socio-cultural background in which the project is to be implemented. He cites an example in Kashmir Pakistan to explain how traditional cultural context is frequently much stronger than anticipated. In Kashmir rural communities, women are not allowed to go very far from their houses, so the concept of a public tap for water was completely rebuffed, forcing the installation of individual household connections.

Create tools to provide you with key performance indicators i.e.) Ratios and financial reporting systems to collect information in a timely manner, Improve your processes to improve the timelines for collections, Create policies and procedures to streamline your financial management processes (Ngugi, 2012).

## **2.7 Conceptual framework**

The conceptual framework outlines the dependent, independent and intervening variables as discussed in the literature review and elaborated in the Figure 1 below. It helps one to understand the relationship between the variables of the study.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



The conceptual frame work shows that sustainability of donor funded projects is affected by: economic factors which cover the issues with access to funding, lack of adequate income generating projects and land ownership. Environmental factors such as land scape change, pollution, loss of habitats are identified as elements that determine the success of donor funded projects. Technological factors as explained mainly by the barriers towards appropriate technology and technology selection. There will be a moderating variable which will be the Government policies that affect the donor funded projects,

## **2.8 Summary of Literature Review**

The literature outlines the various factors affecting sustainability of donor funded projects. It traces the origin and meaning of the concept of sustainability and donor funding. It elucidates what sustainable development entails from an international, regional and local perspective.

This paper seeks to identify what factors have caused most of the donor funded projects to fail. It is evident that most of these projects are not the original ideas of the local communities, they were suggested to them. From the review of literature it is evident that technology, economic and political issues are some of the barriers leading to poor donor projects. These three factors occur more in the study area. Therefore the study will attempt to show the importance of these three factors in sustainability of donor funded projects in the study area. While environmental factors were not strongly associated with sustainability of donor projects, this study will attempt to explore what significant contribution does climatic factors, can have on sustainability of donor funded projects.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter describes the manner in which this study was carried out. This includes research design, study population, sample size, research instruments, data collection and data analysis techniques. In this section the research identified the procedures and techniques that were used in the collection, processing and analysis of data. The chapter describes the research design and methodology that was used to guide the study under the following sub-headings: the research design, target population, sample and sampling design, data collection instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis procedures.

#### **3.2 Research design**

Research design refers to the procedures selected by a researcher for studying a particular set of questions or hypothesis; this includes the researcher's choice of quantitative or qualitative methodology, and how, if at all, causal relationships between variables or phenomena are to be explored (Orodho, 2009). Non-experimental descriptive survey design was used to establish the factors that are influencing donor funds sustainability in Msambweni constituency. A survey is a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals. The study aimed at collecting opinions from the locals about factors that are influencing donor funds sustainability in the society. The secondary data was collected from literature review from the internet, journals and relevant books while questionnaires, observation and interview schedules enabled the researcher collect the primary data.

The research design selected for this study was the descriptive survey. The survey technique was used because the data obtained could easily be generalized. Mouley (1990) explains that descriptive surveys as being oriented towards determination of the status of a given phenomenon or rather towards isolation of causative factors. Surveys are usually cross-sectional; they gather data from a large number of cases and are representative. This chapter describes the research



design that was followed in this study. The chapter begins with a discussion of the research orientation within which the research was located.

### **3.3 Target population**

Target population is a set of people or objects the researcher wants to generalize the results of the research (Borg and Gall, 1989). In Msambweni there are a number of projects that are donor funded. The locals and projects workers provided me with very vital data for my research. Target population is the specific population about which information is desired. According to Ngechu (2004), a population is a well-defined or set of people, services, elements, and events, group of things or households that are being investigated. Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003), explain that the target population should have some observable characteristics, to which the researcher intends to generalize the results of the study. The target population of this study consisted of all stakeholders of the donor funded projects such as the project teams, beneficiaries, supervisors, donors, government agencies. The target population of the study was 2,520. This was arrived at from a number of 84 groups that were funded by donor funded organizations in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County.

