

The Influence of Donor Funded Projects on the Social Economic Welfare of Rural Communities: A Case of Kapap in Nyandarua County, Kenya

By

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for any award of degree in any other University.

Sign.....Date.....

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

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my parents, Mr. John Njuguna and Mrs. Susan Wanjiru. Thank you for your ceaseless and limitless encouragement and support that you have always and relentlessly given me.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	ix
ABSTRACT	xi
CHAPTER ONE:INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Purpose of the study	5
1.4 Objective of the study.....	5
1.5 Research Questions	5
1.6 Significance of the study	5
1.7 Limitations of the study.....	6
1.8 Delimitation of the study	6
1.9 Assumptions of the study	6
1.10 Definitions of significant terms	7
1.11 Organization of the study	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Historical perspectives of donor aid in rural communities.....	9
2.3 Influence of Governance on the social-economic welfare of the communities.....	13
2.4 Influence of Stakeholders on social-economic welfare of rural communities	14
2.5 Influence of capacity building on social economic welfare of rural communities ..	16
2.6 Influence of Financial resources on social-economic welfare of rural communities	17
2.7 Knowledge gap	19
2.8 Theoretical Framework	19
2.9 Conceptual framework	20

2.10 Summary of literature review	22
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	24
3.1 Introduction.....	24
3.2 Research design	24
3.3 Target population	24
3.4 Sample size	25
3.5 Data collection methods	25
3.6 Research instruments.....	25
3.7 Instrument validity	26
3.8 Instrument reliability	26
3.9 Data analysis techniques.....	26
3.10 Ethical Consideration	27
3.11 Operational definition of variables.....	28
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION	29
4.1 Introduction.....	29
4.2 Questionnaire return rate	29
4.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents.....	29
4.3.1 Gender.....	29
4.3.2 Age of the respondents.....	30
4.3.3 Marital status	30
4.3.4 Sources of income.....	31
4.3.5 Type of community projects.....	31
4.3.6 Benefits of KAPAP funded project activities.....	32
4.4 Level of funding and the social-economic welfare of the rural community	33
4.4.1 Amount of financial support.....	33
4.4.2 Timely release of funds.....	34
4.4.3 Duration of financial support	35
4.5 Management and social-economic welfare of the rural community.....	36
4.5.1 Communication	37
4.5.2 Planning.....	38
4.5.3 Organization	40
4.6 Stakeholders and social economic welfare of rural communities.....	40

4.7 Capacity building	42
4.7.1 Training of program beneficiaries	42
4.7.2 Training frequency.....	42
4.7.3 Relevance of trainings.....	43
4.7.4 Application of the training	45
4.8 Correlation analysis on donor funded projects parameters influencing rural social economic welfare	45
4.8.1 Level of funding	45
4.8.2: Management	47
4.8.3: Stakeholder involvement.....	48
4.8.3: Capacity building.....	48
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	50
5.1 Introduction.....	50
5.2 Summary of findings.....	50
5.3 Discussion.....	52
5.4 Conclusions of the study	55
5.5 Recommendations of the study	56
5.6 Suggestions for further study	57
REFERENCES.....	58
APPENDICES	63
Appendix 1: Letter of transmittal.....	63
Appendix 2: Questionnaire	64
Appendix 3: Nyandarua county map	68

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework	21
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LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Target population size	24
Table 3.2: Sample size population	25
Table 4.1: Gender of respondents.....	29
Table 4.2: Age distribution of respondents.....	30
Table 4.3: Marital status of the respondents	30
Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by education level	31
Table 4.5: Main sources of income	31
Table 4.6: Project activity involved.....	32
Table 4.7: Benefits of KAPAP funded project activities.....	32
Table 4.8: Financial support received from KAPAP.....	33
Table 4.9: Financial support and Success of projects.....	34
Table 4.10: Timeliness in releasing allocated funds/inputs	34
Table 4.11: Duration of funding support	35
Table 4.12: Influence of funding duration on community projects.....	36
Table 4.13: Communication among the project team and stakeholders	37
Table 4.14: Communication and project implementation	38
Table 4.15: Level of planning of project activities	38
Table 4.16: Influence of planning on resources	39
Table 4.17: Organization of activities	40
Table 4.19: Stakeholders' involvement	40
Table 4.20: The extent of stakeholders' involvement	41
Table 4.22: Capacity building of the respondents.....	42
Table 4.23: Number of trainings attended by respondents	43
Table 4.24: Relevance of the trainings	44
Table 4.25 Application of the training.....	45
Table 4.26: Correlations matrix on level of funding	46
Table 4.27: Correlations matrix on management	47
Table 4.28: Correlations matrix on stakeholder involvement.....	48

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CIP	Community Initiated Project
CPTD	Community Participatory Technology Development
DFID	Department for International Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
IRD	Integrated Rural Development
KAPAP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
MDGS	Millennium Development Goals

ABSTRACT

This research sought to assess the influence of donor funded projects through NGOs on the social economic welfare of the rural communities in Nyandarua County in Kenya located in the Central part of Kenya. The research was on a technical project named KAPAP, a project that was funded by World Bank and the government of Kenya under the Ministry of Agriculture. The project development objective (PDI) was to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small holder farmers in agricultural and agribusiness in the project area. KAPAP is under the framework of the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) and it was elaborated to address both national and international key objectives including the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs). The project development objective was to empower stakeholders to transform smallholder agricultural production and marketing systems for increased productivity and income in the project areas. To achieve this, the project employed two approaches namely Community Initiative project (CIP) and Community Participatory Technology Development (CPTD). Under CIP, the community groups came up with their own projects using participatory method with technical and financial assistance from KAPAP. The research was guided by the following specific objectives: To assess the influence of KAPAP level of funding on community social welfare, to examine the influence of KAPAP management on the social economic welfare of community, to examine the influence of capacity building on the social economic welfare of rural communities and to examine the influence of stakeholder involvement on social economic welfare of rural communities in Kenya. The study adopted a descriptive research design and primary data was collected by administration of questionnaires. The study had a target of 1866 respondents who were direct beneficiaries of KAPAP implemented projects. The study had a sample size of 317 respondents selected from the target population through simple random sampling. The researcher had set to ask the following questions: Do KAPAP level of funding have influence on the community social-economic welfare through CIPs and CPTDs projects? To what extent is the social-economic welfare of the community attributed to the management of KAPAP project? What relationship exists between capacity building of community groups and sustainability of KAPAP community projects? How important is stakeholder involvement in successful implementation of KAPAP project? Research findings were analyzed using SPSS v20.0 and presented using percentages, frequencies, cross tabulation and correlation. Research findings showed that level of funding, stakeholder involvement, management and capacity building had an influence on the social economic welfare of KAPAP beneficiaries. The study finally recommended that donors build on the already established rural capacity to achieve higher impact. It also recommended the importance of basic education as a pre requisite of project success.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

This chapter presents background information on subject of research and covers the following aspects, the problem of under development in Sub Saharan Africa, poverty status, donor interventions and support provided to both the state and NGOs in Africa, and finally the continuous poverty challenge especially in Sub Saharan Africa despite all the donor support. Development is a long term process of structural societal transformation. Development encompasses continuous change in a variety of aspects of human society. These dimensions are extremely diverse including economic, social, political, legal and institutional structures.

The countries of Sub-Saharan Africa have been consigned to the bottom of the globes rich list. In2008 for example, 47% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa lived on \$1.25 a day or less(United Nations, 2012). Decades of economic stagnation and declining living standards have turned Sub-Saharan Africa into the world's poorest region (Calderón&Servén, 2010).United Nations Human Development Report figures show that the per capita income ratio in Sub-Saharan Africa fell from ninth of that in OECD countries in 1960 to an eighteenth by 1998 (UNDP 2001). Even though there has been a small recovery since the end of the 1990s, and despite ever increasing amounts of aid from NGO's and from developed countries, Sub-Saharan Africa has failed to show any significant improvements in the vast amount of indicators that aim to assess levels of poverty (Clegg, 2010). Whilst there has been a decline in poverty levels in Latin America and Asia in the past forty years, Sub-Saharan Africa achieved a depressingly small improvement in this time (Economist 2009).

Africa receives a greater share, at 36%, of the total global aid than any other part of the world. Over the past four decades, aid to Africa has quadrupled from around US\$ 11 billion to US\$ 44 billion, with a net increase of almost US\$ 10 billion during the period 2005-2008.The accelerating pace of aid to Africa as measured by Conventional benchmark of Official Development Assistance is direct result of commitment made by the World's major aid donors at the G8 Gleneagles and the UN summit in 2005 to

increase aid to the continent generally and to Sub Saharan Africa in particular. But while aid to Africa has reached record levels, it has fallen well below international commitment. Current forecast suggest a US\$14 billion shortfall on the original Gleneagles estimates that aid would increase by US\$ 25 billion a year from 2004 to 2010. Much of this additional ODA was destined for Sub Saharan Africa where, despite strong increase in other inflows aid still makes an important contribution to the government revenues. (UNCTAD 2012)

Development aid flows were stable in 2014, after hitting an all-time high in 2013, but aid to the poorest countries continued to fall, according to official data collected by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) from DAC members totaled USD 135.2 billion, level with a record USD 135.1 billion in 2013, though marking a 0.5% decline in real terms. Net ODA as a share of gross national income was 0.29%, also on a par with 2013. ODA has increased by 66% in real terms since 2000, when the Millennium Development Goals were agreed. Bilateral aid to the least-developed countries fell by 16% in real terms to USD 25 billion, according to provisional data. Much of this drop is explained by exceptionally high debt relief for Myanmar in 2013, but even excluding debt relief ODA to the poorest countries fell by 8%. Bilateral aid is channeled directly by donors to partner countries and equates to roughly two-thirds of total ODA. (OECD 2015)

Africa gross domestic product (GDP) growth is expected to strengthen to 4.5% in 2015 and 5% in 2016 after subdued expansion in 2013(3.5%) and 2014(3.9%). The 2014 growth was about one percentage point lower than predicted since the global economy remained weaker and some African countries saw severe domestic problem of various nature. But the world economy is improving and if AEO 2015 predictions are right, Africa will soon be closing in on the impressive growth levels seen before the 2008/2009 global economic crisis. (UNDP 2015) According to the most recent estimates, in 2012, 12.7 percent of people in the developing world lived at or below \$1.90 a day. That's down from 37 percent in 1990 and 44 percent in 1981. This means that, in 2012, 896 million people lived on less than \$1.90 a day, compared with 1.91 billion in 1990, and 1.93 billion in 1981. Progress has been slower at higher poverty lines. In all, 2.2 billion

people lived on less than US \$2 a day in 2011, the average poverty line in developing countries and another common measurement of deep deprivation. That is only a slight decline from 2.59 billion in 1981. (World Bank Group 2015)

