

**INFLUENCE OF DONOR CONDITIONS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL
WAR AGAINST HIV/AIDS PROJECTS' IN NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN
PROJECT PLANING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
NAIROBI**

DECEMBER, 2016

DECLARATION

Declaration by Student

This project is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree in any other university.

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my son Conrad Nyikuri and my parents for their unwavering support in my education. May this project serve as my true thanks for your sacrifices and support towards my study

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to extend my gratitude to all who have been influential in the completion of this research project. I am indebted to my supervisor Prof. Harriet J. Kidombo who was instrumental in assisting in formulating the topic and advising me to go over the project writing. I also appreciate Mr. Oliver Sindabi who inspired and guided me to continue with the subject herein and made suggestions to this work. I also thank all my lecturers who helped me understand Statistical methods and Research Methods respectively. I appreciate the entire University of Nairobi staff school of continuing and distance learning for their support too. Further, I wish to appreciate the management of Total War Against HIV/AIDS Project (TOWA) who contributed relevant data for the study. I register appreciation to all the TOWA staff in Nairobi County whom I used as respondents to my calls and questions, and to colleagues and my employer for giving me ample time to work on the research project. Last but not least, to my wife and children who have made everything possible for me during my project writing, I say thank you.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAA	Children Affected by AIDS
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CNSP	Children in need of special protection
COTU	Central Organization of Trade Unions
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Children
SASCO	Sub-County AIDS STIs Committee
SIAC	Sub-County Inter – Sector AIDS Committee
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NASCOP	National AIDS STIs Control Programme
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committees
DTC	District Technical Committees
KNASP	Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan
KHARDREP	Kenya HIV and AIDS Disaster Response Project

ABSTRACT

Many donor funded TOWA projects aimed at eradicating HIV/AIDS in Kenya fail to meet their predetermined objectives. The purpose of the study was to examine the donor conditionalities and their influence on the implementation of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency, Nairobi County. The objectives of the study were to determine donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement and how it influences the implementation of TOWA projects; donor conditions on organizational capacities influence the implementation of TOWA project; donor conditions on technical capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects; and donors' conditions on monitoring and evaluation systems influence the implementation of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The target population of the study was 305 TOWA project beneficiaries, 8 Manager of the project and 24 health workers in the TOWA projects. The study adopted a stratified random sampling technique TOWA project beneficiaries and purposive sampling technique for the manager of the project and health workers. Yamane's formula for determining sample size yielded a sample of 174 TOWA project beneficiaries. The 8 Manager of the project and 24 health workers in the TOWA projects were purposively sampled. Data was collected by use of questionnaires, interview schedule and focused group discussion. Quantitative data was analyzed by descriptive statistics and presented by use of graphs and tables. Qualitative data was analyzed by use of themes and sub themes followed by quotations for presentation. The study established that stakeholders' involvement had a significant influence on good implementation of TOWA projects. Good implementation is achieved when stakeholders' involvement through community commitment, assessment, trust, dialogue and feedbacks is ensured at every phase of the project cycle. The study also established that organizational capacities had a significant influence on good implementation of TOWA projects. In addition, organizational capacities such as labour, material, knowledge and skills and time result to good implementation of the TOWA projects. The study further established that technical capacities and project awareness were of great importance to improved good implementation of the TOWA projects, however, this largely depended on the ability to utilize the technology by improving knowledge and skills. The study found out that all the TOWA projects in Lang'ata constituency have the monitoring and evaluation system in place as demanded by the donors. The projects faced various challenges like non-existence of policy, no systems in place to follow and lack of monitoring and evaluation of concept in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation. The study recommends that the implementing agencies should allow and encourage the beneficiaries to provide their financial, labour, material, knowledge and skills and time resource for project good implementation to be achieved. In addition, there should be strict adherence to members sharing of costs and the local knowledge and skills should be exhausted as this will ensure project good implementation in line with the donor conditions

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

In accordance with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates, about 3.2 million children and 38.6 million adults were living with HIV by the end of 2002. About half of the infection rates, become infected before they turned 25 years, and typically die of the life-threatening illnesses called "AIDS" before their 35th birthday (UNAIDS, 2002). This age factor makes AIDS uniquely threatening to children. By end of 2001, the scourge had left behind a cumulative total of 14 million AIDS orphans, and in 2002, an estimated 800,000 children aged 14 or younger, were infected with the virus.

