

**INFLUENCE OF FUNDING ON THE SUPPORT OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE
CHILDREN INSTITUTIONS IN TRANS NZOIA COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

This Research Project Report is my original work and has not been submitted to any other University for Examination.

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This Research Project Report has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

To my family, my loving Dad and Mum and friends Anne and Fiona. God bless you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCO	County Children Officer
GOK	Government of Kenya
HACI	Hope for African Children Initiative
HBC	Home Based Care
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
UNAIDS	United Nations Aids Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The Global burden of Orphans and Vulnerable Children has reached crisis proportions, with 10-13 Million People estimated to be Orphans. This has shaken the already weak Economic and Social infrastructures of many developing Nations. In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of orphaned children has risen and has weakened the capacity of many Countries to care for their Orphaned Children. Recognizing the need to support the growing Orphan Population, OVC Institutions have started in many countries. Many Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOS) and Faith-Based Agencies (FBA) have founded Orphanages to provide care for Children. This study explored the influence of funding on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children institutions in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. In terms of research minimum focus has been on the influence of funding in supporting OVC Institutions thus the need of this research. The main objectives of this study were to ascertain the influence of Donations and Grants on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County, To establish the influence of Foreign Aid on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County, To establish the influence of Local Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County and To establish the influence of Self Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County. This study adopted a Descriptive survey Research Design. Descriptive survey is a research design in which Questionnaires are administered to a Sample of respondents in order to collect data about the characteristics, actions, opinions or attitudes of a large group of People. A total of 59 OVC Institution directors and 5 children officers were used as the sample size. The raw data that was obtained from this study was cleaned, organized, categorized, evaluated and key-punched using Computer Programme Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 17.0. Then the data was qualitatively analyzed by subjecting it to Thematic analysis which yielded both Descriptive and inferential statistics. 44% of the respondents disagreed to receiving money from foundations, with 10 % strongly disagreeing. However, another 53% agreed to receiving funds from grants, with 34% strongly agreeing. 55% of the respondents agreed to receiving foreign aids from well-wishers abroad. 44% on the other hand disagreed. In general however, 87% of the respondents disagreed to the money being sufficient for their needs. From the research it was clear that most institutions largely depend on donations & grants, foreign aid. Very little is collected from local businesses and individuals. Self-financing is also overlooked by many of the institutions. The researcher also found out that the government does not offer any financial assistance to these institutions. The researcher recommends that the institution directors should source for more funds as the available funds are not enough. Self-financing is also encouraged for sustainability. The government and the locals should also step up and give financial assistance to these institutions.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

The Global burden of Orphans and Vulnerable Children has reached crisis proportions, With 10-13 Million People estimated to be Orphans In sub-Saharan Africa, approximately 58 Million Approximately fifteen Million Children younger than twelve years have lost one or both Parents to AIDS scorch with the number expected to rise to Twenty Million by the year 2020. Strategies should be cost-effective, long-term in scope, culturally appropriate and reliant on resources already available in Communities as much as possible. Recognizing the need to support the growing Orphan Population, many Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOS) and Faith-Based Agencies (FBA) have founded orphanages to provide care for children. These OVC Institutions are mainly residential children's homes Residential institutions, also referred to as orphanages that provide shelter, food, clothing and medical care for vulnerable children. Most provide school fees to enable residents to attend nearby schools, though some provide schooling to residents. Some also provide vocational training and HIV prevention activities. Street Children Shelters are also OVC institutions. These provide temporary accommodation and food for street children. Some also provide education, vocational training and HIV prevention activities

These Orphanages are well-intentioned but their establishments are based more on Western customs than on thoughtful consideration of their costs and benefits. A study in Uganda found that Community-Based Care (CBC) costs 16 times less than Orphanage

care, while other studies suggest ratios of 1: 20 to 1: 100. Also, while Community groups in many African States have demonstrated an eagerness to develop and support Orphans Care programmes, their capacity is limited by major financial constraints (Rutter, M Andersen, 1999).

Children under the age of 18 have lost one or both Parents to AIDS, Conflict or other causes. This large figure strains systems by which Families and Communities have provided care for the Orphans and Vulnerable Children. Support for some Orphans is being provided by a variety of agencies ranging from Government, Community, families and Non-Governmental (NGOs) Organizations. But this assistance reaches only a small percentage of those who need it.

Studies carried out estimate the funding required for necessary support to those most in need. It is estimated that US\$ 1-4 billion will be required annually by 2020 depending on whether support is provided to all Orphans living below poverty line or just those in need. This is at least four times current funding and should be a priority topic for donors and National Government resource allocation decision.

According to UNAIDS et al (2004), over 160 Million Children under the age of 18 years in the developing World have lost one or both Parents. In sub-Saharan Africa alone, there are 58 Million Orphans representing more than 14% of all Children. Although most Orphans are cared for by the Family members, many are institutionalized in orphanages. This has contributed to growing number of orphanage institutions both internationally and nationally. The need for public assistance varies by Country depending on the number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Socio-Economic conditions and local decisions about the type of support to provide and the best way to provide this support.

The cost of supporting Orphans and Vulnerable Children with specific services in some Countries, have been reported. Boerma & Bennet (1997), Drew et al (1998), Desmond & Grow (2000) and McGreevy et al (2004) say that costs range from US\$ 234- US\$ 702 per Child per year. These reports cover limited number of Countries and services. Over 300 Organizations provided information from 7400 sites supporting nearly 3 Million Orphans. The Organizations reported costs only for services they provided which usually did not include the complete list of all services examined in this report. The costs are financial costs estimated from their expenditure and used for budgeting. The unit cost of each Country in the survey was calculated as the median unit cost across the Organization that reported a cost for that service. Some services are free of charge. Generally, the cost of supporting Orphans and Vulnerable Children is a small portion of the total cost of supporting all Orphans.

Crowther, (2010). Whether the OVC Institutions are small or large, they need budgets to operate. The amount of budget that they need would differ from one OVC Institution to another. They range from thousands to millions of dollars. Funding such large budgets demands significant fundraising efforts on the part of most the organizations. Major sources of funding are the sale of goods and services, grants from international institutions or national governments, and private donations.

The Government of Kenya through its Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development developed a National Plan of Action (2007-2013) on OVC which helps to strengthen the capacity of families to protect and care for OVCs, provide economic, psychosocial and other forms of social support, as well as mobilize and support community based responses to increase OVCs access to essential services such as food

and nutrition, education, health care, housing, water and sanitation (UNICEF, 2009). Kenya's Cash Transfer Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) provides regular cash transfers to poor families living with OVC. This however does not cover the OVC under the institutional care.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Developing World has reached crisis proportion. In sub-Saharan Africa, Orphaned Children has risen and has weakened the capacity of many Countries to care for their Orphaned Children. Several Organizations, Religious and Non- Religious in Africa and around the world including UNICEF, USAID, Private think tanks and Non-Governmental Organizations have collaborated to establish standards of care for International Orphans and Vulnerable Children as well as strategies for meeting these standards (UNICEF,USAID, UNAIDS,2001 & UNICEF,2004).

Since early 1980s,large scale funding strategies have been launched in growing numbers in developing Nations including Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, South Africa, Uganda and Kenya. (Fiszbein & Schady, 2009)

Trans Nzoia county has a growing number of OVC Institutions and according to the children's office most of these institutions are not operating effectively and efficiently mainly because of limited funding. Basic operations of the institutions and provisions to the children have been constrained by over dependency on foreign aid that is usually inconsistent. Little has been done specifically to address influence of funding on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children institutions in Trans Nzoia County. This Research Project sets out to address this.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish the influence of funding on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children institutions in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

1.4. Objectives of the study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To establish the influence of Donations and Grants on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County.
2. To establish the influence of Foreign Aid on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County.
3. To establish the influence of Local Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County.
4. To establish the influence of Self Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County.

1.5. Research Questions

This study is guided by the following four Questions based on the Objectives:

1. How do Donations and Grants influence the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County?
2. What is the influence of Foreign Aid on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County?
3. What is the influence Local Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County?
4. What is the influence of Self Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County?

1.6. Significance of the study

The potential adverse effects of Orphanage care with the worrying rise in the number of Orphans and vulnerable Children have left Stakeholders, Families and Communities with a huge Child care predicaments. For this reason, it was of great importance to comprehend the effectiveness of the protection Programmes for the Orphans and Vulnerable Children. This would create awareness and knowledge to the stakeholders and in the long run contribute to the existing body of essential and reliable Literature.

The results of this study were of great benefit to the Government, NGOs and Communities because they had continuously supported Social Programmes in Kenya for the Orphans and Vulnerable Children. The data was useful to the County Government of Trans Nzoia especially the County Children Officer (CCO) because it enabled them to make effective strategic plans as well as advised the County Government accordingly on Child welfare and helped the Government to plan proper allocation of resources to the Orphans and Vulnerable Children.

The County Officers especially those in Administration and other representatives benefitted from the findings of this study and in turn, they were in a better position to advice the County Government, the public and private partners on the importance of strengthening social protection Programmes to help Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Trans Nzoia County. Over and above, Researchers, Scholars, Planners and Educationists interested in this area of research benefitted from the data to be collected. Since the topic of this study had not been widely researched, the findings were significant because it contributed to a new body of Literature for researchers.

1.7. Limitations of the study

The limitations included the poor road network within the county which was mainly earth roads yet the researcher had to travel across the whole county. Another limitation was that some institutions did not want to give any information as the policies did not allow. Hence they were left out of the study.