**Table 3.1: Target Population**

<b>Population</b>	<b>Target population</b>
Project teams	480
Beneficiaries	960
Supervisors	450
Donors	230
Government agencies	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,520</b>

### **3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure.**

Ngechu (2004) underscores the importance of selecting a representative sample through making a sampling frame. From the population frame the required number of subjects, respondents, elements or firms was selected in order to make a sample. The sampling frame for any

probability sample is a complete list of all the cases in the population from which a sample is drawn (Saunders et al., 2007). Out of the 84 funded projects in Msambweni constituency, the researcher used systematic sampling at an interval of 5 and came up with 17 groups out of which each has a total of 30 members, this total to 510. This still appeared too large, the researcher then adopted the formulae for determining the needed sample size from Mugenda & Mugenda (1999) suggesting that one may use a sample size of at least 10 per cent, but for better , more representative results, a higher percentage is better. Thus the reasearcher opted for 20 percent of total membership of 17 groups as illustrated below:

**Table 3.2: Sample size determination**

<b>Serial Number</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Membership</b>	<b>20% of Membership</b>
1	Friend for life	30	6
2	Teens Watch rehab	30	6
3	Oasis academy	30	6
4	Word of life Kenya	30	6
5	Word of life academy	30	6
6	Makaela schools	30	6
7	Kwale high school	30	6
8	Redeemed High school	30	6
9	Palm Beach hospital	30	6
10	St Josephs primary	30	6
11	Vakaart Dental clinic	30	6
12	Kinondo hospital	30	6
13	Bridge academy	30	6
14	Nomads Kindegatten	30	6
15	Tiwi primary	30	6
16	Tiwi hospital	30	6
17	Henns childrens home	30	6
<b>Total</b>			<b>102</b>

### **3.5 Data collection Method.**

The study involved collection of both primary and secondary data. This called for quantitative and qualitative data collection respectively. In the primary method, structured and unstructured questionnaire was used for the respondents and group discussion interview. The questionnaires were administered to 102 respondents in their respective project sites as this was more convenient than going to look for them from their homes. About fifteen local project members formed part of focus group discussion and were subjected to qualitative data collection tool. Secondary data collection involved a review of the community projects evaluation reports and other relevant published documents and books. This process provided the background and perspective for the subject under study. Secondly secondary data provided the baseline data upon which the collection of primary data was configured.

The questionnaire was selected because it is a faster way of obtaining data and can be used to survey a big population. It also allows time for respondents to give well thought answers and times to respond to the items. A questionnaire is deemed convenient and within the researchers financial limits. Group discussions with the locals were used to gather in depth information and opinions which would otherwise not be possible to collect using questionnaire.

### **3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Research instruments**

Validity is a measure of how well a test measures what it is supposed to measure (Kombo 2006, Orodho 2009, Mugenda 1999). Validity is the degree to which results obtained actually represent the phenomenon under investigation. Validity was established through close consultation and expert judgment of the supervisors; they verified the validity of the research instruments used in the study. Reliability is the measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after a repeated trial (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999, Orodho 2009). An instrument that yields consistent results over time is said to reliable (Wiersma, 1985). Test-retest method was used to test the reliability and validity of the instruments. Test-retest technique

involved administering the same instrument twice to the same group within two weeks. Data was analyzed by use of inferential statistics. This is Coefficient correlation to determine the reliability of the research instruments. A coefficient of 0.8 indicated that the instrument is reliable.

### **3.7 Data collection procedure**

The researcher and research assistants personally collected data by administering the questions and conducting the local and staff group discussion. Both researcher and research assistants had note books apart from the questionnaire to code the peculiarities and side comments apart from those questions in the questionnaire and conflicting response for further clarification at the group discussion. Communication to the respondents was done mainly in English and Kiswahili.

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

The collected data was analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods. Quantitative method involved both descriptive and inferential analysis. Descriptive analysis such as frequencies and percentages were used to present quantitative data in form of tables and graphs. Data from questionnaire was coded and logged in the computer using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS V 17.0). This involved coding both open and closed ended items in order to run simple descriptive analysis to get reports on data status. Descriptive statistics involves the use of absolute and relative frequencies, measures of central tendency and dispersion. Data collected through the open ended questions and analysis of documents was analyzed qualitatively through content analysis. The collected data was first transcribed before coding the data into themes or categories. This involved break down of data into manageable pieces, sorting and sifting while searching for types, classes, sequences, processes, patterns or themes. The aim of this process was to assemble or reconstruct the data in a meaningful or comprehensible fashion (Jorgensen, 1989). The categorizing was typically based on the major research questions guiding the study.

Generalization from the themes about the phenomena in question and discussion in the light of the available literature was then made. The study also made use of various inferential statistics. The variables were factored in the multivariate regression model. The measures of the independent variables, using the rating/Liker scales was converted to mean values and then to

percentages to permit the application of linear regression model. Statistical significance of the independent variables was determined by using the F-test. Using the regression Durbin Watson test for autocorrelation of models residuals, t-test for coefficients significances were also tested.