Sub-Saharan Africa has been hardest hit by HIV and AIDS. It is estimated that, 29.4 million people are living with the virus and approximately 3.5 million new infections occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2002. In the year 2001 alone, the scourge is estimated to have claimed the lives of 2.4 million lives in Africa alone (UNAIDS, 2002). Estimates indicate that, out of the infected population, ten million are young people aged 15-24 years, and almost 3 million are children under 15 years. An estimated 11 million children have been orphaned by AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa since the pandemic was first identified. Numerous international development agencies (donors) and governments have established an intervention to fight and respond to the challenges brought by the HIV/AIDS pandemic through projects within the country. Various projects set aims and objectives about HIV/AIDS and implement them with the purpose of reducing prevalence, mitigating the impact and as a way of improving lives of People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

However, such projects are not monitored and evaluated to establish whether resources are used effectively and efficiently, whether they are within schedule and whether there are challenges that might affect projects to continue or start and whether reports depict a true picture of work on the ground. It seems there is no accountability of funds and the donors are not able to scrutinize whether they have been utilized appropriately. Project

implementors are not getting the insights about the results of their actions and this does not allow them to guide projects in the right direction. Other challenges that face unmonitored projects include poor staff commitment which leads to delays in the implementation of projects and employees who do not want to be accountable to their work. Monitoring is perceived as an obligation imposed from outside the organisation, with project staff mechanically completing forms and project top staff seeing the TOWA merely as collection of data for drafting up reports for donors. More so monitoring and evaluation practices that do exist produce irrelevant and poor quality information because sometimes they focus only on physical and financial aspects and ignore factors such as projects outreach, effects and impact.

Kenya for many years has been grappling with the HIV/AIDS pandemic for the last three decades. The country is among the worst hit nations with prevalence above 5% since 1990. For instance, the prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15-49 years has risen from 5.3% in 1990 to 7.4% in 2007 translating to more than 1.4 million PLHIV (NASCOPO MOH, 2008).

In creating awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention, the government of Kenya has relied mostly on mass media in an attempt to encourage sexual behaviour (Agha, 2003; Marum, et al. 2008). In most mass media channels both audio and visual, there are many entertainment education programmes (educa-entertainment) dealing with various issues of sexual behaviour. Such programmes include among others, *The Honey that Kills* which discusses various aspects of HIV/AIDS from causation, transmission and management; *Siri* that deals with HIV/AIDS and contraceptive use; *Nimechill* which encourages abstinence among young people until they are married; *FunguaRohoYako* which encourages open communication among people who are in a sexual relationship to openly discuss about condom use; *Chanuka* which encourages youths to know their HIV status by visiting VCT and *WachananaMpangowaKando* which encourages faithfulness in sexual relationship. Included also in mass media are the use billboards. It against this background that the study intends to determine the relationship between the donor

funded TOWA project conditionalities and HIV/AIDS project implementation in Lang'ata Constituency.

TOWA Project

Towa project started in 12th March 2008 effectively to run up to 30th March 2015, it is a World Bank, DFID and GOK funded programme, it is valued at 135 Million USD it is partly loan and grant payable in 40 years with grace period of 10years after which repayment should begin.

The TOWA Project objectives were to assist Kenya to expand coverage of targeted HIV and AIDS prevention and mitigation interventions. This would be done through; (1) sustaining the improved institutional performance of the National AIDS Control Council (NACC): and (ii) supporting the implementation of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (KNASP). The project comprises the following two components; Component 1 is Strengthening Governance and Coordination Capacity, which will support continued development of the coordinating functions of the NACC and the monitoring and evaluation framework of the KNASP: and capacity building of the beneficiaries in the use of grants funds. This component has 4 sub- components: a) Strategic Leadership b) Accountability and Verification: c) Information-based management: and d) Capacity building of implementing partners: Component 2 is Support for programme implementation, which will make financial resource available to civil society, public sector, private sector and research institutions, focusing on the initiative in line with the , responding to priorities identified by the Joint HIV and AIDS Program Review (JAPR). The components include 3 sub-components: a) Grant Award to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) through Call For Proposal (CFP) process b) Mainstreaming public Sector Programmes: c) Essential Commodities (NACC TOWA Operation Manual 2010).