In 2012, Kenya received US\$404 million in international humanitarian assistance, making it the 11th largest recipient, initial estimates for 2013 total US\$429 million. Kenya has been in the top ten recipient of humanitarian assistance in three of the last 10 years. Humanitarian assistance peaked US\$ 553 million in 2011, when Kenya was the eighth largest recipient. The United State US\$160 million was the largest donor of the humanitarian assistance to Kenya in 2012. In 2013, Kenya had UN coordinated appeal of US\$ 663 million of which 56% of the requirement was met. (OECD-DAC reports 2014)

The 2006 Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey, (KIHBS) found that 46% of the total Kenyan population is absolutely poor and below the poverty line, whereas 49% of the rural population is absolutely poor (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2007). Thus, the continued poverty, growing conflicts and the states reneging on its social responsibilities, create an arena that development NGOs existence have been valuable and that Africa's decline contributes to the continued justification of their work. Official aid agencies have come to expect NGOs to act as a substitute for state welfare programs and a solution to welfare deficiencies at a time when structural adjustment was hugely increasing the extent of welfare needs. This is the context in which both western and local NGOs have explosively grown in Africa yet poverty is on the increase.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in 2014, 85% of the world poor lives in rural areas. The MPI suggest that rural share of poverty is higher than income poverty estimates of 70 to 75%. UN agencies frequently cite this as their headline figure for example the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD 2005) argues that, "three quarters of the poor live in rural areas of the developing world. Similarly, according to the World Bank's 2008 World Development Report: Agriculture for Development and the ILO report in the same year, 75% of the world poor live in rural areas. A 2013 World Bank briefing at The Economic Premise on the state of the poor also takes this as a starting point, "more than three quarters of those living in extreme poverty

are in rural areas and nearly two thirds of extremely poor earn a living from agriculture”(Olinto et al 2013). Therefore, the International Development Target of reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty will be achievable if the problem of rural poverty is confronted head on. In some countries, progress has kept pace with the UN timeline of halving poverty by 2015, but other countries are falling well behind (BANKS & UP, 2009). Rural people are not only isolated from economic opportunities, they also tend to have less access to social services such as health, sanitation and education; for example, it is estimated that around 1 billion rural households in developing countries lack access to safe water supplies (Hunter, MacDonald & Carter, 2010).

This does not mean that rural areas have been neglected. Donors, in particular, have committed a lot of money, mostly in the form of support mainly in agriculture and natural resources as a way of developing communities. Community development in itself is not a theory on how to develop rural areas but a means and outcome of making development possible at the level of a community (Jimu, 2010). NGOs have become increasingly involved in providing health care, project development and services to people as well as ensuring social welfare (GAO, 2009).

Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project (KAPAP) is a Kenya Government initiative funded by the World Bank. The Project Development Initiative (PDO) is to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers from agricultural and agribusiness activities in the project area. The project activities will contribute to these objectives by transforming and improving the performance of agricultural technology systems, empowering men and women stakeholders and promoting the development of agribusiness in the project area. This research therefore sought to establish whether there is any relationship existing between these KAPAP project through its level of funding, management plan, its involvement in capacity building and stakeholder involvement and the overall social economic wellbeing of the people living in the area of study.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of donor funded projects on the social economic welfare of the rural communities in Nyandarua County Kenya.

1.4 Objective of the study

This study aimed to achieve the following objectives;

1. To assess the influence of KAPAP level of funding on community social-economic welfare.
2. To examine the influence of KAPAP management on the social economic welfare of the community.
3. To examine the influence of KAPAP capacity building on the social-economic welfare of the rural communities in Kenya.
4. To examine the influence of stakeholder involvement in KAPAP project on social-economic welfare of the rural communities in Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was based on the following research questions:-

1. How does KAPAP level of funding influence on the community social economic welfare?
2. To what extent does the management of KAPAP project influence the social economic welfare of the community?
3. How does KAPAP capacity building influence the social economic welfare of the rural community?
4. How does the stakeholder involvement in KAPAP project influence the social economic welfare of the rural communities?

1.6 Significance of the study

The study is significant because it might shed light on the influence of donor funded projects on the social economic welfare of rural communities, in Nyandarua County. These will contribute to the efforts of various projects to improve on their implementation process so as to effectively realize their objectives. The findings may

highlight the potential role and contribution of the donor funded projects on the social economic welfare in the County. This will encourage more donors to be actively involved in the funding of these projects and also the involvement of stakeholders. The direct beneficiaries will be community members and the NGOs within the County since it will probably facilitate a new development perspective towards donor aided projects.

1.7 Limitations of the study

The research instrument may give varying data depending on the individuals used against. The shortcomings were addressed by applying both quantitative and qualitative approaches to research to validate the data collected. This was through field visits and reference from data collected by Project officers.

It was also anticipated that there would be a language barrier since some of the respondents may not know how to read or write in English language in which this research project was written. To mitigate this shortcoming the researcher employed research assistants who acted as interpreters in such circumstances.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

The study was conducted on CIPs and beneficiaries that were found only in the area of research at the time of study.

1.9 Assumptions of the study

The study assumes that the information and figures that was received from the respondents was factual and that the selected sample was a good representation of all the CIP members.

The questionnaires that were also give precise data and that the element of biasness was not set in during the data collection and analysis. The respondents, in this case beneficiary community members, GOK staff and KAPAP administrators were also expected to cooperate with the researcher in order to make the study both valid and reliable.

1.10 Definitions of significant terms

Capacity building

For this research capacity building encompasses Human Resource Development (HRD) as an essential part of development. It is based on the concept that education and training lie at the heart of development efforts and that without HRD most development intervention will be ineffective. It focus on a series of action directed at helping participants in the development process to increase their knowledge, skills and understanding and to develop the attitudes needed to bring about the desired development change. Our key indicators of this variable are the type of training, relevance and frequency of training offered by project staff.

Donor funded projects

Donor-aided projects are defined as those projects sponsored by external donations normally provided by international aid or development agencies. KAPAP is our case which is jointly funded by the World Bank and the Kenya government.

Level of funding

Funding is defined as the amount of needed to finance a particular project from its launch to its completion. Our key indicators in this research will be the timeliness of the funds, management of the finance and the duration of the funding by the donor

Management factors

A management factor is defined as the circumstances or facts that influence the organization and coordination of activities of a project throughout its implementation. Indicators of this variable will be the level of communication between the involved parties, planning and organization of the project activities and the control of the project staff.

Rural communities

Rural community refers to people living in rural as defined by national statistical office. Our target population is residents of Nyandarua County involved in this project.

Social economic welfare

Social economic welfare refers to the prosperity and the quality of the living standards in the entire society. Our key indicators will be economic status, health status, housing and educational levels of the community members involved in the project

Stakeholder involvement

Stakeholder involvement refers to the level of participations in various activities carried out through the implementation process of the projects. In this research community members, government officers and local leaders will be our indicators on how well they are involved in the project.

1.11 Organization of the study

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

Chapter two consist literature review and address itself into what has been done in relation to the topic by exploring further the research objectives and finally identifying the gap in knowledge that exists locally. It covers the following areas: historical perspective of donor aid in rural areas, the influences of governance, stakeholder involvement, level of funding management and capacity building on social economic welfare of rural communities and finally the impact of donor expenditures.

Chapter three contains the methodology which comprises: introduction, research design, target population, methods of data collection, validity and reliability, operational definition of variables, methods of data analysis and a summary.

Chapter four contains the Research Findings which comprises of introduction, general information, and benefits of KAPAP program and influences of KAPAP donor program on targeted beneficiaries.

Chapter five contains summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations which covers introduction, summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This study was about the influence of donor aided programs through NGOs in enhancing social and economic development of the rural poor. This section reviews available literature on the subject of research by focusing on the historical perspective of donor support in rural grass root communities, influencing factors of the said projects as well as point out some of the impacts realized.

2.2 Historical perspectives of donor aid in rural communities

While the idea and practice of community development existed within the colonial period, voluntary bodies did not present themselves or their work in terms of development until much later when the US Government and international agencies began to distinguish half the world as “underdeveloped” and to describe development as a universal goal.

The post-independence Africa economy did at least sustain a social infrastructure that, while not comparable to the conditions in the west nevertheless served a wide population. The impact of these interventions was reflected in the subsequent dramatic changes in average life expectancy, infant and child mortality rates, improvements in nutritional status of the young, literacy levels and educational enrolment. These achievements were observed up to the 1970s as a result of these social programmes (Manji & Carl O’Coil, 2002).

Consequently, the role of NGOs in the early post-independence period remained marginal as the state provided most of the social services. With most developing countries increasingly becoming indebted to the west, the neo-liberal policies became the political economic ideology by the west over the developing countries demanding a minimalist role of the state in delivering social services, and rather concentrate on providing the enabling environment for growth and waste time in providing social services (Firoze Manji & Carl O’Coil, *ibid*).

Though urban poverty is rising, the correlation between poverty and remoteness from urban centers is strong in most countries and it is expected to remain so until at least the second decade of the next century (Carney, 1999). Therefore, the International Development Target of reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty will be achievable if the problem of rural poverty is confronted head-on. In some countries, progress has kept pace with the UN timeline of halving poverty by 2015, but other countries are falling well behind. (BANKS & UP, 2009)

Rural people are not only isolated from economic opportunities, they also tend to have less access to social services such as health, sanitation and education; for example, it is estimated that around 1 billion rural households in developing countries lack access to safe water supplies (Hunter, MacDonald, & Carter, 2010). Moreover, knowledge of rights and information about the way governments function is notably lacking in these rural areas. This makes it hard for rural people to exert pressure for change in systems which have often actively discriminated against them both in the allocation of resources and in pricing policies for their produce.

This does not mean that rural areas have been neglected. Donors, in particular, have used a lot of money, mostly in the form of support mainly in agriculture and natural resources as a way of developing communities. Community development in itself is not a theory on how to develop rural areas but a means and outcome of making development possible at the level of a community (Jimu, 2010). In China for instance, NGOs have become increasingly involved in providing health care, education and services to people as well as ensuring social welfare. (GAO, 2009)

The tacit equation of 'rural' with 'agricultural' has been a defining feature of donor support over the past half century because it was held (and confirmed by many empirical studies) that in rural areas, the poor are small farmers and agriculture acts as the engine of growth. Sub-Saharan

Africa as a region for instance, has between 15 and 20 percent of GDP originating in agriculture (Gollin, 2009). Investing in agriculture has long been seen as a means of simultaneously addressing both growth and equity issues.