### **3.9 Ethical consideration**

The researcher ensured that all the respondents were treated with respect and that the process of eliciting information from them did not unnecessarily interrupt their social activities. She also ensured that the collected information was kept with highest degree of confidentiality.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This section describes the findings of the study. Findings have been presented by use of tables and various statistical devices.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

A total number of 102 questionnaires were administered to respondents in the study. 102 questioners were returned there by achieving 100% response rate from the participants. This is a reliable response rate for data analysis as Babbie (2002) posited that any response of 50% and above is adequate for analysis.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of Response rate**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Questionnaires of issued</b>	<b>Returned questionnaires</b>
1	Friend for life	6	6
2	Teens Watch rehab	6	6
3	Oasis academy	6	6
4	Word of life Kenya	6	6
5	Word of life academy	6	6
6	Makaela schools	6	6
7	Kwale high school	6	6
8	Redeemed High school	6	6
9	Palm Beach hospital	6	6
10	St Josephs primary	6	6
11	Vakaart Dental clinic	6	6
12	Kinondo hospital	6	6
13	Bridge academy	6	6
14	Nomads Kindegatten	6	6
15	Tiwi primary	6	6
16	Tiwi hospital	6	6
17	Henns childrens home	6	6
	<b>Total</b>		<b>102</b>

### 4.3 Demographic Characteristics of respondents

**Table 4.2 Summary of demographic profile of respondents**

	Respondents	No	Percentage
Gender	Male	66	65
	Female	36	35
Age%	25-29	7	6.9
	30-34	15	14.7
	35-39	32	31.4
	40 and above	48	47.1
Education Level%	Postgraduate degree	52	51.4
	Bachelors Degree	39	37.8
	Diploma/certificate	11	10.8
Working experience	1-2 years	38	37.5
	2-4 years	4	3.75
	5years and above	19	18.75
Total		102	

Table 4.2 above shows the demographic information for the respondents under the study. The percentage of the male respondents was 65% while that of women was 35%. This could mean that men are more interested in community projects than women or women were reluctant in revealing their personal data. On the age factor, majority (47.1%) of the respondents were 40 and above with 31.4% being between 35 to 39 years, while 14% being between 30 to 34 years. However, 6.9% seemed to be below 25 to 29 years of the total respondents.

Education did not seem to be a big challenge for the population in kwale County as analysis of the findings revealed that majority (51.4%) of the respondents had a postgraduate with 37.8% having achieved a bachelors degree while 10.8% had a diploma. Education played a role in the employment opportunities in the donor funded organizations.

37.5% had a 1 to 2 years working experience while those who worked for 5 years and above had a percentage of 18.75%. Those who worked 2 to 4 years were the least with a percentage of 3.75%. The assumption here is that most workers are taken under contract that is terminated after two years.

Out of all the three types of projects looked at, most of the respondents were from the youth centers with a percentage of 41.7% followed by health centers at 32.4% and the least respondents came from the schools with a 25.9 percent.

#### **4.4 Economic status and Sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County**

This variable aimed at establishing to what extent economic status affect sustainability of donor funded projects initiated by Donors in Msambweni Constituency. It was assessed using four

Key indicators that are, availability of funding for various community projects, land ownership and availability of income generating projects. Table 4.3 shows that the most relied on source of funding are donations specifically from the donors (stake holders). However, based on the responses, it would seem that this funding is insufficient as most of the respondents indicated that this form of funding is inadequate.

**Table 4.3: Most available funding for Community Projects**

What is the most relied on source Of funding for your community project	what was the source of funding for the project				
	Donations	Community Contributions	Community	Donors	Community and Donors
Was the Yes	17	2	1	14	4
Funding for The project No	69	14	15	43	25
Adequate					
Total	86	16	16	57	29



Presentation of the hypothesis testing between availability of funding for projects and community participation in donor funded community projects in Kwale County, Kenya.

**H<sub>1</sub>** There is relationship between availability of funding for projects and community participation in Donor aided community projects in Kwale County, Kenya.

**Table 4.4: Chi-square Test Results on the relationship between availability of funding and community participation.**

	Chi ósquare Value	df sided)	Asymp. Sig (2 sided) 2	Exact Sig.
Participation *source of funding for the project	6.333	2	0.042	0.044
Participation *Adequacy of funding	0.911	1	0.340	0.341
Participation* Most reliable source of funding	0.000	1	0.989	1.000

Table 4.4 ascertains that adequacy funding and reliability of the source of funding affects community participation in donor funded community project planning. However, the source of funding for the projects does not affect community participation in project planning. Based on the results, it can therefore be concluded that there is a relationship between availability of funding and community participation in donor aided projects in Msambweni Constituency. However, the Phi Correlation Coefficient values ( $\phi = 0.094$  and  $\phi = 0.001$  on adequacy funding and reliability of funding respectively) indicates a weak relationship between the variables. Adequacy of funding only accounts for 9.4% and reliability of funding accounts for 0.1% of the factors influencing community participation in community projects.