1.8. Delimitations of the Study

The study was limited to the influence of funding on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children institutions in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. The study was also limited to Trans Nzoia County despite other counties having similar problems. Also despite other institutions needing financing, the researcher chose to look at OVC institutions.

1.9. Basic Assumption of the study

The assumptions of the study were that, the respondents would cooperate and provide the required data accurately and honestly, and that the instruments chosen for the study was the most appropriate and it would give the required results.

1.10. Definition of Significant terms

Donations: A gift given by legal persons, typically for charitable purposes and or to benefit a cause.

Foreign Aid: This refers to as international financial support or assistance.

Funding: The act of providing financial resources usually in the form of money or other values such as effort or time, food, clothing and medication.

Grants: This is free money given towards a specific cause like schools, hospitals and charitable institutions.

Local financing: Funding gotten within the Institutions area of operation either from local businesses, individuals or churches.

Orphan: Child whose Mother or Father or both have died

OVC Institutions: These are institutions that care for orphans and vulnerable children.

Self financing: This is the Institutions' efforts in generating enough income to finance itself.

Support: The reliability of funding in meeting the needs of the OVC Institutions.

Vulnerable Children: Children whose safety, wellbeing and development are for various reasons threatened i.e. orphaned children, street children and children with disability.

1.11. Organization of the study

This Research Project is organized in the following manner:

Chapter one is the opening of the study. It gave a brief overview of the Project by discussing the Background of the study, the Problem that the Project was attempting to address or solve, the Objectives of the study, attempts to establish that a problem exist and there is need for a study to be carried out, states the Research questions, Significance of the study, Basic assumptions of the study, Limitations of the study, Delimitations of the study and Definition of significant terms.

Chapter two took a critical look at the existing Research Literature that is significant to the work that the Researcher was carrying out. It consisted of current Literature reviews with information from Articles, Scholarly journals, Theses and Dissertations, Government documents, papers presented at conferences, Books, Abstracts and the internet which are relevant and connected to the Research topic. It was based on the

discussion of the Objectives of the study. The Theoretical and Conceptual frameworks were used to show the interaction and relationship of the Research variables and their accompanying indicators. This Chapter concluded with summary of Literature Review and showed gaps to be filled by the study.

Chapter three of the Project dealt with the description of the methods that were applied in carrying out the Research study. The various sub-topics this chapter included Research Design, Target Population, Sample size and Sampling procedure, Data collection instruments, Pilot testing of the instruments, Validity of the instruments, Reliability of the instruments, Data collection procedures, Data analysis and Ethical considerations.

Chapter four looked at the data analysis, interpretation, presentation and discussion. Data was analyzed in frequencies and percentages and presented in tables. This helped to bring out the views of the respondents which formed the basis of conclusions and recommendations.

Chapter five was the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations. The researcher summarized the findings, conclusions and gave the recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter reviews Literature of Scholars from diverse perspectives who have contributed to the topic of the Research. The Chapter highlights current studies that address pertinent issues in the Project.

2.2 Children's vulnerability and orphan hood in the world

UNICEF/UNAIDS (2004) defines an OVC as a child under 18 years who has lost one or both parents or lives in a household with an adult death in the past 12 months or who lives outside family care. The number of orphans due to all causes is likely to reach a staggering 50 million by 2015 in Africa (USAID/HACI, 2010). HIV/ AIDS, conflict, natural disasters, endemic diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, and rising poverty has claimed the health and lives of millions of productive adults in Africa, leaving their children orphaned and vulnerable (UNAIDS, 2010).

In Kenya the Ministry of gender, children and social development (2010) defines an orphan as a child (age 0-18 years) who has lost one or both parents. It also defines a vulnerable child as one whose safety, wellbeing and development are, for various reasons, threatened. This includes children who are emotionally deprived and traumatized. The situation of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) in Kenya has continued to be of national and international concern. Although no comprehensive survey has been carried out, the Government estimates that there are a total of 2.4 million OVCs in Kenya out of which 1.15 million are as a result of HIV AIDS (UNICEF, 2009).

The number of orphans and other vulnerable children are so large already as to threaten the traditional coping mechanisms, strengthening the case for public intervention (Mishra and Bignami, 2008). In countries severely affected by HIV/AIDS, there has been a growing concern over the number of orphans and vulnerable children. (World Bank, 2000). On the other hand it has been difficult to track this trend because there are few estimates of the number of orphans and vulnerable children and because those estimates that do exist are often not comparable from one country to another (USAID, 1999). However, the needs of these children and their growing numbers necessitates governments, donors, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and others concerned with the child welfare to take this trend seriously (Foresythe and Rau, 1996).

In sub-Saharan Africa the number of orphans and vulnerable children is predicted to comprise up to 8.9% of the global orphan children under the age of 15 years (UNAIDS, 2010). It is estimated that by 2015 the number of orphans and vulnerable children will still be overwhelmingly high in Sub Saharan Africa. The size of the population at risk of the HIV/AIDS and the increasing spread of the pandemic in Africa means that the problem will continue to worsen. According to Mishra and Bignami (2008) there are 45 million orphan and vulnerable children in the world; 12 million of these are in Sub-Saharan Africa (UNAIDS, 2008).

Currently Kenya has an estimated burden of 2.4 million orphaned and vulnerable children (13% of all children under 18 years of age), Rwanda has 850,000 orphaned children (19% of all children), South Africa has 2.5 million orphaned children (14 % of all children), Sudan has 1.3 million orphaned children (8% of all children), Uganda has 2.1 million orphaned children (13% of all children), Zambia has 1.1 million orphaned

children (19% of all children) (UNAIDS, 2008). The high number of orphans and vulnerable children in Kenya is potentially a very big long-term crisis and very few studies have looked seriously into the plight of these children.

These children may lack the proper care and supervision they need at this critical period of their lives. The strain on social systems to cope with such a large number of orphans and vulnerable children will be tremendous (HACI, 2002). The burden will increase on society, both in the community and in the nation, to provide services for these children, including orphanages, food, health - care and school fees. Many children go without adequate health-care and schooling, which will increase the burden on society in future years. The number of urban street children may also increase. These children have the potential and the right not only to survive to adulthood, but also to develop their abilities and play a useful and fulfilling role in society. Instead, they face the prospect of a relentless struggle for physical survival, for basic education, for love and affection, and for protection against exploitation, abuse and discrimination. The problem of meeting the needs of these children represents a major new challenge to governments, organizations and communities (Christian and Glen 2009).

The threat to the prospects of economic growth and development in most seriously affected areas is considerable. Acquired experience with caring for orphan and vulnerable children, as a social problem is limited. Historically, caring for orphan and vulnerable children on a large scale has been a sporadic short-term problem, caused by war, famine and disease. Caring for orphans has been transformed into a long-term chronic problem by HIV/AIDS (Mishra and Bignami, 2008). The serious social and economic dislocation that will result from the large and growing proportion of children who are orphaned and

vulnerable will require comprehensive, creative and long term solutions (Ngũwesheni *et al.*, 1997). There is concern that if these orphaned and vulnerable children are not adequately cared for in the orphanages they may run into the streets where they will be exposed to conditions that may make them vulnerable to HIV infections. They may also suffer from malnutrition, which will leave them crippled, chronically vulnerable to illness and intellectually disabled (Mishra and Bignami, 2008).

In sub-Saharan Africa, approximately 58 Million Children under the age of 18 have lost one or both Parents to AIDS, Conflict or other causes. This large figure strains systems by which Families and Communities have provided care for the Orphans and Vulnerable Children. Support for some Orphans is being provided by a variety of agencies ranging from Government, Community, families and (NGOs). But this assistance reaches only a small percentage of those who need it.

Studies carried out estimates the funding required for necessary support to those most in need. It is estimated that US\$ 1-4 billion will be required annually by 2020 depending on whether support is provided to all Orphans living below poverty line or just those in need. This is at least four times current funding and should be a priority topic for donors and National Government resource allocation decision.

Care refers to the behavior and practices of caregivers (mothers, siblings, fathers and child care providers) who provide the food, health care, psychological stimulation and emotional support necessary for the health, growth and development of children (Engle, 1999). These practices and the ways in which they are performed (with affection and with responsiveness to children) are critical to survival, growth, and development of children.

However, it is impossible for caregivers to provide this care without sufficient resources, such as time, energy and money (Armstrong *et al.*, 1997).

With the ever increasing numbers of orphans and vulnerable children needing care, families and communities have responded in various ways. Assessments done on orphans and vulnerable children and support in Kenya indicate that there are various forms of care for orphans and vulnerable children, these include: Community based care and support and institutional care (GOK/UNICEF, 2001; HACI, 2002; WCRP/UNICEF, 2002). Although most Orphans are cared for by the Family members, many are institutionalized in orphanages. There are indications that the growing population of orphans and vulnerable children and the difficult economic situation in the country has stretched household resources, rendering the extended family network largely incapable of adequately meeting the needs of orphans and vulnerable children (Saoke *et al.*, 1994). This has contributed to growing number of orphanage institutions both internationally and nationally. However these institutions face severe limitation of resources and are overwhelmed by the children in need (Ennew, 2005).