In the 1950s–60s the focus of donor attention fell on increasing the production of staple crops through investment in agricultural research and related technical services. This was the basis for the ‘Green Revolution’, which was highly successful although its benefits tended to be skewed towards richer farmers and more favorable environments. Most developing countries were struggling at the time, struggling to achieve food self-sufficiency and were emphasizing import substitution. In the agricultural sphere this translated into supply-driven policies and parastatal monopolies of both input supply and output marketing. Low farm-gate prices for food crops and overvalued exchange rates supported urban activities at the expense of agriculture.

In the 1970s when the economic conditions faced by farmers changed relatively little, donor spending patterns shifted quite considerably. This was the decade of integrated rural development (IRD), a policy response to the recognition that income generation would remain important and that increased crop yields would not alone solve rural problems. For the first time the complexity of rural life was taken into account. New donor projects encompassed social services and infrastructure in addition to agricultural production. However, the economic environment for rural people remained adverse. Producers commonly received less than half the world market value for their export crops. While they were, in theory, ‘compensated’ through subsidies on fertilizer and credit, the value of these was most often captured by the richer farmers as their poorer counterparts used few inputs and had less access to subsidized services.

The 1980s saw the beginning of efforts to reform or adjust the agriculture sector. At first this meant making state enterprises more efficient, but by the late 1980s the emphasis was on economic liberalization and privatization. The sums of money committed to this cause increased rapidly; in 1988 the World Bank alone committed over \$1bn in agricultural adjustment loans. At the project level disillusionment with the ‘top-down’ approach of IRD translated into a new focus on participation, NGO implemented projects and bottom-up development. Technological change was still considered by many to be the basis for increasing rural prosperity, but donors were now pushing farming systems approaches, aimed at providing a better understanding of core interactions at the farm

level and leading to more useful research results. Organizations like the FAO (at its 1996 Food Summit) and the International Food Policy

Research Institute (in its 2020 Vision) have stressed the need for new investment in both the technical and the policy dimensions of agriculture in order to keep up production and extend access to food to the poorest sections of the population. While this may not yet have elicited the hoped for response (support to agriculture, broadly defined, has stabilized rather than grown significantly), it has at least refocused attention on the problems of the rural poor.

Notable successes, such as the yield increases of the Green Revolution, have been offset by notable failures such as collapsed rural credit schemes and research and extension systems which remain dysfunctional despite enormous investment over the years. For example, a 1994 review of World Bank (1994) extension projects found that 90% experienced recurrent cost funding problems and 70% were probably not sustainable. Since the Bank committed over \$1.4bn in new loans to extension during the period 1987–93 the magnitude of this underperformance problem was significant.

Most worrying is the fact that many of the old problems still remain. Rural people, especially in Africa, still suffer from inadequate public services, underdeveloped markets, poor communications infrastructure and poor health and education. Civil conflict and war continue to threaten their livelihoods. And the ‘old’ problems are now compounded by declining rates of yield growth, increasing conflict over natural resources and accelerating resource degradation.

As a result, the gap between the developed and developing countries keeps growing and has dominated international relations and diplomacy for a long time. This gap has led to constant capital inflow from the developed countries to those in the Third World including Africa, with the goal of helping them overcome their problems and reduce the gap (Andrews, 2009).

2.3 Influence of Governance on the social-economic welfare of the communities

Good governance means the effective management of resources in a manner that is open, transparent, accountable, equitable and responsive to people needs (EYONG, 2009). It also means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal (UN, 2011). The issue of good governance has been key to the functioning of successful NGOs although it is essential to all organizations (for-profit, private, public, and not-for profit) where resources must be managed in a manner that is transparent, accountable, equitable and responsive to the needs of the people (Lekorwe&Mpabanga, 2007). Onyango (2009) acknowledges that organizations operate in complex and dynamic business environments and subsequently require complex, but flexible governance.

The issue of good governance today is widely regarded as one of the key ingredients for poverty alleviation and sustainable development which project managers must not lose sight. There are vital linkage between good governance and sustainable developments. Since most NGOs are aimed at becoming sustainable, then good governance becomes a vital aspect of NGOs existence. Participatory approach or management is essential to the achievement of sustainable development because it helps to ensure good accountability and effectiveness. NGOs in developing countries often lack institutional capacities and resources thus funds from donors are poorly managed. To ensure effective and proper management of resources, good governance becomes an important aspect of every project.

NGOs need to be accountable for their actions and performance. Without such accountability, NGOs face no pressure to meet reasonable standards of governance and to ensure that an acceptable standard of human, financial and material management is maintained. The achievement of accountability, participation and effective institutions is not easy; it requires a considerable range of technical expertise, skill and commitment of resources.

The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment whereas accountability is a key requirement of good governance. It is not just governmental institutions that must be

accountable to the public but also the private sector and civil society organizations. Every organization has its public (stakeholders) besides the direct beneficiaries. Who to account to varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law (UN, 2011).

Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society (UN, 2011).

It should however, be based on the distinction between organizational management, the governing body and the distribution of decision-making power between them. This arrangement helps restrain and moderate the control of any one person or group, ensure the organization's resources are well managed, and safeguard an organization's public-service orientation. The underlying assumption is that this separation makes possible the checks and balances that ensure the organization is well-run and important decisions are made with the public interest in mind (Wyatt, 2004). It also ensures that all stakeholders get fair and adequate attention to meet their justified requirements while addressing the environmental and societal requirements of the community within which an organization operates (Das, 2009).

2.4 Influence of Stakeholders on social-economic welfare of rural communities

In recent years, participation of the communities in development initiatives intended to benefit them has been acknowledged as important in achieving sustainable development. The question is: why? The assumption is that people themselves can better understand their economic and social milieu they face and probably have insights that can help shape initiatives intended to benefit them (Benjamin 2012). Ideally, a good stakeholder participation program will enable those who are interested in, or affected by a decision, have an opportunity to influence the outcome. Stakeholders play role and interact at

multiple levels—from local to global level and their role and interaction determine the effectiveness of a development intervention.

A research done in Pakistan involving eighty randomly selected projects demonstrated the importance of stakeholder involvement. The researcher sought to establish why the rate of forest depletion in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and adjacent northern areas remained one of the most threatened environmental issues despite the various forests related development projects that had been implemented. The final findings indicated that there was a low perceived interactions between the Forest Department and the project beneficiaries (local communities), local CBOs (Wattoo, Ali, Khan, & Shahbaz, 2010).

Adopting a new model of success whereby success was assessed by project managers and different project stakeholders, Cheung in his research among the public organization of Australia's defence industry, found that Project Managers appear to understand most important issues for each stakeholder group; which was rated as a very important success factor. (Cheung, Zolin, Turner, & Remington, 2010). Telephone survey was conducted in late 2009 and data analyzed using Krippendorff's Kappa alpha reliability test.

The above is in line with another research done on the stakeholder involvement in natural resource management in Northern Congo, where the researcher pointed out that if projects are to be sustainable and yield long-term benefits, communities must be more explicitly involved in design and implementation and in defining their own contribution ((Neba, 2009). Therefore, analysis and exploration of stakeholder interaction, their role in decision making process according to their relative position and power relations is obligatory for the success of any project (Wattoo et al., 2010). This also is in agreement with Kimani's detailed case study analysis on CDF projects in Embakasi where he concluded that it was only through participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, that meaningful development can be realized. He further stated that satisfying key stakeholder requirement is central to achieving a successful project outcome (Kimani, 2009).

2.5 Influence of capacity building on social economic welfare of rural communities

The achievement of M.D.G and other international and national development targets in developing countries hinges in capacities of individuals, organizations and societies to transform in order to reach their designed objectives. United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) defines capacity building as the ability to perform functions effectively, efficiently and sustainably. Capacity building is regarded as the enhancement of the competency of individuals and local communities to engage in activities in a sustainable manner for positive development, poverty reduction and also meeting the MDGs, (Hope, 2009). Capacity building involves strengthening performance capabilities by empowering those who are most marginalized by providing equal chances for community to access resources.

In the implementation of community projects, the beneficiaries need the ability to perform many functions to ensure they maximize on the outputs of the projects. A study conducted by Webbs Rogers (2003) for instance, shows that in order to produce more and more nutritious food the beneficiaries have to use agricultural knowledge and farming skills which are technical assets.

Capacity building is not only a stand-alone training interventions but rather a strategically coordinated set of activities aimed at improving the abilities of skills of individuals for a better performance. According to Kistern (1998), capacity development and skills training are determinants of successful developments. For a project to realize its objectives, the guidelines of the project cycle must be vigorously implemented. The cycle should however further incorporate participative process, social integration, capacity development and economic diversity. Kistern insists that human capacity development and skills training are important determinants of successful development.

Economic transformation therefore focuses on Human Capital Development (HCD), broadly defined as expanding choices and the ability to react to changes. Neglect to human development would often feature to failures, and various studies illustrate the value of human capacity development in enabling efficient resource use and productive farming (Mac Calla, 1999). Low production could be explained to a significant extent as resulting from low investment in human capital development. From this observation, it is

concluded that organization of project stakeholders and participants and facilitation of interaction and networking are very crucial to the successful implementation and sustainability of any development projects. During this process, skill limitations can be addressed through focused training programs which would capacitate project participants to make informed decisions.

Building functional capacities at the community level remains important in global approaches to participatory development. In Cambodia (Asia), local capacity remains particularly important.

An assessment by the World Bank (2006) shows that, in an attempt to provide sustainable flat form for Cambodia's future growth, development agencies has adopted an interlinked approach that provides a critical role for local level capacity building.

This emphasis reflects the importance of supporting community level growth, bottom-up development initiatives in a predominantly rural society that remains largely organized around the village and where rural- urban linkages remain weak. Studies on implementation of health programs by the community health workers show that in India such community health workers receive training for about three months, while in other countries such as Brazil they receive training for about six to eight months at the beginning of their career (Campos, 2004).

2.6 Influence of Financial resources on social-economic welfare of rural communities

The sources and composition of project finance is another key factor that may influence the success of project implementation. Analysis on a number of researches has shown that sources of finance have a positive influence on projects. In his study, Kasoo (2010) reiterated in his findings that besides community participation, sources and composition of project finance has a bearing on project success as well. This was confirmed by Ayodele (2011) when he reported that one major cause of abandonment of construction projects in Nigeria was due to inadequate funding/finance. His study report further emphasizes the importance of financial resources in project implementation. The study is in consonance with Yang and Jackson's affirmation on the stalled pumped-hydro energy

storage in the United States that financial uncertainties was the project's limiting factor (Yang & Jackson, 2011).