The researcher also used land ownership as an indicator to gauge the contribution of the community towards sustainability of donor funded projects.

**Table 4.5: Cross-tabulation Showing Community Land ownership**

	Do you have a title deed to land?		What kind of ownership do you have on the land?			
	Yes	No	Leasehold	Native	Tenant	Freehold
Do you possess a piece of land?	Yes 9	86	2	48	2	43
	No 0	7	0	1	0	6
Total	9	93	2	49	2	49

The result of table 4.5 indicates that most of the respondents do not have title deeds. Majority of them are native owners or occupy the land on Freehold basis. A Chi-square test statistic was computed to determine the relationship that land ownership has on community participation in projects. The researcher tested the following hypothesis;

**H<sub>1</sub>**; Land ownership is a factor influencing sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County.

**Table 4.6: Chi-square test results on the relationship between Land Ownership and Community participation**

	Chi-square value	df	Asymp. sided)	Sig. (2 Fisher's Exact
Do you possess a piece of land?	0.490	1	0.484	0.612
Do you have a title deed To land?	2.260	1	0.133	0.203
What kind of ownership do you have on the land?	8.493	3	0.037	0.024

The test results revealed a relationship between mode of land ownership and community participation in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency (Table 4.6). Based on these results, it was concluded that land ownership is a factor influencing community participation in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. There is however a weak

relationship between community participation in land ownership as the Phi-correlation coefficient revealed a value of 0.289. Therefore, it can be seen that land ownership accounts for only 28.9% of the factors influencing community participation in donor aided projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County.

#### **4.5 Technological Factors and Sustainability of Donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County.**

**Table: 4.7 Percentage Response on capacity of the community to Utilize Available Technology**

Question	Response as a percentage of total Respondents	
	Yes	No
Were you involved in choosing the technology used in the project(s)?	49.0	51.0
Was your capacity built on the technology to be utilized before project Implementation?	79.4	20.6
Is there an extension office to assist in follow up on the new technology?	76.5	23.5

The findings of table 4.7 states that in spite of the majority not being involved in the choice of the technology to use, most of them was capacity built and got the assistance of the extension officer.

A Chi- square test was calculated to determine the relationship between the technology transfer and community participation.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** Technology transfer is related to community participation in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale Count

**Table: 4.8 Chi-square Test Results on the community’s ability to sustain the project based on Available Technology**

	Chi-square value	df	Asymp.Sig (2 ( sided
Were you involved in choosing the technology used in the project(s)?	1.007	1	0.316
Was your capacity built on the technology to be utilized before project implementation?	0.096	1	0.756
Is there an extension office to assist in follow up on the new technology?	1.5550	1	0.213

The test in table 4.8 revealed that there is no significant relationship between the community’s ability to sustain the project based on available technology. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis rejected which states that technology transfer is not related to community participation in Donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County.

**Table 4.9: Percentage Response on barriers towards Community utilization of available technology**

Question	Response as a percentage of total Respondents	
	Yes	No
Can you locally replicate the technology used?	57.8	42.2
Are the maintenance materials available in the market?	45.1	54.9
Are they affordable?	39.2	60.8
Can the materials be re-used?	36.3	63.7

The findings of Table 4.9 shows that majority of respondents can replicate the technology in donor funded project in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. Whereas there was almost indifference in opinion on whether maintenance materials are readily available in the market, Most of the respondents also indicated that these maintenance materials are readily available in the market. Most of the respondents also indicated that these materials are not affordable neither can they be re-used. The Chi-square test was computed to test on relationship between barriers to appropriate technology and utilization of available technology in community participation in sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County.

**H<sub>1</sub>** There is relationship between barriers to appropriate technology and utilization of available technology in community participation in donor projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County.

**Table 4.10: Chi-square Test Results on the Barriers to Community Utilization of Available Technology**

	Chi-square value	df	Asymp. Sig (2 sided)
Can you locally replicate the technology used?	2.363	1	0.124
Are the maintenance materials available in the market?	6.899	1	0.009
Are they affordable?	1.229	1	0.268
Can they be re oused	0.137	1	0.711

Although the Chi-square test results indicated that there was no significant relationship between most of the barriers to community utilization of available technology, they did reveal that availability of maintenance materials in the market was a factor influencing the utilization of available technology. The researcher therefore concluded that there is a relationship between barriers to appropriate technology and utilization of available technology in donor aided community projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. However there is a weak relationship between availability of maintenance materials and utilization of appropriate technology as the Phi correlation coefficient revealed a value of 0.260. Therefore it can be seen that availability of maintenance material accounts for only 26.0% of the factors influencing appropriate technology and utilization of available technology in donor funded community projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. In the table 4.10, the results indicated that majority of the respondents neither used technology that neither affect Environment negatively nor did their culture a hinder the technologies used in the community projects.