Institutional care entails keeping orphans and vulnerable children in institutions such as orphanages and children's homes. The children live in the institution and are provided with their basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter, while some institutions offer education. The traditional welfare provision for orphans and vulnerable children outside families and the kinship system has been containment in institutions, largely financed through charitable donations (Ennew, 2005). The level and quality of care provided in institutions differs from one institution to another, depending on the type of internal organization (family-based or conventional dormitories), the size of the family or other

internal unit, internal equipment, the number of qualified staff, the working hours of caregivers and the type of relationship they have with the children, management style, the overall atmosphere within the institution and financial resources (Cahajic *et al.*, 2003). Although institutions are considered to be the last resort for the care of parentless children, they have a role to play in short-term, emergency placements for sibling groups (Sanou *et al.*, 2009) and for children who may be too traumatized to be able to fit easily into a substitute family (Ansell and Young, 2004).

In Kenya, a 1999 survey of 35,000 orphans and vulnerable children found that there were 64 registered and 164 unregistered institutions that cared for orphans and vulnerable children (WRCP/UNICEF, 2002). Over the years these number has increased to 830 Charitable Children's Institutions (CCIs) in Kenya (GOK/HACI, 2010). Charitable Children's Institutions regulations were gazetted in 2005 which required the institutions to register with the Children's Welfare Services Department. However, due to constrained personnel and other resources in the field officers, only 347 Charitable Children's Institutions have been registered (Government of Kenya, 2010). To regulate registration and management of such institutions, the Department of Children's Services has developed Charitable Children's Institutions Regulations which the institutions must conform to before registration (Mishra and Bignami, 2008). The Department is represented in the provinces and districts by Children's Officers at the respective provincial and district administrative headquarters. The children officers are crucial in the response to children issues in their provinces and districts. The officer's deal with all cases of children including those in need of care and protection, and those in conflict with

the law. Records show that child neglect is the most reported category of child abuse (WRCP/UNICEF, 2002).

The cost of supporting Orphans and Vulnerable Children with specific services in some Countries, have been reported. Boerma & Bennet(1997),Drew et al(1998), Desmond & Grow(2000) and McGreevy et al(2004) say that costs range from US\$ 234- US\$ 702 per Child per year. These reports cover limited number of Countries and services. Over 300 Organizations provided information from 7400 sites supporting nearly 3 Million Orphans. The Organizations reported costs only for services they provided which usually did not include the complete list of all services examined in this report. The costs are financial costs estimated from their expenditure and used for budgeting. The unit cost of each Country in the survey was calculated as the median unit cost across the Organization that reported a cost for that service. Some services are free of charge. Generally, the cost of supporting Orphans and Vulnerable Children is a small portion of the total cost of supporting all Orphans.

Crowther, (2010).Whether the OVC Institutions are small or large, they need budgets to operate. The amount of budget that they need would differ from one OVC Institution to another. They range from thousands to millions of dollars. Funding such large budgets demands significant fundraising efforts on the part of most the organizations. Major sources of funding are the sale of goods and services, grants from international institutions or national governments, and private donations.

The Government of Kenya through its Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development developed a National Plan of Action (2007-2013) on OVC which helps to strengthen the capacity of families to protect and care for OVCs, provide economic,

psychosocial and other forms of social support, as well as mobilize and support community based responses to increase OVCs access to essential services such as food and nutrition, education, health care, housing, water and sanitation (UNICEF, 2009). Kenya's Cash Transfer Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) provides regular cash transfers to poor families living with OVC. This however does not cover the OVC under the institutional care.

2.3. Donations and Grants

According to Vincent & P. Campbell, (2009); Individual donors can provide a large portion of a nonprofit's income, even though the amount earned from each individual may be pale in comparison with other sources. According to fundraiserhelp.com, individual donors must be fully sold on the effectiveness and impact of your organization, and they must be treated like valuable customers rather than simply a source of funds. Successful nonprofits seek ways to enhance their relationships with individual donors by offering service and advocacy opportunities at a grassroots level. You can turn donors into lifelong partners if you provide them with meaningful experiences and a chance to be involved in your organization's mission.

Vincent & P. Campbell, (2009). Individual private donors comprise a significant portion of NGO funding. Some of these donations come from wealthy individuals such as Ted Turner's \$1 billion donation to the United Nations, or Warren Buffett's pledge to give 10 million Berkshire-Hathaway class B shares to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

(valued at more than \$31 billion in June 2006). Many NGOs, however, rely on a large number of small donations (rather than a small number of large donations).

Project-based funding from external donors is nearly always restricted. It is useful because it provides money for an NGO to pursue its objectives. But, it also brings problems, including: It may need a big investment in writing proposals, developing relationships with donors and in writing reports, It is unpredictable, It tends to be tied to donors' priorities not your organization's priorities, It can create dependency and It often comes with specific conditions attached to how you spend it.

David Ingram (2009) Foundations are organizations created to mobilize funds for development. They are not-for-profit and have specific focus towards which funds are raised. Foundations may also and often have charitable purposes. These types of nonprofit organization may either donate funds and support to other organizations, or provide the sole source of funding for their own charitable activities. To obtain funding from foundations one must know the cause for which they were found and criteria for eligibility.

Foundations and large granting organizations, such as the Gates Foundation and United Way, can be large sources of long-term income for nonprofit organizations. Large granting organizations typically provide grants to nonprofits whose mission and impact matches their areas of specialization. Some examples of foundations include; The Ford Foundation, The Clinton Foundation, Bill Gates's Foundation, The Rockefeller

Foundation, The Mac Arthur Foundation, The Toyota Foundation, The Moi Foundation and the Kenyatta Foundation.

David Ingram (2009) Federal and state governments offer grant funds to nonprofit organizations with a wide range of missions and impact areas. Government funds can come with more strings attached than funds from other sources; fund spending may be strictly controlled, and you may be required to submit regular audits of your company's finances and operations for ongoing contributions.

The topic of performance measurement has become urgent for nonprofit organizations, especially as they begin to encounter greater competition from the growing numbers of organizations who are all competing for the same group of donors (Kaplan, 2001).

2.4. Self-financing.

NGOs may be able to generate income themselves for example by charging membership fees, selling services or renting out spare office space. (Mango 2015)

David Ingram(2009)Nonprofits around the world have felt the impact of the global recession of 2008 as donation sources have dried up and funding has become less reliable. Today's nonprofits are realizing more than ever the importance of creating earned income ventures to sustain their operations in tough times. Although earned income traditionally makes up a small percentage of nonprofit income, a profit-making component can help to ensure consistently reliable income levels. The most basic form of earned income venture is a profit-making business run by the nonprofit, which channels

its profits directly into the organization. Farming is also a lucrative way of earning the institutions additional income to enable effective and efficient operations. A good example is the kipchoge keino home in Uasin Ngishu County that relies heavily on farming.

2.5. Local financing.

NGOs may be able to raise funds from the local community and local institutions, such as businesses, banks, religious institutions or specific professions. This can also generate restricted funds or gifts-in-kind, like office furniture. (Mango 2015)

Dr. Geoff Foster (2007). Churches and other religious organizations can be a significant source of funding for nonprofits institutions like the OVC Institutions with humanitarian missions. Faith organizations are those organizations, as the name suggests, which professes a particular religious conviction. They mobilize financial resources either from their membership or from other agencies for improvement of the quality of life. There are many faith based organizations which participate in development as a fundamental contribution to humanity other than their core business of pastoral care. Many international faith based organizations dispense their aid without bias to religious conviction. However, there are some that are discriminatory on the basis of faith. A good number of churches are largely involved in the financing of OVC Institutions all over the world.

Buckner Kenya is an affiliate of Buckner International, a century old Christian Ministry that seeks justice for Orphans and at-risk Children both in the United States and Internationally. Its Programmes include International Orphanage support, Humanitarian aid, Short-term Missions, Foster care and Adoption (Buckner international, 2009).

Buckner started operations in Kenya when Kenya Baptists asked Buckner to manage their Orphanage in Nairobi, a former Southern Baptist facility that had been turned over to Kenya Baptists. Kenya staff, hired by Buckner for this work approached it with a desire to provide care in the best interest of Children by implementing Family and Community models of care rooted in African values to the greatest extent possible (Masindano, Wasila & Singletary, 2011). Programmes of Buckner Kenya in cooperates 11 strategies for supporting Orphans and Vulnerable Children. These strategies are: Buckner Kenya employs this strategy by taking all Children on board. Great care is taken in determining the neediest cases with recommendations coming from Churches, Schools, Government Officials and local Chiefs followed by multiple home visits before a decision is made. (Buckner international, 2009)

Vincent & P. Campbell, (2005). Corporate social responsibility is based on the understanding that businesses are not just economic institutions management's social responsibility goes beyond making profits to include protecting and improving society's welfare businesses have responsibility to a society that: endorses their creation through laws and regulations supports them by buying their products/services more organizations around the world have increased their social responsibility. Their responsibility to society is therefore premised on two points: That just like you and us, corporations ought to be good citizens paying appropriate taxes, obeying laws and regulations. They ought to also

identify with national aspirations of the countries in which they operate and That Corporation ought to pay back to society from which they obtain profits. Driven by these rationales, corporations increasingly do plough back to society by funding various social and developmental projects. Many corporations are today seriously taking corporate social responsibility as a strategic issue thereby allocating significant amount of money for this purpose. Companies like Safaricom, Barclays Bank of Kenya, and East African Breweries give a lot of resources on social causes. Increasingly, corporations are emerging as significant sources of local funding agents.

2.6. Foreign aid

Carol Lancaster. (2007). Foreign Aid can be defined as the international transfer of public resources from a government to another independent government, NGO or another international organization, with a goal of which is to better the human condition in the country or NGO receiving the aid.