Another study purposed to establish the influence of financing on institutional capacity of Early Childhood Education (ECE) centers in Kikuyu District in Kenya using descriptive survey, identified financing as a major impediment towards the realization of the institutional capacity (Kimani 2009). Most donors now days provide reliable flow of funds while monitoring the implementation of the projects closely. Some of these donor sources attach some conditionality before committing themselves to full funding arrangements. Their reliability however, has made it possible for most donor projects to succeed. Some of the conditions have a positive influence because they require the community members to actively participate in the project hence their high chances of success.

Most donors now days provide reliable flow of funds while monitoring the implementation of the projects closely. Some of these donor sources attach some conditionality before committing themselves to full funding arrangements. Their reliability however, has made it possible for most donor projects to succeed. Some of the conditions have a positive influence because they require the community members to actively participate in the project hence their high chances of success. Globally, NGOs are estimated to receive a quarter of their finances directly from government humanitarian funds, with some individual governments giving much higher proportions. For instance, Denmark channels 36% of its humanitarian funding through NGOs, France 40% and the US upwards of 60%. In addition, UN agencies rely on NGOs as implementing partners. In 2000, 44% of UNHCR's budget was programmed through NGOs.

A research by the Kenyan NGO board in 2009 however indicates that our local NGOs receive their donations mainly from developed countries that includes Germany (58%); Kenya (in country donations) (12%); United States (9%); Netherlands (8%) and United Kingdom (7%) respectively.

2.7 Knowledge gap

Literature review shows that some of the strategies used to foster influence of NGOs is the level of funding, management factors, stake holder involvement and capacity building. Level of funding is generally in terms of timeliness of the funds being disbursed to the project beneficiaries, how the funds are managed within the project activities and the duration of the funding period. On the other hand management factors involve the level of communication in between the project staff and beneficiaries, planning and organization of the project activities. Stake holder involvement looks at the extent of involvement of community members, government agencies and local leaders. Capacity building is all about involvement of project beneficiaries in the project through relevant training. NGOs can use several strategies to promote their level of influence and impact in the activities there are involved in.

Despite clear demonstration that use of the above variables is effective, pinpointing specific reasons for effectiveness or identifying particularly effective approach remains tricky. Willingness by the rural community to learn new ideas to alleviate poverty remains more effective. The NGOs must provide the communities with alternative methods or source of incomes since agricultural activities are particularly affected by climate change and at the same time embrace new technology and to diversify in their economic activities. In addition literature review shows social economic welfare is dependent on activities of the NGOs and therefore the organization should have efficient ways of operation to ensure that it achieves its set objectives.

This study will seek to establish the influence of NGOs on the social economic welfare of communities in Nyandarua County. The study will also seek to establish strategies that will lead to poverty alleviation.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

The study will be grounded on two theories-Institutionalism by E.A. Brett (1993) and Neoliberalism by J.Sanchs (2004).The institution theory postulates that only by improving structural relationship and economic incentives will optimum conditions for development be achieved. In this theory NGOs are seen as one of the three main institutional sectors with the right rules and incentives in place, and optimum

circumstances and contexts, they have comparative advantage over other sectors in providing services.

According to Friedmann (1992) the development as empowerment approach began to emerge as part of a new formula that attempted to link theory and practice, challenge top-down development policies and engage usefully with relationship of power inequality. Drawing also on older radical tradition of community organization, self help groups and individual psychological awakening and change, the emphasis was on grass root work and collective action through which marginalized communities could take autonomous action to assert greater control over the environment in which they level.

The study will also be grounded on Neoliberalism theory by J.Sanchs(2004) according to this theory making globalization worth for the poor ,market mechanism are the key to unlocking the potential of the developing countries to develop economically.NGOs are seen as flexible agents of democratization and private cost effective service delivery.

According to Korten (1987) he argued that NGOs could contribute to empowerment within political processes which link grassroots initiatives, broader social movements and political organization so as to build what he termed as people centered development

This study will posit there is apparent connection between donor funded projects and the social economic welfare of rural communities in Nyandarua County. If an individual is well funded and educated about his/her economic activity it tends to improve his/her social economic well being and of the community as a whole.

2.9 Conceptual framework

A conceptual is defined as an element of the scientific research process in which a specific concept is defined as a measurable occurrence or in measurable terms that basically gives a clear meaning of the concept. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) conceptual framework is a diagrammatic presentation of the relationship between dependent and independent variables. In this study, the dependent variable is social economic welfare while independent variables are management, stakeholders' involvement, capacity building and financial resources.

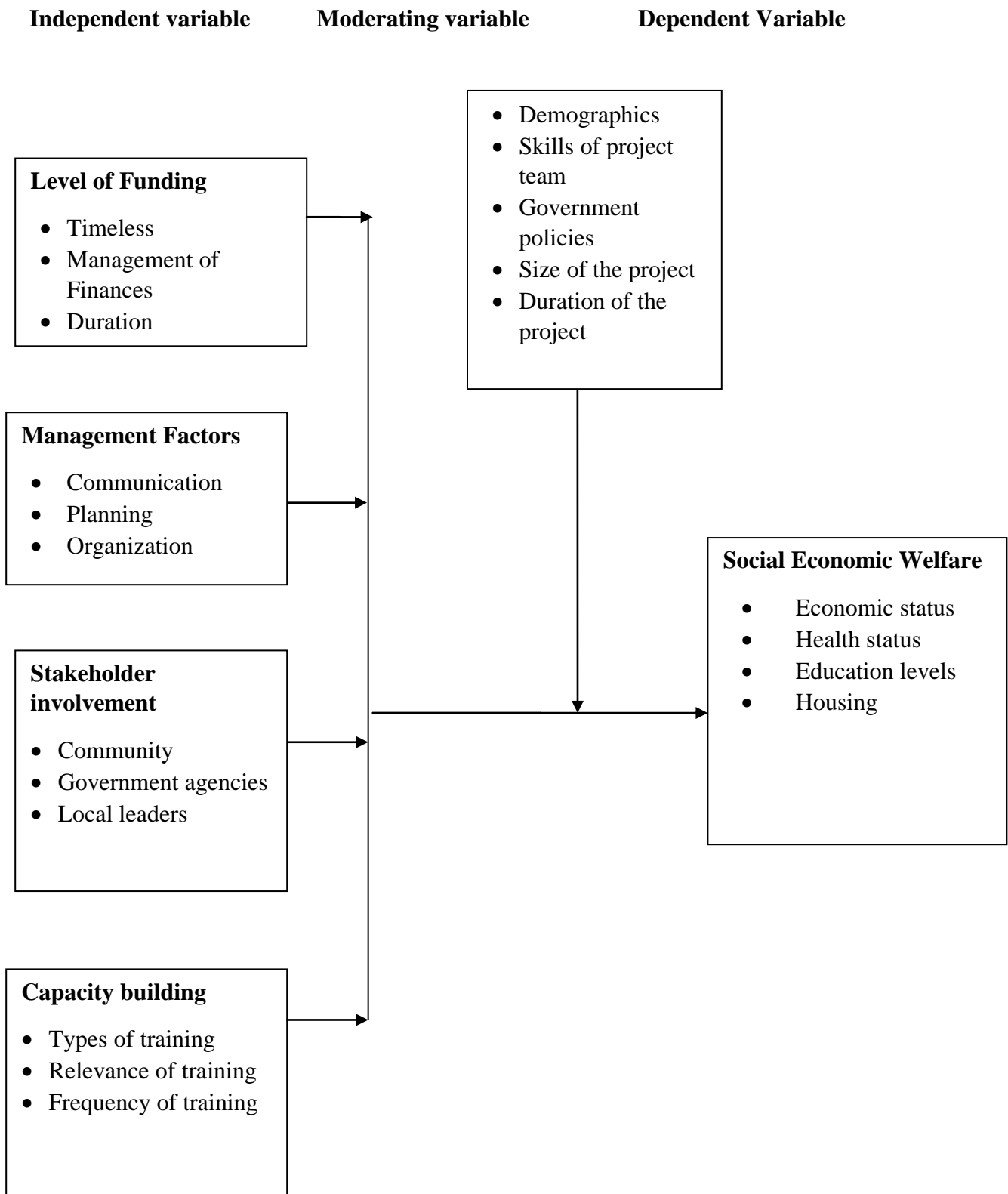


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

The overall objective of KAPAP as an NGO, just like many others in the country, was to improve the social economic welfare of the people of Nyandarua County. This being a dependent variable, was directly linked and largely influenced by a number of the above identified independent variables that included: the extent to which project beneficiaries were supported; i.e. amount of support, duration of support and how the beneficiaries themselves managed or invested the finances, Management of the entire KAPAP program during implementation, successful involvement of various stakeholders and capacity building of the program beneficiaries for sustainability purposes.

Other factors, such as the political stability in the country, general security in the region where KAPAP operated, duration and size of the program, weather conditions, use of technology and government policies, even if not included in the research study, influenced the dependent variable.

2.10 Summary of literature review

From the literature review, it's indicative that NGOs are increasingly becoming an important force, in part because of claims that they are efficient and effective, innovative, flexible, independent, and responsive to the problems of poor people at the grass-roots level. There has been a tremendous growth of such NGOs over the past two decades and has given them an increasingly important role thus forming a distinctive sector within the civil society. They have been engaged in all sectors of social life, such as relief, rehabilitation, health, education, development programs, peace, human rights, and environmental issues, using finance raised from governments, voluntary sources, private sources, and donor agencies, and managing themselves autonomously at local, national and international levels.

It is also notable that considerable number of these organizations has its operations in developing countries where absolute poverty is the order of the day. Despite the huge allocation of resources and extensive period NGOs has been in operation, development and poverty reduction in many developing countries is still high, thus raising more questions than answers on the real impacts of these NGOs on the rural communities.

It is in this context and having found no literature related to the topic of research in the selected area of study that the researcher found a gap and thereby seeks to explore the influence of such organizations on the social-economic welfare of rural communities.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section presents a key methodological issue that was followed to conduct this research. Among the areas covered include; research design, the target population, the sample size, sampling techniques and methods of data analysis to be used.

3.2 Research design

The target population for the study was spread in four zones Nyandarua (North, West, Central and South), Mirangine, Kipipiri and Kinanga. The researcher therefore adopted a descriptive design. This enabled the researcher to take in the sentiments of the large population through a sample for the purpose of data collection and analysis.