#### **4.6 Environmental Factors and Sustainability of Donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County**

**Table 4.11: Percentage Response on Projects use Technology that affect Environment Negatively and Culture a Hindrance to the Technologies used in the Community Projects**

Question	Response as a percentage of total respondents	
	Yes	No
Did the donor funded projects use Technology that affect the environment negatively?	6.9	93.1
Was your culture a hindrance to the technologies used in the community project?	2.0	98.0

A Chi-square test statistic was computed to determine if there is a relationship between project usage of technology that affect environment negatively and culture hindrance to the technologies used in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County.

H<sub>1</sub>; There is relationship between project usage of technology that affect environment negatively and culture hindrance to the technologies used in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County.

**Table 4.12 Chi-square test results on project usage of technology that affect environment negatively and culture a hindrance to the technologies used in the community projects**

	Chi-square Value	df	Asymp Sig (2 sided)	Fisheø Exact Test (2 sided)
Did the donor funded projects use technology that affect environment negatively?	1.550	1	0.213	N/A
Was your culture a hindrance to the technologies used in the community project?	0.017	1	0.896	1.00

The test results revealed no significant relationship between variables. Therefore, it is concluded that the technology employed has no negative influence on the environment and that culture is not hindrance to the technologies used in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency,

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This section discusses the findings in summary as well as comparing and contrasting findings realized to those of similar studies. Finally conclusion and recommendations emanating from this study are presented.

#### 5.2 Summary of findings

This study was conducted with the aim of identifying factors that affect the sustainability of donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency. Four objectives were stated based on four possible influencing factors identified.

Three indicators were used to measure the influence of the community's economic status on the sustainability of donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. The first indicator was availability of funding. Based on the responses the most relied on source of funding were donations specifically from the donors although this was determined to be insufficient as most of the respondents indicated that this form of funding was inadequate.

The Chi-square results revealed a significant relationship between availability of funding and community participation in donor funded community projects in Msambweni Constituency. This relationship accounts for between 0.1% and 9.4% of the factors influencing community participation in community projects ( $\phi = 0.001$  and  $\phi = 0.094$ ). The second indicator (land ownership) indicated that most of the respondents have no title deeds and that they were either native owners or occupied the land on Freehold basis. The Chi-square test results revealed a significant relationship between mode of land ownership and community participation in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency. However the Phi coefficient ( $\phi = 0.289$ ) revealed a weak relationship between community participation and land ownership.

The third indicator revealed that most of those who had income generating activities also contributed to the project. The Chi-square test results indicated a significant relationship between



land ownership and contribution towards the sustainability ( $\phi = 0.644$ ). The last indicator (land ownership) indicated that most of the respondents have no title deeds and that they were either native owners or occupied the land on Freehold basis. The Chi-square test results revealed a significant relationship between mode of land ownership and community participation in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency. However the Phi coefficient ( $\phi = 0.289$ ) revealed a weak relationship between community participation and land ownership.

Two indicators were used to measure the influence of technology on the sustainability of donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. Low uptake of technology was hypothesized to have a negative effect on sustainability of community projects.

Most of the respondents indicated that despite having not been involved in the choice of the technology to use, they had been capacity built and got assistance of the extension officer. The Chi-square test results that there is no significant relationship between the community's ability to sustain the projects based on available technology. Barriers towards community utilization of available technology were also hypothesized as one of the factors influencing the sustainability of projects. Most of the respondents indicated that they could replicate the technology in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. However most of the maintenance equipments available in the market could not be re-used. The Chi-square test results revealed a significant relationship between availability of maintenance equipments in the market and utilization of available technology. However this relationship was determined to be weak as the Phi correlation coefficient revealed a value of 0.260.

The study revealed that the technology used has no negative effect on the environment neither is it hindered by the community's culture.

The Chi-square test results supported these findings. Therefore the study concluded that the technology employed has no negative influence on the environment and that culture is not a hindrance to the technologies used.

### **5.3 Discussion**

Based on the findings of this study, it was revealed that funding is insufficient. Out of the 86 respondents who chose donations as a major source of funding, 69 of them said it is not

adequate. The Chi-square test ascertained that adequacy of funding and reliability of the source of funding affected community participation in community project planning. This is in agreement with Wuste and Schmuck (2012), who noted that there is a lot of uncertainty concerning the financing of the community projects even in situation when funding is possible. Closely related to this is the fact that community's access to financial support is curtailed in the sense that the processes involved are very complicated with long waiting time from the funding bodies, thus having a negative impact on the economy of the project.