Alesina, Alberto and David Dollar (2000). The purpose of foreign aid is to facilitate and accelerate process of development through injections and to reduce foreign exchange constraints. Foreign aid achieves this purpose through The undertaking of new projects, help finance public projects such as hospitals, schools and children institutions, Fund governmental and non-governmental interventions in all facets of development, income generating projects, poverty reduction projects, civic education, peace and justice, health related projects, shelter and capacity building, Provide technological transfers which bring with it technological know-how and new skills into a country, Support structural transformation especially where conditions include implementation of certain policy

reforms.

Hyden, Goran. (1995). If nonprofit organizations manage to self-finance 10% to 20% of its activities and a set amount of foreign aid continues to be received by the organization for a certain period of time. There is stagnation in the self-financing because the organization has no motivation to scale up their efforts so long aid is forthcoming. In this case dependency on aid continues while the organization develops no capacity for self-financing. Nobody appears to ask a question of what would happen when aid stops as it will surely do.

Hyden, Goran. (1995). When Aid stops, the NGO will have to collapse its operations to level. This will be a turbulent time for the organization. This scenario is not farfetched. Many NGOs that have otherwise performed well have collapsed in this way. Quite often organizations receive aid through the courtesy of an individual or certain network. In the event that the individual leave or something happens to the network, aid flow also ceases. It is always reasonable to have a long term vision and perceive the effect of aid funding on the organization. It is advisable to use the opportunities provided to build lasting financial sustainability such building an endowment fund.

Kunibert Raffer,(1999). Many organizations have a good start. They develop self-financing methods and at the same time have applied for aid, which has been granted and which are three times what is raised by self-financing. Quite common NGOs desire aid money even though their self-financing efforts are yielding positive results. It is also true that donors want to associate with success stories. So in this case the NGO receives aid for a period of time. As a result, it scales up its activities but slackens in its efforts of self-

financing. This situation goes for about six years. A negative evaluation thereafter leads to disagreement between the NGO and the donor agency. Aid is withdrawn. The NGO survives for a time and then fails. In this case aid had led to increased scope which while the NGO has not developed financial capacity to sustain such a scope on its own.

Vincent & P. Campbell, (2009). Despite all the efforts made, the NGOs self-financing schemes stagnate, but the project is considered very interesting by the donor agency, which increases its support. Financial dependency increases year by year corresponding to scope. After 10 years, it is five times the level of the previous self-financing. Neither the donor agency nor the NGO question what will happen in the future in the event that donor funds cease. Everyone is happy with the way things are going at present. But for how long? Ultimately the day of reckoning always come.

In each of these cases, there is no financial autonomy, but instead, stagnation or increasing dependency. No middle or long-term vision is discussed by the donors who continue to call for greater self-financing, but fail to provide the means for this to happen, whilst the beneficiary tries, unsuccessfully to become more financially autonomous. There is no future in such models, simply the acceptance of dependency as a means of survival.

Bernard Lecomte (1988). The donors to small Northern NGOs, government agencies or development banks, have different approaches and working methods to their local partners but yet must enforce their methodologies to their local partners. Some do not worry about effect and the local impact others prefer concrete programmes so that they may be photographed, filmed and sent to their donors; others chose to finance major

infrastructure or export-culture projects, or integrated programmes, the size of which tends to lead to the wastage of technologies and personnel, and to the return of aid to the countries of origin. Kunibert Raffer, (1999). Aid can kill local efforts when, instead of helping the local NGOs to obtain credit that they can manage and repay, it proposes donations for the same programmes, in the form of gifts which the local NGOs ends up accepting. Perhaps in some cases, the best financial sustainability decision is not to accept financial donations whose long term impact on the projects or organizations is not discernable in the long run.

2.7. Theoretical Framework

A Theoretical Framework refers to the collection of interrelated ideas based on Theories. It accounts for or explains a phenomenon. This study is guided by Grounded Theory by Glaser & Strauss, (1967). This Theory provides a full explanation or process associated with a phenomenon for example during the analytical process, researchers become more familiar with the data and develop hypotheses, insights and questions that are used to drive further data collection and analysis.

2.8. Conceptual Framework

A Conceptual Framework is a set of broad ideas and Principles taken from relevant fields of enquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation (Rachel & Ramey, 1987). A Conceptual framework outlines the variables of the study as discussed in the Literature Review and clearly elaborated figure form. A Conceptual framework helps the Researcher to develop awareness and understanding of the situation under scrutiny and the relationship between the Research variables. The Conceptual Framework for this study is as follows:

Independent Variables

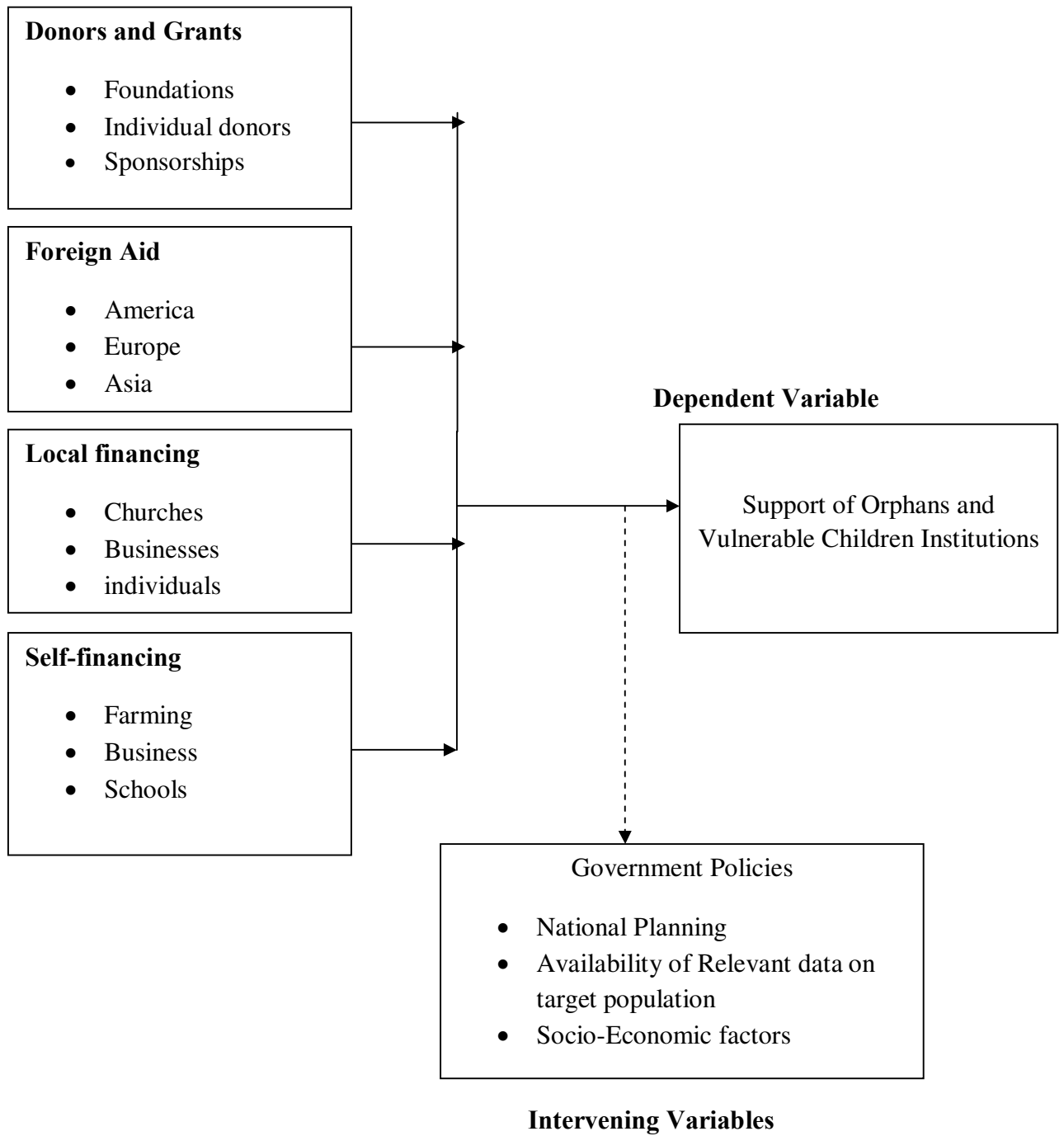


Fig.1. Conceptual Framework showing interaction of variables of the study

2.9 Knowledge Gap

Variable	Source	Finding	Gap
1. Influences of Donations and Grants on the support of OVCs Institutions	David Ingram (2009)	In his study found out that Federal and state governments offer grant funds to nonprofit organizations with a wide range of missions and impact areas.	He did not look at the influence of this financing strategy on the OVCs institutions and how it influenced the operations of the OVCs
2. Influence of Foreign Aid on the support of OVCs Institutions	Alesina, Alberto and David Dollar (2000).	They found out that the purpose of foreign aid is to facilitate and accelerate process of development through injections and to reduce foreign exchange constraints. Foreign aid achieves this purpose through The undertaking of new projects, help finance public projects such as hospitals, schools and children institutions	They did not look at whether this funds reached the OVCs and in what manner and whether it was beneficial to the OVCs. Hence the researcher wanted to look at whether these finances reached the children in the institutions.
3. Influence of Local Financing on the support of OVCs Institutions	Vincent & P. Campbell, (2005)	Found out that, Corporate social responsibility is based on the understanding that businesses are not just economic institutions management's social	The study did not look at whether the organizations contributed toward the OVC institutions. Hence the researcher needed to find out if the organizations with SCR

		responsibility goes beyond making profits to include protecting and improving society's welfare.	contributed towards the OVC institutions.
4. Influence of Self Financing on the support of OVCs Institutions	David Ingram(2009)	He found out that Nonprofits around the world have felt the impact of the global recession of 2008 as donation sources have dried up and funding has become less reliable.	They did not discuss how the OVC institutions were impacted by these findings.