This type of research design chosen presents facts concerning the nature and status of a situation, as it exists at the time of the study as stated by Creswell (1994). It also brings out relationships and practices that exist, beliefs and processes that are ongoing, effects that are being felt or trends that are developing.

3.3 Target population

The population of the study was drawn from the following groups; seven (7) KAPAP staff, ten (10) GOK staff in the line ministries from district to location level and one thousand eight hundred and forty nine (1849) direct beneficiary groups of KAPAP implemented projects. Total targeted population is one thousand eight hundred and sixty six (1,866).

Table 3.1: Target population size

Group	Number of respondents
KAPAP Staff	7
Government officials	10
Beneficiaries of the project	1849
Total	1866

3.4 Sample size

The sample size determined was 317 respondents. This was arrived at using Krejcie and Morgan's method of determination of a sample for a given population size. The sample size also satisfies the condition of sampling which, according to Mulusa (1990), should be at least 30% of the target population in order to be representative enough to allow for generalization of characteristic under investigation. According to Central limit theorem, if the sample size is large enough ($N > 30$), the data will follow a normal distribution curve Gilbert and Churchill (2001). The researcher applied stratified sampling on the sample size to ensure all stakeholders were involved in the research.

Table 3.2: Sample size population

Group	Number of respondents
KAPAP Staff	5
Government officials	8
Beneficiaries of KAPAP project	304
Total	317

3.5 Data collection methods

Questionnaires were used to collect data. The sampled individuals were requested to respond to a questionnaire and the responses recorded for analysis. This method was chosen because it is very economical and fairly accurate.

3.6 Research instruments

This study used a closed ended questionnaire. The questionnaires had two sections designated as Section A, and B whereby Section A asked general questions which enabled the researcher to learn more about the respondents and their extent of involvement with donor projects while Section B of the questionnaire helped the researcher learn to what extent donor funded projects have influenced the social economic welfare of the respondents. Secondary data on the other hand was collected from the case organization and data included in analyzing of final results.

3.7 Instrument validity

Reliability is the consistency with which the measuring instrument performs, such that apart from delivering accurate results, the measuring instrument must deliver similar results consistently after repeated trials (Leedy, 2000). The split-half technique, according (Babbie, 2010), was used to test the reliability of the instrument. Responses were divided using odd numbers for one set and even numbers for the other set. The responses were then scored using the Pearson's moment product correlation coefficient formula:

$$\text{Reliability of the overall test} = \frac{2 * \text{reliability for } \frac{1}{2} \text{ tests}}{1 + \text{reliability for } \frac{1}{2} \text{ tests}}$$

After the test was carried out the reliability coefficient was 0.53. According to Otuwatayo, 2012 a reliability coefficient of above 0.67 is acceptable. The result helped the researcher to make necessary correction and enhance the reliability of the instrument.

3.8 Instrument reliability

Reliability is the measure of the degree to which the research instrument yields the same results of data after repeated trials Mugenda and Mugenda (2002).

To minimize errors the researcher employed half split method in order to test the reliability of this research instrument.

In order to know if the instruments were able to gather the required information, a pilot study was conducted whereby amongst the respondents to gauge if the Instrument will answer the stated research questions. Necessary corrections were done before collecting data in the field.

3.9 Data analysis techniques

After the end of the research, all the questionnaires and other tools of data collection were fed into a statistical package for Social Sciences program, where the data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. To find the correlation between donor funded projects and social economic welfare of rural communities. This gave us the variation in mean, mode

and median in percentage of the participants involved in project in terms of age, education, gender and marital status.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher exercised utmost caution while administering the data collection instruments to the respondents to ensure their rights and privacy was upheld. Prior to actual administration of the instruments, an introduction on the aim and the purpose of the study was made to the respondents in the language they best understood.

The study also sought the consent of the respondents before they were being provided with all the requirements of the study. To ensure confidentiality, giving names on the questionnaires was made optional and an assurance given to those that their names will not be mentioned in the report if they did not wish so. Furthermore, no respondent was to be coerced into the exercise at any level. The study findings were presented without any manipulation or influence by the researcher in any way.

3.11 Operational definition of variables

Objective	Variable	Indicators	Measuring levels	Tools of data collection	Tools of analysis
To assess the influence of KAPAP level of funding on the community social economic welfare	Level of funding	Timeliness of funds	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Percentage and frequencies
		Management of finances	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Percentage and frequencies
		Duration of funding	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Percentages and frequencies
To examine the influence of KAPAP management on the social economic welfare of rural community	Management	Communication	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Percentage and frequencies
		Planning	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Percentage and frequencies
		Organization	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Percentage and frequencies
		Control	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Percentage and frequencies
To examine the influence of capacity building on the social economic welfare of rural communities in Kenya	Capacity building	Community	Nominal	Questionnaire	Percentage and frequencies
		Government officers and other agencies	Nominal	Questionnaire	Percentages and frequencies
		Local leaders	Nominal	Questionnaire	Percentages and frequencies
To examine the influence of stakeholder involvement on social economic welfare of rural communities in Kenya	Stakeholder involvement	Usefulness of the training	Nominal	Questionnaire	
		Relevance of the training	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Percentages and frequencies
		Frequency of training	Nominal	Questionnaire	Percentages and frequencies

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion of data collected from respondents who were involved or benefited from the KAPAP project. Information obtained was on demographic characteristics of both the project implementers and beneficiaries, level of funding, management, stakeholder involvement and capacity building.

4.2 Questionnaire return rate

Out of the 317 questionnaires the researcher issued out, 282 were successfully filled and returned. This translated to a response rate of 88.9% which was considered adequate to represent the study. According to Mugenda (2003), a response rate above 50% can be used in establishing the research objectives and answering research questions.

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The general characteristics collected from the 282 respondents included their personal information such as age, education level, marital family status, their job positions, work experience and nature of their project activities.

4.3.1 Gender

From the findings, female respondents were the majority; 54.9% while 45.1% were male as indicated.

Table 4.1: Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	127	45.1
Female	155	54.9
Total	282	100.0

4.3.2 Age of the respondents

Results obtained indicated that majority of the respondents were between 26-30 years of age constituting 42.6%, followed closely by those within the age bracket of 31-35years representing 31.9%. Those aged between 20-25 years formed 17.7%; those aged between 36-40 years were 6% while those within 41-45 were the least forming only 1.8%. These indicated in table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Age distribution of respondents

Age bracket	Frequency	Percent (%)
20-25	50	17.7
26-30	120	42.6
31-35	90	31.9
36-40	17	6
41-45	5	1.8
Total	282	100.0

4.3.3 Marital status

Marital status is a demographic likely to have an influence on participation of community projects. It was therefore necessary for the study to investigate whether marital status had any influence in the participation of KAPAP Project. The study respondents were therefore asked to state their marital status. Findings were analyzed and presented in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percent (%)
Married	172	61
Single	100	35.5
Widowed	10	3.5
Total	282	100.0

Those married were the majority being at 61% followed by those who were single at 35.5% while the widowed were the least at 3.5%. Married families are prominent perhaps because with many members to provide for, there is need to embrace projects activities that generate income to cater for the needs of the family members.

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by education level

Academic qualification	Frequency	Percent (%)
Primary	40	14.2
Secondary	150	53.2
Certificate	40	14.2
Diploma	29	10.3
Degree and above	23	8.1
Total	282	100.1

4.3.4 Sources of income

In order to ascertain the actual influence of KAPAP project on the rural communities, the researcher sought to establish the chief economic sources of the respondents. It was found that KAPAP funded community projects was the main source of income for 59.2% of the respondents as indicated in table 4.5 below

Table 4.5: Main sources of income

Main source of income	Frequency	Percent (%)
KAPAP funded projects	181	64.2
Others	101	35.8
Total	282	100.0

4.3.5 Type of community projects

The KAPAP project having taken place in a rural set up; nearly all the community projects were agricultural in nature. Crop projects constituted the largest percentage of 40.9% and this may be due to the fact the study area is largely an agricultural zone. Livestock projects were 24.2%, Poultry projects were 21.1% and Apiculture projects

were the least representing only 13.8% as indicated in table 4.6. Thirteen respondents were the project team and their response was not required in this category

Table 4.6: Project activity involved

Project activity	frequency	Percent (%)
Livestock	65	24.2
Crops	110	40.9
Poultry	57	21.1
Apiculture	37	13.8
Total	269	100.0

4.3.6 Benefits of KAPAP funded project activities

One of the KAPAP objectives was to create self-sufficiency through livelihood projects among the targeted beneficiaries. The study therefore sought to assess any quantifiable social economic benefits obtained so far from KAPAP funded activities in order to establish if the carried out activities were of any benefit to the rural communities.

Table 4.7: Benefits of KAPAP funded project activities

Benefits	Frequency	Percent (%)
Increased income	120	42.6
Built a new house	66	23.4
Food security	96	34
Total	282	100.0

Analysis of findings above shows that, 42.6% of the respondents have increased income attributed to KAPAP funded projects, 34% have increased food production and 23.4% respondents were able to build new houses from accrued project proceeds.

4.4 Level of funding and the social-economic welfare of the rural community

Financial allocation to implementation of any project is seen as central since it will eventually determine its level of success. Level of funding therefore, was the first variable the study wished to examine in an attempt to answer the study question on its influence on the social economic welfare of the rural community. The research investigated on the amount KAPAP allocated community projects in relation to total budgets, timeliness in releasing of the allocated funds as well as duration of that financial support.

4.4.1 Amount of financial support

From the analysis below, 66.9% of the respondents received a financial support of between 61- 80% of their budget, 18.2% received 31-40% ,12.6% received 41-60% and 2.3% of the respondents got between 81-100% of their activity budget estimate.

Table 4.8: Financial support received from KAPAP

Percentage of financial support	Frequency	Percent (%)
31-40%	49	18.2
41-60%	34	12.6
61-80%	180	66.9
81-100%	6	2.3
Total	269	100.0

The study farther established the relationship between the financial support and the project success; the findings were that almost all respondents attributed the success of their projects to financial support received from KAPAP. Only a few who were partially funded to between 31-40% could not acknowledge their success to the support and they represented 3.0% of the total response.

Table 4.9: Financial support and Success of projects

		Success of the project		Total
		Yes	No	
31-40%	Count	40	9	49
	% within success of the Project	14.9%	3.3%	18.2%
41-60%	Count	34	0	34
	% within success of the Project	12.6%	.0%	12.6%
61-80%	Count	180	0	180
	% within success of the Project	66.9%	.0%	66.9%
81-100%	Count	6	0	6
	% within success of the Project	2.3%	.0%	2.3%
Total	Count	260	9	269
	%within success of the Project	96.7	3.3%	100%

4.4.2 Timely release of funds

Time is of essence as far as projects are concerned. It was therefore necessary for the study to investigate how timely availing of funds influenced project activities. The feedback from the respondents is recorded in table 4.10 where 68.4% of the respondents admitted to receive funds or inputs from KAPAP within what they perceived as good time after request. Those who received late were 26% and 5.6% very late.