Lack of income activities affect the economic sustainability of community projects in varied ways. The study revealed that there is no significant relationship between the level of income generating activities and community participation in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. This finding is contrary to that of Awortwi (2012), Lee (1998) and Omoka (1991) who argue that the level of income influences the level of community participation in projects. In his analysis of factors influencing participation and management of donor funded community project Awortwi (2012) realized that high-income activities are more to participate more in the organization and production of donor funded community projects as compared to low income activities. Lee (1998) observed that communities in which many income generating activities provide low income residents tend to devote more time and resources to livelihood pursuits and have less opportunity to participate in donor funded community activities. Similarly Omoka (1991) argued that communities with low income levels activities are geared towards getting the means of life sustenance and anything beyond the so-called bread-and-butter ones typically tend to be of less interest to them.

The study also revealed a significant relationship between community ownership and contribution towards the sustainability of the project. This finding concurs with Walker (2008), Who states that Communities that have adequate sources of income are more likely to sustain their development projects as compared to communities without adequate income generating projects? Land ownership remains a major challenge in the donor funded project area. Majority of the respondent indicated that they had no title deed to the land. The study established that land ownership is a factor influencing community participation in donor funded projects in Msambweni, Constituency. This finding is in agreement to that of Wuste and Schmuck (2012) and

IFAD (2009) which confirmed that land ownership has implications on the long term funding of community projects. In addition this study realized that a majority of land owners are natives of the area and this may lead to more sense of ownership to community projects is given that natives stand to benefit from such kind of projects. Awortwi (2012) affirmed that local communities are more likely to participate in community projects as they are more likely to see the intended long term benefits of a project as opposed to tenants. While evaluating the determinants for garbage collection services in Dhaka, Bangladesh PargalHuq & Gilligan (1999) realized that landowners had stronger community ties than those who are temporary residents hence they participated more in community projects.

The research findings indicated that close to half of the respondents were involved in the choice of the technology to use, most of them were capacity built and got the assistance of the extension officer and could replicate the technology. The study revealed that technology transfer is not related to community participation in donor funded projects Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. This is in disagreement with UNEP (2003) report which states that it is important to consider the application and interaction of technology with the society when choosing an appropriate technology in development projects. This finding also disagrees with that of (Dunmade, 200) who while assessing the suitability of a foreign technology for a developing economy suggested that local capacity building is important of community development is to be sustainable.

Technology enables the community to increase its productivity, raising living standards while at the same time reducing consumption and conserving the earth's natural resource. This study realized high levels of community participation both in selection and being capacity built with regards to the technology being used in the donor funded projects.

This promotes a sense of ownership, eliminates redundancy and empowers the community to use the new technology with minimum interpretations thus ensuring sustainability of community projects. This finding agrees with that of Dercon et al., (2008) who argued that diffusion of new technologies, such as those for agricultural production and harnessing of renewable energy is necessary if sustainable development is to be achieved in a community. Unavailability of maintenance equipments and inputs locally was realized as serious impediment to the use of

appropriate technology in promoting sustainable development in Msambweni. On the contrary it was realized that the cost of maintenance materials and inputs was affordable to the communities only that they were not available.

The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between barriers to appropriate technology and utilization of available technology in donor funded projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County. This finding is similar to that of Dunmade (2002) who listed it as one of the barriers hindering the use of appropriate technology at the community level. Esposito (2009) also suggested that prior considerations need to be made, such as availability of maintenance equipments that would ensure sustainability of the donor funded community projects.

The study established that there is a relationship between gender and participation in donor funded projects in Msambweni, Constituency, Kwale County. Therefore gender has effect on community participation especially as realized from this study. This is in agreement with findings of Regmi and Fawcett (2001), Ogunleye and Hemmati (2000), Masaiganah (2010) who reveal gender differences in the participation of projects. Datta (2005) observes that this should be put into perspective when implementing projects. Seniloli, et al., (2002) suggested that gender roles need to be acknowledged and respected by development agencies involved in environmental programs as lack of knowledge or consideration for gender issues can discourage or inhibit development efforts if not handled wisely.

The communities in Msambweni area were involved in planning, design and implementation of the donor funded community projects in the area, this kind of participation is necessary for the donor funded community projects to be sustainable in Msambweni Constituency. These findings concur with those of Awortwi, (2008) Moser (1989) and Comwall, (2008) who suggested that community participation is essential in ensuring sustainability of community projects, since by taking an active role in identifying their needs, prioritizing those needs mobilizing internal and external resources and implementing activities towards achieving their objectives local and their legitimate

Organizations are able to develop the needed capacities to transform community development process beyond the short-term interventions. The role played by the community especially in project selection was realized to be related to the sustainability of community projects long after the donor pulls out. This finding shows that active participation of the community is essential if sustainability is to be achieved. Equally studies have shown that community participation in all parts of projects planning is important in yielding community responsibility for operation and maintenance of community projects (Abrams, 2000; Schouten & Moriarty, 2003; Sobsey, 2006).