Table 2.1 Knowledge gap

2.10. Summary of Literature Review

Recognizing the need to support the growing Orphan Population, many Non-Governmental Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations have founded Orphanages to provide care for Children .These Orphanages are manly residential children homes and street children shelters. Potential strategies should be cost-effective, long-term in scope, culturally appropriate and reliant on resources already available in Communities as much as possible. Institutional care, given its high reliance on external resources, significant costs, psychological and physical consequences requires scrutiny especially now when effective Orphan cares Programmes are so desperately needed.

In many African cultures, care for Orphaned Children by next of kin or other Community members is a longstanding practice. However, given the number of HIV/AIDS deaths among the young adults and the rising number of Orphans, traditional Fostering systems have been overwhelmed. Studies have shown that extended family members generally treat Foster Children in the same way as their biological Children. A lack of resources to provide for the Children`s basic needs is a major limitation. The capacity strengthening of families (to care for Children), Communities (to provide additional support) and Governments (to establish appropriate policies to protect vulnerable Children) is documented as priority in the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF, 2002).

In additional health care Professionals in resource- rich Countries, we are in a unique position to advocate Child and Family health and to assist in raising awareness and financial support, education about Child health, Orphan care and HIV/AIDS epidemiology is a first step. On-going Political and Economic changes in developing

Nation will continue to impact the needs of Children in particular Communities. We must remain cognizant of the challenges and take available opportunities to advocate for Orphaned Children at County, Regional, National and International levels (Bicago G, Rutstein S & Johnson K, 2003).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This Chapter of the Research Project dealt with the description of the methods to be applied in carrying out the Research study. It was organized under the following sections/sub-topics:

Research Design, Target Population, Sample size and Sampling Procedures, Data collection instruments, Pilot testing of instruments, Validity of the instruments, Reliability of instruments, Data collection Procedures, Data Analysis techniques and Ethical considerations.

3.2. Research Design

A Research Design refers to the `glue` that holds all the elements in a research project together (Orodho, 2003). This study adopted a descriptive survey research design. According to Orodho and Kombo (2002), Descriptive survey is a research design in which Questionnaires are administered to a Sample of respondents in order to collect data about the characteristics, actions, opinions or attitudes of a large group of People. The purpose was to answer questions concerning the current status of the subjects being studied.

Descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentages were used to summarize and describe the data. The appropriate inferential statistics were used to draw inferences from the sample population.

This Research design was suitable for this study because it produced information about aspects of Orphans and Vulnerable Children that interested researchers, scholars, policy makers, planners and educationists. The design also brought information that was difficult to measure using observational techniques.

3.3. Target Population

According to Orodho (2005), target population is a large population from which a sample population is selected. Trans Nzoia County has five sub-Counties where Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programmes were implemented. In these areas, there were 6400 Orphans and vulnerable children under the care of guardians and residential institutions. Trans Nzoia County had a total of 54 Orphan and vulnerable children institutions under the children department office and children welfare office. The subjects of the study were the 54 Orphan and vulnerable institution directors and 5 children department heads making a total of 59 respondents as shown in the table below:

Table 3.1.Target Population of the study

Respondents	Frequency(N)	Percentage
OVC institution directors	54	91.5
Children Department office heads	5	8.5
Total	59	100.00

Source: Trans Nzoia County Children Office (2014).

3.4. Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

A sample is a set of respondents selected from a larger population for the purpose of a survey. (Kothari 2004) confirms that a sample size is part of the population that took part in the study. A sampling frame has the property to identify every single element and include it in the sample. For this study, the sample frame that is used is a list of representative population.

Table 3.2 Sampling frame

Respondents/categories	Target population	Sample size
Institution directors	54	54
Children department officers	5	5
Total	59	59

3.4.1. Sampling procedure

This is the process of selecting number of individuals from the population such that the selected group contains elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire group called a sample (Kothari 2004). Consequently samples can be selected by a sampling design. This is used to indicate how cases are to be selected for the study. Since the target Population of this study was relatively small, the researcher used the population as the sample size bringing the sample size to 59. This meant that all the subjects in the population were considered for the study

3.5. Data Collection instruments

The questionnaires were used for the purpose of data collection as the data collected was quantitative and this was the most preferred instrument. A questionnaire is a document that consists of a number of questions that is written or typed in a definite order or a form or set of forms. This instrument was preferred because it up holds confidentiality, saves on time, lack interviewer bias and enables collection of data from a large sample and from various regions of the study. The instrument was divided into two parts. The first part A gave the respondents demographic data while the second Part B, C, D and E represented the research objectives respectively.

3.6. Piloting of the Instrument

A pilot study to test the research instruments was carried out in Bungoma County, neighboring county which had similar characteristics with Trans Nzoia-County. Questionnaires were distributed to two groups that included 5% of the directors and children's officers. This brought to a total of 12 respondents during pilot study.

Corrections were made on the instruments. This was done to determine the validity and reliability of the instrument.

3.7. Validity of the instruments

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) define validity as the degree to which results obtained from analysis of data actually represents the phenomenon under study. It dealt with how accurately the data obtained in the study represented the variables of the study.

There are three types of validity. Content validity is the extent to which a measuring instrument provides adequate coverage of the topic under study. The researcher ensured that the questions in the questionnaire are framed in such a way that they bring out the answers to the research questions. Criterion-related validity related to the ability to predict some outcome or estimate the existence of some current condition. The researcher made a pre-visit to the study area in order to familiarize oneself with the location. On the other hand Construct validity is the degree to which scores on a test can be accounted for by the explanatory constructs of a sound theory. For this purpose, the questionnaires of this study were issued to the directors of OVC Institution of Tongaren constituency.

3.8. Reliability of the instruments

Reliability of the instrument refers to a measure of how consistent the results from a test are. In this study, reliability is achieved by doing test re-test on the study sample in the pilot study. The following was ensured during this process. All the initial conditions were kept constant and the same test was administered to the same subjects. The respondents were then given one week before the same test was administered again to the same respondents. Correlations were done on the scores from both testing periods to determine the coefficient of reliability. If a high coefficient of 0.8 was gotten, this implied that the

instrument would yield data with high test re-test reliability. This was done on all the sub groups of the population and ensured that the results are consistent hence reliability of the instrument.

3.9. Methods of data analysis

This refers to the various methods or procedures that a researcher uses to simplify data in order to make it meaningful. The raw data that was obtained from this study was cleaned, organized, categorized, evaluated and key-punched using Computer Programme Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 17.0. Then the data was qualitatively analyzed by subjecting it to Thematic analysis which yielded both Descriptive and inferential statistics. These were presented using frequency tables and percentages. After data analysis, the researcher compiled a final report and presented the same for approval by the Faculty Board upon completing of defense.

3.10. Ethical Considerations

Consent was sought from the research respondents whose participation in the study was voluntary, after explaining the aims, methods, anticipated benefits and potential hazards if any. The data that the respondents provided was treated with utmost confidentiality. The respondents were assured that feedback session would be organized in order to disseminate the research findings to the Ministry of Labor and Human Resources Development and Social Security services where the Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programme was implemented as well as other interested stakeholders. Also, all Government authorities were informed prior to the field study to avoid suspicion and resistance from the Community members. Participants were free to withdraw from the study at any time. Any information sought would not reveal the identities of the participants.

3.11 Operational Definition of Variables

Variables	Indicators	Measurement	Scale	Data Analysis technique
Dependent variable: Support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions	Amount received from donations and grants, foreign aid, local financing and self financing	Sustainability of Orphans and Vulnerable Children institutions in Trans Nzoia County	Ordinal	Descriptive analysis; frequency percentage, cross tabulation
Independent Donations and Grants	Donations and grants received Availability of all basic needs in the institution	Amount of grants and donations received Number of donors and grantors	Nominal	Descriptive analysis; frequency percentage, cross tabulation
Independent foreign aid	foreign country Aid	Amount of foreign finances Number foreign aid financiers	Nominal	Qualitative: Thematic Analysis
Independent self financing	business investment farming schools	Availability of income generating activities for self-sustainability	Nominal	Qualitative: Thematic Analysis
Independent local financing	religious groups businesses individual well wishers	Availability of local financiers.	Nominal	Qualitative: Thematic Analysis

Table 3.3 Operational Definition of Variables

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter involves presentation, interpretation and discussion of findings. In this chapter of the research report, the researcher presented the data from the field and the data analysis procedures employed to answer the research questions that guided the study questions.

Discussions were also done to help assess the contribution of the data collected to the body of knowledge.

4.2 Response rate

59 (100%) questionnaires were given out to the respondents in the study area to fill. Of these questionnaires, 59 (100%) were returned for analysis. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) a response rate of 70% and above is sufficient and hence it allowed for data analysis.

4.3 Demographic information

Information about demographic information of respondents in Kitale town Trans - Nzoia County was presented in this section. The researcher found it necessary to analyze this data. It includes gender, age education level, positions of respondents in the organizations and, working experience. In the first instance, the study was conducted among 59 (100%) respondents from respondents within Kitale town and its environs. Of the 59 questionnaires that went out to the respondents, all of them were considered for use in the study.