Table 4.10: Timeliness in releasing allocated funds/inputs

Timeliness	Frequency	Percent (%)
On time	184	68.4
Late	70	26
Very late	15	5.6
Total	269	100

4.4.3 Duration of financial support

The respondents who received support throughout the entire five year period were only 14.9% while the majority, 42.8% were funded for three years followed closely by those funded for one year with 19.7%. Those funded for four years constituted 5.9%, 16.7% were funded within two years.

Table 4.11: Duration of funding support

Duration	Frequency	Percent (%)
1 year	53	19.7
2 year	45	16.7
3 year	115	42.8
4 year	16	5.9
5 year	40	14.9
Total	269	100

Table 4.12: Influence of funding duration on community projects

		Success and sustainability of project			Total
		Very high	High	Moderately	
1 year	Count	0	0	53	53
	% within				
	Success and sustainability				
	Of the project	.0%	.0%	19.7%	19.7%
2 year	Count	0	40	5	45
	% within				
	Success and sustainability				
	Of the project	.0%	14.9%	1.9%	16.8%
3 year	Count	0	115	0	115
	% within				
	Success and sustainability				
	Of the project	.0%	42.8%	.0%	42.8%
4 year	Count	16	0	0	16
	% within				
	Success and sustainability				
	Of the project	5.9%	.0%	.0%	5.9%
5 year	Count	40	0	0	40
	% within				
	Success and sustainability				
	Of the project	14.9%	0	0	14.9%
Total	Count	56	155	58	269
	%within				
	Success and sustainability				
	Of the project	20.8%	57.7%	21.5%	100%

4.5 Management and social-economic welfare of the rural community

Management was the second variable the researcher identified as a factor that is likely to influence successful implementation of projects. The study therefore, sought to investigate management factors that included communication, planning and organization in an attempt to answer the question of its influence on the social economic welfare of the targeted rural beneficiaries.

4.5.1 Communication

Both vertical and horizontal communication among project team and the stakeholders is an important management characteristic that is bound to determine the ultimate success of projects of any nature. It was therefore necessary for the study to investigate whether communication had an influence on the social economic welfare of the rural communities. In order to establish the influence, the respondents were asked to rate the extent of communication among the project team and stakeholders during the program period. Results were analyzed and presented in the table 4.13 below.

Table 4.13: Communication among the project team and stakeholders

Communication	Frequency	Percent (%)
Poor	6	2.2
Fair	15	5.3
Good	90	31.9
Very good	171	60.6
Total	282	100

The results above indicate that all the respondents were engaged in communication at some point during implementation of the projects. The frequency of communication however varied with 60.6% reporting that the communication was very good, 31.9% rated as good, 5.3% reported as fair while 2.2 % stated that the extent of communication was poor.

The researcher noted that the majority of the respondents recognized the importance of communication in project implementation with an overall of 53.2% and 28.4% of the respondents recording that the influence of communication was high and very high respectively; only 18.3% said the influence was moderate. Detailed analysis is indicated in table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Communication and project implementation

		Communication					
		Poor	fair	good	very good	Total	
Extent of Communication							
Influence on Project Implementation	very highly	Count	0	0	0	80	80
		% within Communication	.0%	.0%	.0%	28.4%	28.4%
Highly		Count	0	0	150	0	150
		% within Communication	0	0	53.2%	0	53.2%
Moderately		Count	20	32	0	0	52
		% within Communication	7%	11.3%		0	18.3%
Total		count	20	32	150	80	282
		%within Communication	7%	11.3%	53.2%	28.4%	100%

4.5.2 Planning

Planning was also another management indicator the researcher considered for study as having an influence on the social economic welfare of the rural communities. The respondents were asked whether they planned their activities or not. Those who planned were further asked to indicate their extent of their planning. Results were analyzed and recorded in table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Level of planning of project activities

Planning	Frequency	Percent (%)
No planning	30	10.6
Shallow planning	95	33.7
Moderate planning	140	49.6
Detailed planning	17	6
Total	282	100

From the analysis, it is noted that 10.6% of the respondents never planned their activities.

According to information gathered, this faction implemented whatever the officials deemed right for the group without due consensus from all group members. Other results however, shows that 49.6% did moderate planning of their activities while 33.7% did shallow planning. The researcher noted from data collected that the 6% who did detail planning were mainly the KAPAP project team.

Table 4.16: Influence of planning on resources

		Did planning save you resources?		Total
		Yes	No	
Shallow planning	Count	95	0	95
	% within Did Planning save You resources	33.7	.0%	33.7
Moderate planning	Count	140	0	140
	% within Did Planning save You resources	49.6	0	49.6
Detailed planning	Count	17	0	17
	% within Did Planning save You resources	6	0	6
No planning	Count	0	30	30
	% within Did Planning save You resources	0	10.6	10.6
Total	Count	252	0	252
	% within Did Planning save You resources	89.4	10.6	100

From table 4.16 above, all those who did detailed planning, moderate planning and shallow planning reported that the exercise saved them some resources representing 6%, 49.6% and 33.7% respectively.

4.5.3 Organization

The researcher also sought to determine the level of organization among the respondents in their project activities. The highest percentage of 64.5% indicated that they were fairly organized in their activities. Those highly organized were 7.1%, a response that largely constituted the KAPAP project team and a few community beneficiaries.

Table 4.17: Organization of activities

Organization of activities	Frequency	Percent (%)
Not organized	30	10.6
Least organized	50	17.7
Fairly organized	182	64.5
Highly organized	20	7.1
Total	282	100

4.6 Stakeholders and social economic welfare of rural communities.

Another objective in this study was to investigate how involvement of stakeholders influenced the social economic welfare of the KAPAP project beneficiaries. Categories identified for study were the community members, government officials & agencies and the local leaders. The analyzed findings in table 4.19 shows that 94.5% of the respondents admitted that community members were involved in the implementation of KAPAP program while another 97.8% acknowledged that the government officials and agencies had knowledge of the program activities. 89.7% of the local leadership in the project areas were made aware of project intentions and got involved in implementation processes.

Table 4.19: Stakeholders' involvement

Stakeholders	Yes Percent (%)	No Percent (%)
Community members	94.5	5.5
Government officials & Agencies	97.8	2.2
Local leadership	89.7	10.3

The study further investigated the extent to which the above stakeholders were involved in the KAPAP program processes. The response was that 42.3% were largely involved, 48.5% were moderately involved and 9.5% were least involved as shown in table 4.20.

Table 4.20: The extent of stakeholders' involvement

Stakeholder	Frequency	Percent (%)
Largely involved	115	42.3
Moderately involved	132	48.5
Least involved	25	9.2
Total	272	100

According to results in table 4.21, where stakeholders were largely and moderately involved, the impact on project outcomes was 100% very high and 55.7% high. This contrasted with where the stakeholders were least involved, the impact was rated 7.2% high.

Table 4.21: Stakeholder involvement and its impact on project outcomes

		Level of influence on project outcomes			Total	
		Very high	high	moderate		
		Count	27	88	0	115
Largely involved		% within level of influence on project outcomes	100.0%	37.1%	.0%	42.3
The extent of Stakeholder involvement	Moderately involved	Count	0	132	0	132
		% within level of influence on Project outcomes	.0%	55.7%	.0%	48.5%
Least involved		Count	0	17	8	25
		% within level of influence on Project outcomes	0	7.2%	100.0%	9.2%
Total		Count	27	237	18	282
% within level of influence on Project outcomes		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

4.7 Capacity building

Among the variables investigated in this study is the capacity building of the project beneficiaries. This is because achievement of programmes benefits and sustainability is tied on the capacity of the direct beneficiaries. In order to answer the study question on influence of capacity building on social economic welfare of rural communities, the researcher sought for information on the training offered to the respondents, frequency of training, relevance and usefulness of training to the project beneficiaries.

4.7.1 Training of program beneficiaries

Capacity building involves training for technical skills for practical application. Implementation of the KAPAP project involved execution of community project activities and therefore the study sought to establish influence of training on the social economic welfare of the community. The respondents were asked to indicate whether they were trained or not at any point of program implementation process. The findings were analyzed and presented in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Capacity building of the respondents

Capacity building	frequency	percent (%)
Yes	275	97.5
No	7	2.5
Total	282	100

The study undertaken showed that 97.5% of the respondents had their capacities developed at any given time during implementation of the KAPAP project. 2.5% of the respondents had not been trained due to absenteeism during training sessions as established during the study. The study findings indicated that a larger number of respondents underwent through training for skills to be applied in conducting the program activities.

4.7.2 Training frequency

The number of training sessions that the program beneficiaries are exposed to determines the magnitude of skills and knowledge imparted which in turn would

influence project impact and sustainability. In attempt to answer the study question, the study respondents were asked to state the number of times they had been trained and the results obtained were as in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23: Number of trainings attended by respondents

	Frequency	Percent (%)
None	4	1.4
1-5 trainings	102	36.2
6-10 trainings	167	59.2
More than 10	9	3.2
Total	282	100

Table 4.23 above shows that 36.5% of the respondents had been trained for at least 5 times, while 59.2% had been trained for at most 10 times. The study findings therefore indicate that a large number of the respondents had attended training for at least 6 to 10 times. 3.2% of the respondents had been trained for more than 10 times and only 1.4% had not been trained at all.

From the results, it can be interpreted that training for skills is vital for project implementation and therefore it should be frequent and ongoing for upgrading implementers' and beneficiaries' skills to handle new challenges as they emerge during the implementation period of the program.

4.7.3 Relevance of trainings

The respondents were farther asked to indicate whether training offered to them was of any relevance to them in relation to the project activities. The responses were analyzed and presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24: Relevance of the trainings

Relevance of the training	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	271	96.0
No	11	3.9
Total	282	100.0

The results indicate that 96% of the respondents confirmed relevance of capacity building offered to them during KAPAP project implementation. A small number represented by 3.9% of the respondents, among them those who never underwent any capacity building indicated that training offered were not relevant to the activities they were undertaking.

Skills and technology attained through training will have relevance if directly applied in the actual implementation of activities or help resolve a problem related to the project. Therefore, untrained respondents may not realize its relevance until they are trained and apply the same in their project activities.