#### **5.4 Conclusion**

Sustainability of donor funded community projects is related to a variety of factors as this study seems to suggest. Economic factors such as presence of income generating activities, over reliance on donor funding were realized to be having major effect of sustainability of community projects in Msambweni area. On the other hand income generating activities have no significant effect on involvement in planning of donor funded community projects. It is necessary to add that land ownership is greatly affected by lack of title deeds and this may have an effect on developmental activities in the area.

Technology has an impact in ensuring the sustainability of donor funded community projects in this area, use of extension services and unavailability of maintenance materials and inputs in the local market were major technological indicators that affected donor funded projects.

#### **5.5 Recommendations**

1. The community needs to engage in income generating activities to boost their earnings, to promote community awareness on the viable income generating projects.
2. Government should engage and provide more support to the donor funding organizations in tax reductions especially the import duty.
3. Environmental conservation efforts involving all the stakeholders should continue being instituted.
4. There is a need to ensure availability of maintenance materials (spare parts) and inputs that are necessary to operate development projects in the area.

## **5.6 Suggestions for future research**

This study is of its kind in contributing to the body of knowledge on sustainability of donor funded projects. It is evident from this study that it is necessary to conduct further studies to identify the effects of level of education on community developments. Similarly this study was more of descriptive in nature; further studies are needed to deeply evaluate the implication of unsuccessful donor funded community projects.

Equally based on the findings of this study, it may be necessary to look at the effects of rainfall failure on community development projects so as to develop suitable means of addressing this problem.

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**Appendix # 1.**

**Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal**

JuddyNkiroteMutungi

P.O. Box 88343-80100

Mombasa

November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Theí í í í í í í í í í í í í .

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Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: ACADEMIC RESEARCH**

I am a student at the University of Nairobi, currently pursuing a Master's Degree in Project Planning and Management. In line with my studies, it is a requirement to undertake a research in particular area of interest. It is for this reason that I am conducting a research on the Factors that Influence Sustainability of Donor funded projects in Kwale Constituency Kwale County, Kenya.

The research will seek to understand the situation as it is in the subject under review, through the use of questionnaires. I request for your assistance in responding honestly to the interview questions.

Looking forward to your corporation

Thank you

**JuddyNkiroteMutungi**

**Appendix 2:**  
**TEENS WATCH CENTRE-DIANI**

øFOR A DRUG FREE YOUTH IN OUR COMMUNITYö

P.O BOX 5650 DIANI UKUNDA

**Email: teenwatch2002@yahoo.com . TEL: 0722927334**

**12-7-2014**

Juddy Nkirote Mutungi  
P.O Box 2431-80100GPO  
MOMBASA.

**Dear Madam,**

**RE : JUDDY MUTUNGI'S ACADEMIC RESEARCH**

This Is to authenticate that, we are in favour of your request To carry out a research for your project on, øFactors influencing the sustainability of donor aided projects in Msambweni Constituency, Kwale County Kenya ö. We hope that our centre will be resourceful to your academic undertaking. However, while we commit to accord you the necessary support, our expectations from your end are as follows ;

- a) That, you will accord our organization all the respect it requires and confidentially where necessary.
- b) That, the information gathered will only be used for the said purpose of academic research for your project.
- c) That, a copy of the project will be submitted to our organization for purposes of record, and improving our status and sustainability.

Kindly do not hesitate to contact us directly for any further assistance.

**Program Manager,**

CosmusMaina

**Appendix # 3**  
**WORD OF LIFE, KENYA APPROVAL LETTER**

P.O BOX 60-80400  
UKUNDA  
0733777014

Dear Madam,

RE: JUDDY MUTUNGI ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Word of life is a non-profit making organization in 70 different countries around the globe. Our heartbeat is the evangelism and discipleship of youth.

Accordingly, we refer to your request made to your letter dated November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014, requesting to conduct an academic research using our firm as a case study. Your request meets favourable approval and we would like to know how we can best assist your make your academic venture a success.

Please note that the organization will require a copy of the research for our filing and evaluation. Our Human resource Manger will be your contact person for any guidance in your project.