4.3.1 Gender of respondents

The study found it necessary to analyze the gender of respondents as there was need to demonstrate the heterogeneity of the respondents.

Table 4.1 Gender of respondents

Description	Institutions directors	%	Officers	%
Male	09	17	02	40
Female	45	83	03	60
Total	54	100	05	100

Table 4.1 indicates that 11(17%) of the respondents were male while 48 (83%) were female. This implied that both sexes were not adequately represented in the study. The difference in sex of respondents implies that they viewed matter differently. It also implied that the study could not be generalized.

4.3.2 Age bracket of respondents

The study found it necessary to analyze the age brackets of respondents. This was necessary because different ages had different views on the family needs and hence different views on the development and support of orphans and vulnerable children institutions in Trans-Nzoia County.

Table 4.2 Age bracket of respondents

Description	Frequency	Percentage
30 years and below	10	17
30-40years	30	51
41-50 years	05	08
51-60 years	14	24
Total	59	100

Regarding the age of respondents, Table 4.2 indicates that 10 (17%) of the respondents were in the age group of below 30 years and below while 30(51%) of the respondents were 30 - 40 years of age. Another 5 (8%) of the respondents were 41-50 years of age and 51-60years were14 (24%). This implied that the employees had worked at varied times and therefore had varied experiences which were both necessary for the study.

4.3.3 Professional qualification

The researcher found it necessary to analyze the professional qualification of respondents. This was necessary as it would determine the intellectual levels of the respondents.

Table 4.3. Professional qualification

Description	Frequency	%
Diploma	20	35
Bachelors degree	30	51
Master's degree	9	15
Totals	59	100

The analysis showed that 20(35%) of the respondents had a diploma while 30(51%) had a Bachelors degree. Only 09(15%) had a master's degree. This implied that the respondents were professionals and therefore would be in a good position to answer the questions.

4.3.4 Working experience of respondents

The researcher found it necessary to analyze the working experience of respondents. This was necessary to determine if the information given was credible or it was not. Employees with a long working history are better informed about the operations of an organization.

Table 4.4 Working experience of respondents

Description	Frequency	Percentage
5 Years And Below	10	17
6-10 Years	15	25
11-15 Years	20	34
16-20 Years	9	16
20 Years And Above	5	8
Total	59	100

The analysis showed that 10(17%) had a working experience of below 5 years and below. 15(25%) had an experience of 6 to 10 years. Those with 11 to 16 years experience were only 20(34%). 09(16%) had an experience of 11-15 years at the institutions. Only 5(08%) of the respondents had worked for over 20 years. This helped to bring to the study varied experiences hence made the study more credible.

4.3.5 Respondents' Position in the organization

The researcher found it necessary to analyze the position of the respondents in the organization. This was to ensure that the target population was captured and that the informant was in a position to give the required information.

Table 4.5 Respondents' Position in the organization

Description	Frequency	%
Directors	54	92
Children officers	05	08
Total	59	100

Of the respondents, 54(92%) were directors which means they directly dealt with the management of the institutions. The children's officers were only 05(08%) with each of them representing a sub county. This implied that the respondents had all the information required for the study as was evident from the offices they held.

4.3.6 Location of institution

Location of the institution was analyzed to help determine the location that had many institutions and why the situation was so.

Table 4.6 Location of institution

Location	Frequency	Percentage
Kwanza	13	24
Cherangany	6	11
Endebess	7	13
Saboti	28	52
Total	54	100

13(24%) of institutions were from Kwanza while 6(19%) of the institutions were from Cherangany. A further 7(24%) were from Endebess while 28 (27%) of the institutions are located in Saboti. This implied that the whole county was represented in the study

4.3.7 Type of OVC institutions located in the area

This was analyzed to determine which kind of institution was more as it would help the researcher to infer why it was more than the others.

Table 4.7 Type of OVC institutions located in the area

Location	Frequency	Percentage
Residential children's home	44	81
Street children shelters	7	13
Rescue centres	3	6
Total	54	100

The analysis of data showed that 3(6%) of the institutions were Rescue centre while 44(81%) were residential children's homes. a further 7 (13%) were street children shelters. This implied that all the types of OVC institutions were captured and it provided an opportunity to determine if the different institutions were treated differently or had different challenges.

4.3.8. The type of services offered in the institutions

Most of the institutions said they offered education services and these included both formal and informal education. Others offered feeding programmes while others provided home based care for the OVCs.

4.3.9 The number of children in OVC institutions

The researcher analyzed the number of OVC institutions in each sub county to determine the sub county with the highest institutions and infer why that was the situation.

Table 4.8 number of OVCs in institutions

	Frequency	Percentage
Below 50	15	28
50-100	28	52
100 and above	11	20
Total	54	100

The institutional directors indicated that most of the institutions 39(72%) had between 50-100 OVCs and above. This shows an influx of OVCs and hence the need for funding continuously. This was helpful as it helped to determine the seriousness of the OVC children problems within the county.

4.3.10 Category of OVC institution

The researcher found it necessary to analyze the category of OVC institution to determine the different needs of the institutions. This would further help to determine their financial needs and whether the finances were sufficient.

Table 4.9 Category of OVC institution

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Total orphans	20	37
Half orphans	16	30
Street children	07	13
Handicapped children	05	09
Other	6	11
Total	54	100

20(37%) of the institutions had total orphans. 16(30%) on the other hand had half orphans meaning at least they had one living parent. 07(13%) on the other hand had street children which may be as a cause of being orphaned above. Handicapped children were also institutionalized taking 05(09%). There were also other institutions 6(11%) that were not categorized meaning they maintained all vulnerable children without categorizing them. This further helped to break down the OVCs and showed which area was the most affected. Hence, 37% of the OVCs are total orphans within Trans Nzoia County. This implied that the institutions took in all the children that were at risk and tried to take care of them. It also showed the strain in resources of the guardians, caregivers, relatives and the community at large hence the need for institutionalization.

4.4 Influences of Donations and Grants on the support of OVCs

4.4.1 Funding from donations

Table 4.10 Influence of Donations

Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Totals
We receives donations from Foundations	20	11	2	16	10	59
Frequency						
Percentage	34	19	03	27	17	100
we receive donations in the form Sponsorships	12	10	5	17	15	59
Frequency						
Percentage	20	17	08	29	29	100
We receive donations from Foreign Aids?	10	14	03	17	15	59
Frequency						
Percentage	17	24	05	29	29	100

A total of 44% of the respondents disagreed to receiving money from foundations, with 10 % strongly disagreeing. However, another 53% agreed to receiving funds from foundations, with 34% strongly agreeing. On sponsorships, 37% agreed to receiving funds for sponsorships while 58% disagreed on receiving funds for sponsorships. 34% received funds from foreign Aids while 24% disagreed on the same. This implied that not all the institutions received donations and sponsorships from well wishers. Consequently, despite the children being institutionalized, they still did not receive all the basic needs as

per the requirements. It was therefore necessary that the children's officers advised the directors of the institutions to think outside the box and come up with more sustainable solutions. According to Vincent & P. Campbell, (2009); the individual donors gave large sums of money to help the OVCs. However it must be appreciated that most of that over the years the number of OVCs has sky rocketed making it impossible to reach each and every needy child. Foundations and sponsorships on the other hand were used for causes that people were interested in. This therefore meant that unless people were interested in causes that dealt with OVCs the funds would not reach them. Hence, the disproportionate access to the funds.

4.4.2 Funding from grants

Grants are a top source of finances for many Non Governmental Organizations. This is basically free money from government, individuals or religious groups. OVC Institutions are known to receive a huge chunk of grants. The table below is an analysis of the respondents towards grants.

Table 4.11 Funding from grants

Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Total
we receives grants from The local government	05	03	01	30	20	59
Frequency	08	05	02	51	34	100
Percentage						
We receives grants from Individuals	05	03	02	27	23	59
Frequency	08	05	03	45	39	100
Percentage						
Institution receives grants from Businesses	06	07	03	20	23	59
Frequency	10	12	05	34	39	100
Percentage						
We receives grants from Religious groups	04	06	05	21	23	59
Frequency	07	10	08	36	39	100
Percentage						
The grants received are sufficient for our institution	03	02	02	31	20	59
Frequency	05	03	03	53	34	100
Percentage						

The respondents were asked whether they received money from the local Government and the analysis of data revealed that 85% of the respondents disagreed to receiving any funding from the local government. Only 13 % agreed to have received funds from the local government. When asked if they received funding from the local businesses, 73%

disagreed to have received any funding from businesses. However, 24% agreed to have received funding from businesses. 75% of the respondents also disagreed to receiving any funding from local religious groups with 07% agreeing to the same. Most of the institutions 87% disagreed that the grants received were not sufficient for their institutions. This implied that the grants are also few and that the need had also increased over the years. As David Ingram (2009) Federal and state governments offer grant funds to nonprofit organizations with a wide range of missions and impact areas. However, the wars all over the world and terminal diseases such as HIV/AIDS have left so many destitute children therefore making it hard to reach all the children. This has made it unsustainable to continue running the programmes where all the children receive care and support. Grants as a source of funding can never be sustainable in meeting all the OVC Institution's needs without other supplementary sources.

4.5 The influence of Foreign Aid on the support of OVCs

Foreign aid is financial aid from foreign countries. Foreign aid normally comes with conditions attached to them. Respondent's response on foreign aid was analyzed in the table below.