Capacity building of especially community members has been established to have profound benefits in conducting project activities. The study respondents confirmed that the type of technical skills, knowledge and technology offered to them through training contributed to a great extent towards the management and resolving encountered project challenges.

The study findings ascertain the findings of a study conducted by Njuguna (2011) on implementation of fish projects in Embakasi constituency. The study had established that regardless of low education qualification of the program implementers, the skills and knowledge gained during technical training enabled implementers to have more exposure and thus get actively involved in implementation of community projects. Majority of project beneficiaries were of basic primary education level which to some extent contribute to the uptake skills and knowhow from the training offered.

4.7.4 Application of the training

Table 4.25 Application of the training

Application of training	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	271	96.0
No	11	3.9
Total	282	100

In an attempt to justify the relevance of the training, the respondents were asked whether they ever used the skills or knowledge passed to them during training. Feedback from a total of 271 respondents representing 96% indicated that they have once or more than once used training skills or knowledge to solve a problem. Only 3.9% did not apply because from study, they either did not attend any training or didn't find the training relevant to them.

4.8 Correlation analysis on donor funded projects parameters influencing rural social economic welfare

The research in this section analyzes the correlation between the identified independent and the independent variables.

4.8.1 Level of funding

The table below is a correlation matrix on level of funding.

Table 4.26: Correlations matrix on level of funding

	Improved of lifestyles	Amount of financial support	Time of releasing funds	Duration of funding
Pearson Correlation	1	.250**	.834**	.239**
Improved Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
.000 lifestyleN	282	269	269	269
Pearson Correlation	.250**	1	.212**	
Financial Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.001	
.493 support N	269	269	269	269
Pearson Correlation	.834**	.212**	1	-
Time of Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001		.015
.150* releasing fundsN	269	269	269	269
Pearson Correlation	.239**	.042	-.150*	1
Duration of Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.493	.015	
.015 funding N	269	269	269	269

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

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

The analysis showed that a positive correlation existed in nearly all parameters under level of funding except in timeliness of releasing funds and duration of funding where the relationship was negatively very weak (-.150) $p>0.05$. Timeliness of funds was however, positive to improved lifestyle and amount of financial support at .834** (very strong positive relationship) and .212** (weak positive relationship).

The relationship between improved lifestyles and three other parameters, that is; amount financial support, timeliness of releasing funds and duration of funding were all significant $p<0.05$. At the same time, amount of financial support and duration of funding registered a weak positive relationship of .250** and .239** respectively while the relationship with timeliness of funds release was positively very strong at .834**

Financial support correlated to improved lifestyle and timeliness of releasing funds at .250** and .212** respectively, indicating a weak positive relationship and to duration of funding at .042 which is a very weak positive correlation. Duration of funding correlated to improved lifestyle and amount of financial support at .239** and .042 respectively.

4.8.2: Management

Table 4.27 below indicates correlation matrix on management parameters.

Table 4.27: Correlations matrix on management

	Effective communication	Activity planning	Activity organization
Pearson Correlation	1	.112	.331**
Effective communication Sig. (2-tailed)		.065	.000
Effective communication N	282	282	282
Pearson Correlation	.112	1	-.326**
Activity planning Sig. (2-tailed)	.065		.000
Activity planning N	282	282	282
Pearson Correlation	.331**	-.326**	1
Activity organization Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
Activity organization N	282	282	282

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

Effective communication correlated positively to activity planning and organization at .112 and .331** respectively. In contrast, correlation between activity planning and activity organization registered a moderate negative relationship at -.326**. This implies that communication, planning and organization have relationship on each other. Planning and organization on the other hand had no relationship.

4.8.3: Stakeholder involvement

Table 4.28: Correlations matrix on stakeholder involvement

		Stakeholder involvement	Influence on project outcomes
	Pearson Correlation	1	.471**
Stakeholder involvement	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	282	282
	Pearson Correlation	.471**	1
Influence on project outcomes	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	282	282

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

The correlation between stakeholder involvement and impact on projects outcome was found to be .471** $p > 0.05$ indicating a strong positive relationship

4.8.4: Capacity building

Table 4.29: Correlations matrix on capacity building

		Number of trainings attended	Relevance of the training	Application of the training
	Pearson Correlation	1	-.127*	-.127*
Number of trainings attended	Sig. (2-tailed)		.036	.036
	N	282	282	282
	Pearson Correlation	-.127*	1	1.000**
Relevance of the training	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036		.000
	N	282	282	282
	Pearson Correlation	-.127*	1.000**	1
Application of the training	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036	.000	
	N	282	282	282

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

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

Number of trainings correlated negatively to relevance and application at both $-.127^*$ indicating a very weak negative relationship. However, there was a perfect positive correlation between relevance of the training and application of the training.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section presents the study's summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations in line with the research questions. The summary of the analysis of each research indicator is featured and from this study analysis, associated recommendations and suggestions for further research are made.

5.2 Summary of findings

The study investigated the influence of donor funded projects on the social economic welfare of the rural communities so as to establish their relevance to the beneficiaries and also establish practices that enhance success of such donor projects especially those targeting rural communities. The study engaged both male and female genders who directly engaged in KAPAP activities. As far as demographic characteristics are concerned, the study investigated gender concern and established that 54.9% of the project beneficiaries were female against 45.1% male. This may be a clear indication that women now days are more receptive of ideas and activities that would empower them economically and even more active users of digital tools (Hilbert, 2011) as opposed to being housewives and fully depending on their male counterparts.

Concerning age of the respondents, the study established that 17.7% of the respondents were youth below 25 years. Although they are not the majority, this figure may be considered high and would be of concern to educationists because it could be an indication of low transition of students from high school to colleges in this region. Majority of the respondents represented by 42.6% were aged between 26-30 years.

Study respondents were from different family status, 61.0% married, 3.5% widowed and 35.5% single. Majority of them 53.2% had secondary education as their highest level of qualification, 14.2% had college certificates while 14.2% attained primary education as their highest level. It was noted that majority of those who had education level of a diploma and above were mainly the KAPAP project team.

Project activities initiated by KAPAP at the time of study were the main source of income for 64.2% of the respondents whereby out of them, 40.9% were dealing with crops and 25.5% were doing livestock projects. Other benefits already realized by the community members from KAPAP funded projects were that there was an increment in household income for 42.6% of the respondents, 23.4% had built new houses from project proceeds while 34% felt they were now food secure.

Regarding the level of funding, the study established that amount, timeliness and duration of the financial support, had great and direct influence on projects activities. Majority of the respondents got funded up to 61-80% of their proposed budget, this representing 66.9%. Those who received 81-100% funding were 2.3% while those who received less than 60% only 12.6%.

It was found that all those who received financial of more than 61% regarded their projects as successful compared to a small figure of 3.3% of those that received financial support of less than 61% and reported that their projects were successful. Farther results tied to this was that 68.4% of the respondents received the allocated funds in good time while 26% received it late and very late for 5.6%. It also came out that least number of respondents 5.9 were supported by KAPAP project for the entire five years period while the majority 42.8% got funded for three years and 19.7% for a year. An explanation that can be derived from this is that many were engaged in livestock and subsistence crops projects which have a grace period of three years to attain sustainability.

As far as management is concerned, studies revealed that communication among the project team and the stakeholders was very good as reported by majority of the respondents 31.9% and 60.6% of them admitted that it highly influenced the project outcome.

Planning of activities was also key but majority 49.6% reported to undertake moderate planning while only 6% performed detailed planning while conducting project activities. When asked how organized their activities were, 64.5% reported to be fairly organized and 7.1% were highly organized while 17.7% were least organized.

The study also established that involvement of stakeholders was vital to success of the KAPAP project. Among the key stakeholders included in study were the community members, government officials and agencies and the local leaders. As pointed out, 94.5% of respondents agreed that community members were involved in KAPAP processes while a similar response was received for government officials and agencies and the local leaders as 89.7% and 97.8% respectively. Farther analysis indicate that 48.5% were moderately involved, 42.3% largely involved and 9.2% least involved. Out of those reported to have been largely involved, the impact on the project was 37.1% high.

In order to answer the study questions on capacity building, the study had to investigate its influence on the social economic welfare of rural communities. It was established that almost all program beneficiaries represented by 97.5% had been trained on skills that would help them with their project activities. Further to this, 96.0% of the respondents confirmed that the type of training offered to them was of great relevance and a similar percentage of 96% admitted to have applied the skills or knowledge at one point of implementing their projects activities.

5.3 Discussion

This section covers the discussion of the research findings

5.3.1 Level of funding

Regarding funding of projects, research results pointed out clearly that financial resources are very important in any project and funding should be availed to a point where the projects can sustain themselves. These findings are in concurrence with research results on Abandonment of Building Projects in Nigeria (Olalusi&Otunola, 2012). Unlike in this study where only questionnaires were used to collect information, personal interview, questionnaire administration, and review of existing literature and journals formed the data base for Olalusi&Otunola and they concluded that the one of the major causes of abandonment of construction projects in Nigeria was due to inadequate funding.

In the case of KAPAP, nearly all community projects received funding of more than half their budget according to the results, and this helped bridge the financial gap that the community members might have had. Inadequate finances has been regarded the single most factor contributing to the stalling and collapse of many projects in the country like CDF projects as result of either misappropriation or underfunding (Ochieng& Ruth, 2013). Depending on the nature of the project, the duration of funding is also important. Large projects will require longer funding period unlike smaller ones. The researcher considers funding duration of community projects sponsored by KAPAP as adequate because of their nature and size. In addition, more than 50% funding took an average of three years, a period considered enough for most projects to have undergone a full cycle. Gale et al., (2010) similarly reported findings on how funding durations is important for significant impacts to be realized especially when the amount of financial support is minimal. The researcher therefore concludes that it is imperative that the funding be at the right time. Availing the funds late may disorient chain of activities and eventually affecting project success as found out in this study. Where the financial resources are inadequate, duration of support is a key component for consideration.

5.3.2 Management

The research also clearly brought vital role of all the management factors such as planning, organization and communication in successful project implementation. Chauvet, Collier, & Duponchel, 2010 in their research reported similar findings and stated that Supervision, an element of management, appeared to be a crucial determinant of the success of projects, especially during the first years.

While that is found to be true, it is essential that for maximum achievement of project outcomes, strong management controls like detailed planning, very high level organization and clear regular communication is very important because it helps prevent fraud, waste, and abuse (Fubish, Buhaissi, Comfort, & Welsh, 2011). These findings concurred to research results on Critical success factors for off shoring of enterprise resource planning (ERP) implementations (Chauhan, Dwivedi, & Sherry, 2012) that management and communication were among the critical factors in implementation. Chauhan et al however used literature as a basis for identifying a critical success factor

and data collection through semi-structured interviews as a method of data collection. It is therefore concluded that management is vital in effecting projects that can have impressive positive impacts on the targeted beneficiaries and as a consequence, criterion of selecting project managers should be a thorough.