Peter O. Wabuti

Director

cc. MagaretMuteti

HR/FA

## Appendix # 4

### RESPONDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Organization name:

í í

Staff position:

í í

Constituency: ..... Division:

í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í

Location: í Sub/ location:

í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í í

For each of the following questions, please write the answer (number) in the box given to the right hand side for all the subsequent questions.

1. PROJECT TYPE

Project type	Schools,	Health clinics/Hospitals	Youth centre	1 2 3
1.1	Which type of project (s) was implemented by donor funding in your community			[_____]

Key:

- Schools (Kindergarten, Primary, Secondary)
- Health centers (Dental, Prenatal/ Post natal, Eye clinics)
- Youth centers (Drug abuse rehabilitation centre, Counseling centers, Camp site)



## 2. DEMOGRAPHIC

2.1	Respondent's gender	1. Male 2. Female	[ ]
2.2	How old are you?	1. 25-29 2. 30-34 3. 35-39 4. 40 and above	[ ]
2.3	What is your level of education?	1. Did not attend school 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. College 5. University	[ ]
2.4	How long have you worked in your organization?	1. 1-2 years 2. 2-4 years 3. 5 years and above	[ ]

## 3. ECONOMIC FACTORS ON SUSTAINABILITY

3.1	Were you involved in planning for the project?	1. Yes 2. No	[ ]
3.2	What was the source of funding for the project(s)?	1. Community 2. Government 3. International Trust Funds	[ ]
3.3	Was the funding for the project adequate?	1. Yes 2. No	[ ]
3.4	What is the most relied on source of funding for your community projects?	1. Donations 2. Community	[ ]

		contribution	
3.5	Are you aware of any donor funded projects in your area for the last 5years?	1. Yes 2. No	[__]
3.7	In your own opinion what are the key factors influencing sustainability of you donor funded project?	(explain)	

#### 4. POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT FACTORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY

4.1	What is the nature of your community projects relationship with the local government?	1.Excellent 2.Good 3.Poor	[__]
4.2	What are your major sources of funds?	1.International 2.Regional 3. National	[__]
4.3	Do the government laws and policies affect the working of your project?	1.Yes 2. No	[__]
4.4	What are the implications of these laws and policies being passed to your project?	1.Negative 2.Positive	[__]
4.5	Are the major challenges faced in operating this project emanating from political instability?	1. Yes 2. No	[__]
4.6	Have the investors of this project (s) been affected by the political unrest?	1. Yes 2.No	[__]
4.7	How often do the project investors visit the project area?	1.Montly 2. Quarterly 3.Anually	[__]

5. ENVIROMENTAL FACTORS, AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY.

5.1	Who decided on what geographical area the project should cover?	1. Local leaders 2. Political leaders 3. Project donors 4. Community members	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2	Do you have a waste drainage system?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.3	Are you familiar with Soil erosion?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.4	Do you have a park in your area?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.5	How has the rainfall pattern been since the project inception?	1. Good 2. Fair 3. Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.6	Are Colds and Coughs common diseases in your community?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY.

6.1	Were you involved in choosing the technology used in the project(s)?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2	Was your capacity built on the technology to be utilized before project implementation?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.3	Can you locally replicate the technology used?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.4	Are the materials readily available?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.5	Is there an extension office to assist in follow up on the new technology?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.6	Did the technology used in the community project affect the environment negatively?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.7	Was your culture a hindrance to the technologies used in the Community project(s)	1. Yes 2. No	[__]
6.8	If the donors pulled out would you maintain the project?	1. Yes 2. No	[__]

#### 7. ENVIROMENTAL FACTORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY.

5.1	Who decided on what geographical area the project should cover?	5. Local leaders 6. Political leaders 7. Project donors 8. Community members	[__]
5.2	Do you have a waste drainage system?	3. Yes 4. No	[__]
5.3	Are you familiar with Soil erosion?	3. Yes 4. No	[__]
5.4	Do you have a park in your area?	3. Yes 4. No	[__]
5.5	How has the rainfall pattern been since the project inception?	4. Good 5. Fair 6. Poor	[__]
5.6	Are Colds and Coughs common diseases in your community?	3. Yes 4. No	[__]

## 8.PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

7.1	Do you think project(s) implemented by donors will bring about change?	1. Yes 2. No	[__]
7.2	Are you happy with donor funded project(s) being implemented in your community?	1. Yes 2. No	[__]
7.3	How would you rate the impact of Donor funded project(s) implemented in your area?	1. Negative 2. Positive	[__]
7.4	Who does this project belong to?	1. Government 2. Donors 3. Community	[__]
7.5	Do you think the project will continue if the Donors pull out?	1. Yes 2. No	[__]
7.6	Has there been any community capacity to take up the management should the donor pull out?	1. Yes 2. No	[__]