Table 4.12 Influence of Foreign Aid

	Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Totals
Our institution receives foreign aid from foreign well-wishers in Europe, America and Asia.	Frequency	11	21	01	19	07	59
	Percentage	19	36	02	32	12	100
Our institution receives foreign aid from the foreign governments in Europe, America and Asia.	Frequency	13	11	03	19	15	59
	Percentage	22	19	05	32	25	100
Our institution receives foreign aid from foreign NGOs in Europe, America and Asia.	Frequency	10	07	5	20	17	59
	Percentage	17	12	08	34	29	100
The foreign aid received from Europe, America and Asia is sufficient for our institution	Frequency	05	02	02	30	20	59
	Percentage	08	03	03	51	34	100

Only 55% of the respondents agreed to receiving foreign aids from well-wishers abroad. 44% on the other hand disagreed with the same, hence they did not receive foreign aid from abroad. 57% also agree to receiving foreign aid from foreign governments while 41% agreed to receiving foreign aid from foreign governments. A further 63% disagreed to receiving money from foreign NGOs with 29% agreeing to receiving funds from foreign NGOs. This implied that the institutions did not benefit much from foreign aid. However, according to (Alesina, Alberto and David Dollar 2000). The purpose of foreign aid is to facilitate and accelerate process of development through injections and to reduce foreign exchange constraints. Foreign aid achieves this purpose through the undertaking of new projects, Help finance public projects such as hospitals, schools and children institutions. Whereas it was evident that the formal institutions benefitted from foreign aid, it is clear that the OVC institutions did not benefit much from the same. This was an irony as the OVCs were needier than the children in formal schools who had homes and parents to take care of them, unlike the OVCs who were orphaned and in most case sick. It was also unfair to the children who were orphaned to miss out on their basic needs when those who had something were added extra monies. This explained why most OVC institutions struggled as the financing was irregular and far between.

4.6 Influence of Local Financing on the support of OVCs

Local financing from local well wishers is one literal explanation to the famous saying 'it takes a village to raise a child'. The local people should be involved in financing the OVC Institutions in their locality. Respondents' response toward local financing was analyzed below.

Table 4.13 Influence of Local Financing

		Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Totals
Our institution receives finances from local Religious groups	Frequency		10	11	02	16	20	59
	Percentage		17	19	03	27	39	100
Our institution receives finances from local Businesses	Frequency		10	14	03	17	17	59
	Percentage		17	24	05	29	29	100
Our institution receives finances from Individual	Frequency		05	01	00	10	43	59
	Percentage		08	02	00	17	73	100
The funding received are sufficient for our institution	Frequency		03	02	02	25	27	59
	Percentage		05	03	03	42	46	100

On local financing, it was clear that the institutions did not receive funding. This is as evidenced by 66% who disagreed to receiving funds from local religious groups. Only 36% agreed to receiving funds from local religious groups. It is also apparent that the local businesses did not give finances to the institutions. 58% disagreed to receiving funds from local businesses while 41% agreed to receiving funds. 73% of respondents strongly disagreed to receiving funds from individuals. A further 17% disagreed to the same effect. Only 10% agreed to receiving funds from individuals.

Almost all the respondents disagreed on the money being enough for their institutions. This implied that despite most organizations having SCR (Social Cooperate Responsibility), they also had their own causes that they cared about and if taking care of OVCs was not one of them, they did not support the OVC institutions. Others also offered support around the festive season when the campaigns to support are rampant and disappear for the rest of the year until the next festive season. Others provide restricted funds or gifts-in-kind, like office furniture as found out by (Mango 2015). Whereas all these are necessary, the institutions needed basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter more than the furniture. Dr. Geoff Foster (2007) found out that churches and other religious organizations can be a significant source of funding for nonprofits institutions like the OVC Institutions with humanitarian missions. However, most local churches still depend on donations from abroad and it was very difficult for them to support the OVCs. It was worth mentioning that others used the name of OVCs to get funding only to divert it to different uses making it difficult to achieve the intended objectives. Local governments did not also offer the required help in the institutions despite being in the locality. This showed a lack of responsibility to the local people and the society at large towards the OVCs.

4.7 The influence of self-financing on the support of OVCs

Self sustainability is the key to effective and efficient operations of the OVC Institutions. Self financing involves self generation of finances through business or farming. The researcher sought to find out whether self financing was part of the financing strategies of the OVC institutions.

Table 4.14 Influence of Self Financing

			Description	SA	A	UD	D	SA	Total
Our institution generates money from Farming activities		Frequency		20	11	02	15	11	59
		Percentage		34	19	03	25	19	100
Our institution generates money from Businesses set up by institutions		Frequency		09	15	03	16	18	59
		Percentage		15	25	05	27	31	100
Our institution generates money from School financial collections		Frequency		05	03	01	30	20	59
		Percentage		08	05	02	51	34	100
The finances received are sufficient for our institution		Frequency		03	02	02	31	20	59
		Percentage		05	03	03	53	34	100

On the issue of self-financing, the respondents disagreed on institutions receiving finances from financing activities. This accounted for 45% of the respondents. On farming, only 31 % agreed to receiving money from farming activities. This implied that they had large farms and that they had surplus on their consumption which they could sell to get an income. It was also apparent that most institutions did not have businesses as 58% of the respondents disagreed to getting money from any businesses set up by the

institutions. However, 40% of the respondents agreed to getting money from the businesses that they had set up.

Almost all the respondents disagreed on getting money from school collections this accounted for 85% of the respondents who disagreed to getting any money from school financial collections. Another 12% agreed to get money from school financial collections. In general however, 87% of the respondents disagreed to the money being sufficient for their needs. This implied that the some institutions did not engage in self financing activities. They were therefore not self reliant and relied on donation, grants, foreign aid and local financing. As put by Hyden Goran, (1995).When Aid stops, the NGO will have to collapse its operations to level. This will be a turbulent time for the organizations and it will mean that the little help that the children received will go to waste as it would not be sufficient to keep them going on their own. Most of the victims will be children who still required care for a long time to come.

4.7.1 Consistency of funding

Most of respondents disagreed the funding was annual. Only 10 institutions were funded on an annual basis. The rest said it was inconsistent and there was no monthly funding. All the funds were given when available as the donors needed to fund raise. In some cases the funds delayed in coming leading to difficulties in operations. This implied that there was need for the directors to start focusing on self financing if the OVC institutions were to continue helping the OVCs. Otherwise, it was a matter of time before the collapse of the institutions. This would see an influx in the number of street children, increase in child labour and child prostitution. Cases of child abuse would also go high as the same OVCs are mistreated by cruel relatives.

4.7.2 Assistance by children officers

The children officers offered technical services to the institutions but not funding. They ensured the children's rights are maintained by the institutions throughout their stay at the institutions. They further said the funding strategies are inadequate and the heads of institutions should think of local financing and self-financing as a lasting and sustainable solutions to their needs. On the other hand, the directors said that they never received any money from the government as it was never budgeted for. All the funds from government only went to those in formal education system hence a big disadvantage to the OVCs.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses summary, conclusion, recommendations, contribution to the body of knowledge and suggested areas for further research in the following sub themes

5.2 Summary of findings

Based on the data and other information obtained and analyzed to answer the research questions of the study, a number of research findings were presented in chapter four. The findings are summarized in this section.

On the influences of Donations and Grants on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions, 44% of the respondents disagreed to receiving money from foundations, with 10 % strongly disagreeing. However, another 53% agreed to receiving funds from grants, with 34% strongly agreeing. On sponsorships, 37% agreed to receiving funds for sponsorships while 58% disagreed on receiving funds for sponsorships. 34% received funds from foreign Aids while 24% disagreed on the same.

As pertains the influence of Foreign Aid on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County, 55% of the respondents agreed to receiving foreign aids from well-wishers abroad.44% on the other hand disagreed with the same .hence they did not receive foreign aid from abroad.57% also agree to receiving foreign aid from foreign governments while 41% agreed to receiving foreign aid from

foreign governments. A further 63% disagreed to receiving money from foreign NGOs with 29% agreeing to receiving funds from foreign NGOs.

As pertains influence of Local financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions, 66% disagreed to receiving funds from local religious groups. Only 36% agreed to receiving funds from local religious groups. It is also apparent that the local businesses did not give finances to the institutions. 58% disagreed to receiving funds from local businesses while 41% agreed to receiving funds. 73% of respondents strongly disagreed to receiving funds from individuals. A further 17% disagreed to the same effect. Only 10% agreed to receiving funds from individuals. Almost all the respondents disagreed on the money being enough for their institutions.

On the influence of self financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County, this accounted for 45% of the respondents. On farming, only 31 % agreed to receiving money from farming activities. This implied that they had large farms and that they had surplus on their consumption which they could sell to get an income. It was also apparent that most institutions did not have businesses as 58% of the respondents disagreed to getting money from any businesses set up by the institutions. However, 40% of the respondents agreed to getting money from the businesses that they had set up. Almost all the respondents disagreed on getting money from school collections. 85% of the respondents disagreed to getting any money from school financial collections. Only 12% agreed to get money from school financial collections. In general however, 87% of the respondents disagreed to the money being sufficient for their needs.

5.3 Conclusions of findings

Below are the conclusions drawn on the findings from the study by the researcher;

On the influences of Donations and Grants on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions, the researcher concluded that the little donations and grants received were not enough to sustain their operations of the institutions. The sponsorships received are also too few to ensure good operations of the institutions. The researcher also observed that the institutions over relied on the donations and the grants without realizing that the numbers of OVCs had swelled the world over and had consequently put a lot of pressure on the donors and the grantees. This had made it impossible to have consistent funding and hence the reason why their operations did not run smoothly. The researcher further concluded that the sooner they realized the impact of the global problem on their funding difficulties, the sooner they would be able to come out of the problems of funding and operations.