5.3.3 Stakeholder involvement

The analyzed results showed that there was a strong positive correlation between stakeholder involvement and performance on project. This signified that stakeholder involvement has a great influence on projects and it's nearly impossible to achieve project outcomes without involving stakeholders in the project processes. These sentiments are reflected by Khwaja, 2009 and on a conceptual paper by Kirchoff, Koch, & Nichols, 2011 where it reported that understanding and involving customer stakeholders in management and coordination of demand (marketing) and supply (SCM) functions would offer the firm a competitive advantage and higher performance. The findings of this particular research agrees with the results of Wattoo, Ali, Khan, & Shahbaz, 2010 that low perceived interactions between the Forest Department and the project beneficiaries (local communities) as well as local CBOs was the reason why depletion in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and adjacent northern areas remained continuous despite implementation of various forests related development projects aimed at arresting the situation. Conclusions of Toledano & Lapinid, 2010 in their research on neglected dimension in service learning pedagogy stressed on the necessity of donors considering stakeholder's needs, problems, perceived roles and participation as well suggested activities as the basis of their projects.

The researcher's points that, just like in KAPAP where involvement of stakeholders was commendable and contributed to effective implementation of the program, Stakeholder participation or involvement is almost a must especially at community levels for any meaningful project activities to commence. It is therefore important that donors and project teams clearly identify their stakeholders before projects starts; stakeholders should be aware of what the project intentions are and their participation should be requested where necessary to minimize resistance.

5.3.4 Capacity building

Capacity building was another major factor where the research results pointed that KAPAP project had great influence on its beneficiaries especially the relevance and application of trainings where it was found to perfectly correlate positively. The researcher noted that beneficiaries were trained several times on different aspects to enhance their competence which was necessary for effective project implementation and solving of problems. Şekerciöğlü, 2012 in his research also concluded that capacity building was necessary in order to achieve the goals of community-based biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in the developing world. Similarly, Ahmed & Palermo, 2010 found out through their research on frameworks for education and peer review that community engagement enhance a community's ability to address its own health needs and health disparities issues. It is researchers' conclusion that it is paramount for donors to have a way of assessing the capacity building process as suggested by Liberato, Brimblecombe, Ritchie, Ferguson, & Coveney, (2011).

5.4 Conclusions of the study

The study focused on the KAPAP project influence on the social economic welfare of rural communities in Nyandarua County. From the study findings, demographic characteristics of the project beneficiaries that included gender, age, marital status and education qualification have a role in determining the success of community projects. Most of the community members especially women in deep rural parts of the country marginalized on the basis of gender, age and education still suffer inequalities in the development ladder thus prejudicing the very numerous attempts of empowering them. Gender inequality is still in existence and plays a major role of placing women in informal sectors, in limited wage employment activities and in responsibility for child-bearing and domestic maintenance.

However, gender mainstreaming is of essence in development projects of any nature as reiterated in his study research. The study therefore concludes that demographic characteristics and especially education is an outstanding factor that plays a large role in successful implementation and sustainability of donor funded community projects.

Traditionally, women were synonymous to illiteracy and their duties were dominantly household chores and they fully relied on their spouses to provide for them.

But as found out in this study, women who were the majority beneficiaries, successfully implemented KAPAP sponsored projects and they are now the main source of income for about 64.2% households.

The study findings on the education qualifications of the KAPAP project team on donor funded projects also confirmed that education and experience is a prerequisite to implementation of a project since it enhances uptake of new skills and technology necessary for project implementation as well as using previous experiences to solve problems. Nevertheless, high education qualification is not directly related to successful implementation of projects by the community members provided the expertise is readily available to monitor and guide them. Majority of the rural occupants were of low levels of education since most of the highly educated society members migrate to the urban areas in search of white color jobs. For effective implementation donor funded projects, the research findings reflect a need for at least basic education to enhance access of information and also skills necessary in projects implementation processes.

It can therefore be concluded that community members should have at least basic education to facilitate their capacity enhancement through training. However, education should be availed to all citizens since it creates self-confidence and self-esteem in individuals. From the past researchers, education has a key role of promoting community participation; it increases levels of literacy and thus access to information, skills and technology required for project implementation.

5.5 Recommendations of the study

Successful implementation of community projects demands equal effort and involvement of both the donor (project team) and the beneficiaries for ownership and sustainability. In order to ensure donors come up with projects that will last long enough to have impact on the social economic welfare of the people, the study recommends that;

1. The researcher recommends that where community groups are the focus for projects funding, it should be emphasized that post primary education be a pre

requisite. This requirement will facilitate impartation of skills and dissemination of information and transfer of technology to the community and hence ease of project implementation and sustainability.

2. There are numerous NGOs at present found operating in various parts of the country supporting similar or near similar activities. Donors should therefore capitalize on building on existing capacity to save on resources and evade duplication of activities.
3. NGOs should assist community members to identify long term projects with a short payback period and also help them achieve an entrepreneurial mind set.
4. Donors do not have to financially support community projects with cash. Purchasing and delivering them materials or inputs minimizes the chances of embezzlement.
5. NGOs should identify and include as many stakeholders as possible in all project processes to minimize resistance and embrace ownership.
6. Importance of planning and organization should be emphasized particularly among the Community members since this will save them and the donors extra resources and time.

5.6 Suggestions for further study

The focus of this study was to investigate on the influence of donor funded projects on the social-economic welfare of rural communities where variables studied were only limited to four which included level of funding, management, stakeholder involvement and capacity building. It is therefore suggested that:

1. Researchers should identify other variables in regard to the study topic and research on their influence on the social economic welfare of the beneficiaries.
2. It would also be important to conduct a research on community projects that despite receiving enough support and capacity building during implementation still don't sustain itself for long soon after the donors withdraws. To come up with mitigation measures.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

REUBEN KAMAU,
P.O. BOX 1756-20300,
Kamaunjuguna54@gmail.com
Nairobi.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Influence of donor funded project on the social-economic welfare of the rural Communities, case of KAPAP in Nyandarua County, Kenya.

I am a Master of Arts student at the University of Nairobi; Extra-Mural Centre, registration number L50/73647/2014. I am undertaking a study that seeks to determine Influence of donorfunded project on the social-economic welfare of the rural communities, case of KAPAP inNyandarua County, as a partial fulfillment for the requirement for an award of a Mastersin Arts degree in Project Planning and Management.

You have been randomly selected to provide information on the above subject. This is a requestfor your participation in responding to the attached questionnaire. Your truthful response willhelp facilitate this study. Please be assured that any personal information given will be treatedwith utmost confidentiality and will be purposely used for this study.

Thank you for your participation.

Yours Faithfully,

NjugunaReuben Kamau

L50/73647/2014

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE

THE INFLUENCE OF DONOR FUNDED PROJECTS ON THE SOCIALECONOMIC WELFARE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES.

PART I: PERSONAL DETAILS

(These details are required for communication purposes only and will not be disclosed)

NAME: _____ POSITION: _____

CONTACT DETAILS

TELEPHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

This questionnaire has been provided as a word document that can be filled out in softcopy and returned via e-mail; or printed, filled out and mailed to the provided address.

The questionnaire survey is divided into two self-contained sections (designated as Parts A and B). Part A asks general questions to learn more about the respondent and their extent of involvement with donor projects; and Part B aims to establish the relative importance of the identified KAPAP project success. Kindly ensure that the questionnaire is returned to the researcher at the appropriate time. If additional time or information is needed to complete the questionnaire, please contact the researcher, Njuguna Reuben Kamauon +254 717 777 581 or kamaunjuguna54@gmail.com.

Kindly answer the questions in the following sections A&B and tick the box [√] which applies to you

Please indicate if comments are to be:

Kept confidential; or

Raised anonymously during the research report's discussions

Thank you for your assistance

1. Name of your organization/group: _____

2. Name of your Department/Section: _____

3. Gender: M F

4. Please indicate your age bracket.

20-25 year's 26-30 year's 31-35 year's 36-40 year's 41-45 years

5. Marital status

Married single widowed

6. Level of Education: High school Certificate Diploma Degree Masters

PhD Other (please specify) _____

7. What is your main source of income?

Benefits from KAPAP project activities Other

8. Which sector of the community projects sponsored by KAPAP were you involved in?

(You may cross more than one box)

Livestock Crops Poultry Apiculture

9. What benefits have you obtained from this project?

Increased income

Built new house

Food security

10. How many years of experience do you have in dealing with donor aided projects?

0-5 years 6-10 years 11-15 years 16-20 years >21 years (indicate) _____

PART II:

LEVEL OF FUNDING AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC WELFARE

1. What percentage is KAPAP financial support in relation to your project budget?

- 0-20% 21-30% 31-40% 41-60% 61-80% 81-100%

2. Can you directly attribute the success of your projects to the financial support you received from KAPAP?

- Yes No

3. How would you term time taken by KAPAP project to release funds to community projects after request?

- On time Late Very late

4. Did time taken in releasing the finances to community groups affect your project activities?

- Yes No

5. For how long did you receive financial support from the KAPAP project?

- 1 year 2 years 3 years 4 years 5 years

6. To what extent did the period of financial support from KAPAP influence your projects?

- Very highly Highly Moderately Very limited

MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC WELFARE

7. How is the communication between the project team and other stakeholders?

- Very good Good Fair Poor

8. To what extent does communication influence implementation of projects?

- Very highly Highly Moderately Very limited

9. Did you ever plan the project activities you implemented?

Yes No

If yes, please indicate the nature of your planning

Shallow planning moderate planning detailed planning

10. Did planning save you resources?

Yes No

11. How organized would you say is your activities during the entire KAPAP project period?

Highly organized Fairly organized Least organized Not organized

STAKEHOLDERS AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC WELFARE

12. Please indicate if the stakeholders below were involved in KAPAP project processes.

(Please tick)

Stakeholders	Yes	No
1. Community Members		
2. Government Officials and Agencies		
3. Local Leaders		

13. To what extent were the above stakeholders involved? (Please tick)

Stakeholders	Largely Involved	Moderately Involved	Least Involved
Community members			
Government Officials and Agencies			
Local Leaders			

14. To what level is the influence of stakeholder involvement on project outcomes?

Very high High Moderate Low Very low

APPENDIX 3: NYANDARUA COUNTY MAP



source: Internet