On the influence of Foreign Aid on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County the researcher concluded that, most institutions received small funds from foreign aid. However, most of the funds came through the national or local government arm in the support of major development goals. None of the funds was directed to the institutions but the children benefited when they enjoyed the services from the said aid. These were such as water, health and education if they attended public schools and hospitals and had access to water facilities. Most of the respondents said that the funds were not enough for their operations. However there were

those who did not receive money from foreign aid and therefore depended on other resources.

On influence of Local Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions the researcher concluded that the local community did not take an active role in the support of the OVCs. The few who tried had financial challenges and when they looked for funding, they were shunned. The church which was also supposed to help had its challenges as they also survived on donations and offerings for their operations. This reduced local financing to almost nonexistent levels in the institutions. Local businesses played little role in financing of OVCs. They mostly offered their help in kind and they were also not consistent. They only came out to be counted especially during the festive seasons and forgot about it until the next festive season. This therefore generally showed that local stakeholders played no role in ensuring that the OVC institutions are sustainable and self-sufficient and that the children got the best care possible.

As pertains influence of Self Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County the researcher concluded that Self-financing was available to a small extend. This depended on whether the institutions had land on which they carried out agricultural practices or not. It also depended on whether the socio economic status of the locals allowed them to pay funds to the institutions in the form of collections or school fees or not. In cases where all of the above were lacking then the institution depended entirely on the donation, grants and foreign aid. They rarely depended on local financing as the locals treated it as an issue of little concern to them.

However due to the pressure on the demand of foreign aid, donations and grants from abroad, the funding is almost nonexistent and where it was existent, it was insufficient.

The children officers offered technical services to the institutions but not funding. They ensured the children's rights are maintained by the institutions throughout their stay at the institutions. They further said the funding strategies are inadequate and the heads of institutions should think of local financing and self-financing as a lasting and sustainable solutions to their needs.

5.4 Recommendations

On influences of Donations and Grants on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions, the researcher recommended that the institutions sought for more donors and grantors to ensure sustainability of the institutions. However, the researcher further recommended that while at it, the institutions were to think outside the box and thought of long term solutions which were self financing strategies. This was to ensure that in the eventuality that the donations were no longer available; the children would still continue getting the basic needs as they did when the donations and grants existed of even better.

On the influence of Foreign Aid on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions, the researcher recommended that, the institutions seek more foreign aid for continued operations. He however advised the directors to work towards more local financing or to plead their case to the government to ensure that they got a share of

the foreign aid in the institutions so as to ensure that the children in the institutions got a fair chance in life.

On the influence of local financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions, the researcher recommended that the institutions should seek for local financing to up lift the conditions of the institutions further and as a way of giving back to society. The researcher also recommended that locals be educated on the importance of helping its needy children in the society through the social corporate responsibility programmes. This was to help enhance their participation in donating to institutions of their choice and by so doing take care of the children in their communities. There is need for public awareness on the existing numbers of OVCs within the county and the need for public participation in financing these OVC Institutions.

On the influence of self financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County, the researcher recommended that the institutions engage in activities that generate income and thus ensuring sustainability. The researcher recommended that the institutions ought to invest some of the monies from donations and grants in business ventures for sustainability. The researcher also recommends that the institutions should also get loans so as to start an income generating activity. Like the case of the famous Watoto children home in Uganda who stage performances locally and internationally so as to raise funds, the directors can also adopt the same strategy as a way of self sustaining.

The researcher also recommends that the Children officers should lobby on behalf of the OVC Institutions for the Government to give some financial assistance to these institutions.

5.5 Contributions to the body of knowledge

Table 5.1 Contributions to the body of knowledge

Objectives	Contributions
Influence of Donations and Grants on the support of OVCs Institutions	David Ingram (2009) in his study found out that Federal and state governments offer grant funds to nonprofit organizations with a wide range of missions and impact areas. The researcher found out that most OVCs depended on donations and grants from donors and grantors who are mainly foreigners. However, these were not enough leading to lack of sustainability.
Influence of Foreign Aid on the support of OVCs Institutions	Carol Lancaster. (2007). Foreign Aid can be defined as the international transfer of public resources from a government to another independent government, NGO or another international organization, with a goal of which is to better the human condition in the country or NGO receiving the aid.

The institutions only benefitted indirectly by accessing the services provided by the government. The government on the other hand did not set part of the financing aside for the OVCs institutions.

Influence of Local Financing on the support of OVCs Institutions

Vincent & P. Campbell, (2005) found out that, Corporate social responsibility is based on the understanding that businesses are not just economic institutions management's social responsibility goes beyond making profits to include protecting and improving society's welfare. The researcher however found out that local financing is almost nonexistent in OVCs institutions. The locals have a mindset that the foreigners are the ones to take care of the OVCs. However, due to lack of sustainability in foreign aids, local financing is an area that should be explored further.

Influence of Self Financing on the support of OVCs Institutions

David Ingram(2009) found out that Nonprofits around the world have felt the impact of the global recession of 2008 as donation sources have dried up and funding has become less reliable. However, the researcher found out that Self-financing is overlooked by institutions yet it can lead to sustainable streams of income that will eventually lead to institutional sustainability as the funds can support the daily operations. This explained why most of the respondents said the financing they received was not sufficient.

5.7 Suggested areas for further research

The researcher suggests the following two further areas of research

- 1) A similar study should be carried in different counties to see if the findings will concur.
- 2) A study should also be carried out to establish the influence of development of children in OVC Institutions in the county.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Dear Respondent,

I am a Post graduate student from the University of Nairobi, School of Continuing and Distance learning, Department of Extra-Mural studies. In order for me to fulfill the requirements of the award of my Master's degree, I aim to undertake a Research on **'Influence of funding on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions'** A Case of Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. You have been chosen to participate in this crucial exercise. All data provided will be held in strict confidence.

I will be grateful if you offer me the opportunity and the necessary support and assistance. Thank you in advance.

Yours Faithfully,

SERAH NABIFWO MAFURA

PART C: Influences of Donations and Grants on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County

Funding from donations

	Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Totals
	We receives donations from Foundations						
	we receive donations in the form Sponsorships						
	We receive donations from Foreign Aids?						

Funding from grants

	Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Total
	we receives grants from The local government						
	We receives grants from Individuals						
	Institution receives grants from Businesses						
	We receives grants from Religious groups						
	The grants received are sufficient for our institution						

PART D: To establish the influence of Foreign Aid on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County

	Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Totals
	Our institution receives foreign aid from foreign well-wishers in Europe, America and Asia.						
	Our institution receives foreign aid from the foreign governments in Europe, America and Asia.						
	Our institution receives foreign aid from foreign NGOs in Europe, America and Asia.						
	The foreign aid received from Europe, America and Asia is sufficient for our institution						

PART E: To establish the influence of Local Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County

	Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Totals
Our institution receives finances from local Religious groups							
Our institution receives finances from local Businesses							
Our institution receives finances from Individual							
The funding received are sufficient for our institution							

PART F: To establish the influence of Self Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County

	Description	SA	A	UD	D	SA	Totals
Our institution receives grants from Farming activities							
Our institution receives grants from Businesses set up by institutions							
Our institution receives grants from School financial collections							
The finances received are sufficient for our institution							

How consistent is your funding?

Annually

Monthly

Not Consistent

In your opinion are your financing strategies adequate in the development and support of your institution? YES NO

If not please explain

.....
.....

Do you receive any funding from the government? YES NO

Funding from grants

	Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Total
	we receives grants from The local government						
	We receives grants from Individuals						
	Institution receives grants from Businesses						
	We receives grants from Religious groups						
	The grants received are sufficient for our institution						

PART D: To establish the influence of Foreign Aid on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County

	Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Totals
Institutions receive foreign aid from foreign well-wishers in Europe, America and Asia.							
Institutions receive foreign aid from foreign governments in Europe, America and Asia.							
Institutions receive foreign aid from foreign NGOs in Europe, America and Asia.							
The foreign aid received is sufficient for institutions.							

PART E: To establish the influence of Local Financing on the support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Institutions in Trans Nzoia County

	Description	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Totals
Institutions receive finances from local Religious groups							
Institutions receive finances from local Businesses							
Institutions receive finances from Individual							
The funding received is sufficient for institutions							

APPENDIX IV

PERMITS


THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MS. SERAH NABIFWO MAFURA
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 1017-3200
Kitale, has been permitted to conduct
research in Transzoia County

on the topic: INFLUENCE OF FUNDING
ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT
OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE
CHILDREN INSTITUTIONS IN TRANS
NZOA COUNTY, KENYA

for the period ending:
6th November, 2015

Serah Nabifwo Mafura
Applicant's
Signature

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/15/4743/6009
Date Of Issue : 19th June, 2015
Fee Received :Ksh 1,000



Amos Mwangi
Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS
1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit
2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A - 5436

CONDITIONS: see back page



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

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NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No.

19th June, 2015

NACOSTI/P/15/4743/6009

Serah Nabifwo Mafura
University of Nairobi
P.O Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Influence of funding on the development and support of orphans and vulnerable children institutions in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya,”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Trans Nzoia County** for a period ending **6th November, 2015**.

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioners and the County Directors of Education, Trans Nzoia County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.


SAID HUSSEIN
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to

The County Commissioner
Trans Nzoia County.

The County Director of Education
Trans Nzoia County.