While the “free for all” invitation to the civil society organizations served the previous KHARDREP projects objectives of expanding the National response to HIV and AIDS to include a significant and additional number of additional stakeholders and implementers, it also became obvious that this social mobilization approach had its limitations. Potential implementing organizations were given little guidance on areas that were considered as priority and no funding level or ceilings for competing priority interventions were set. The proposal review process therefore lacked a critical set of criteria against which to assess proposals. NACC financial grants to CSOs are evidence and result based as agreed upon in the annual Joint AIDS Programme Review (JAPR) process, and captured in the current Kenya National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (KNASP) and other relevant bodies of evidence (World Bank Report 2004-2008).

Under the TOWA project, proposals from civil society organizations, private sector and research institutions would be invited in a more structured manner through the mechanism of Call-For-Proposal (CFP). The focus will be on results achieved, not on inputs given. The underlying principle behind the proposal review process is competitiveness and transparency. Clear set guidelines for the approval of the proposal including eligibility criteria must be available and duly signed minutes of all proposal review meetings must be available for review.

The sub-component on grant awarding aims primarily at financing the agreed priority civil society and private sector sub-projects, and will focus on proposal and activities achieving defined results. Compared with the predecessor project (KHADREP), where proposal development was not guided, the approach under the TOWA project will be to

provide very specific guidance on priority areas, interventions and expected results in Call for Proposal based on KNASP. The annual JAPR process provides the mechanisms for setting priority areas. The prioritized areas are selected within the framework of the KNASP and based on priority areas in the JAPR. The Ad Hoc committee of the ICC develops the guidelines and the CFP, the identified priority areas are then endorsed by the steering committee of the ICC. The CFP areas are then advertised through the print media/electronic media and other channels of communication. Awarding proposal to civil society organizations, private sector and research institution are done at three levels, CACC- based proposals with funding up to Ksh 350,000 DTC based proposal with funding up to Ksh 700,000 and the National based proposal with funding up to Ksh. 7 Million.

TOWA Funding Process

Organization seeking funding from NACC through the TOWA should demonstrate human, Institutional and governance capacities to initiate manage and deliver positive outcomes on targeted HIV and AIDS Programmes. Interested applicants should submit their proposal in line with the Cfp guidelines and the NACC proposal writing format. The steps in the granting process include; National Joint HIV and AIDS Programmes Review (JAPR) is held annually and recommendations made for the following year (NACC2011). The health sector pillars under the KNASP III meet to prioritize the areas for the call for proposal, HIV and AIDS inter-Agency Coordination Committee Advisory Committee approves budget ceilings. For the prioritized areas and endorses the appointment of an Adhoc Proposal Drafting Committee to develop the “Call for Proposals” (Cfps), the Ad-hoc Committee has a broad

based multi-sectoral membership that ensures that for the proposals (cfp) are in-line with the priority areas of the KNASP and JAPR. The NACC Board/Council then endorses, approves the budget ceilings, reviews and approves the draft Cfp areas. The NACC Board also approves membership of the ad-hoc proposal review committee which is tasked with reviewing and awarding national level proposals at the community level are reviewed and awarded by the DTCs and Technical Sub-Committees (TSC) of the CACCs. NACC then advertises the Cfps and communicates with field officers, the DTCs and CACCs on the need to put the advertisement on their respective notice boards (NACC, 2011).

The Cfps documents are sent electronically to the NACC Council and all stakeholders for dissemination as appropriate. Applicants drawn from the Civil society, Private and Public sectors development proposal as per the Cfp advertisement. Proposal are reviewed and approved at the constituency level, District and National levels according to the guidelines issued during the Cfps and submitted to the NACC for administrative check listings.

The Director NACC forwards the proposal to the Grants Management Unit to Pre-disbursement of successful applicants, capacity building of successful applicants, signing of grant agreement and disbursement of funds to the organizations. Implementing organizations submit reports on programme implementation and financial accountability to NACC. Subsequent funding is dependent on satisfactory project implementation and

accountability. Upon satisfactory completion of the project, the implementation organization will be awarded a certificate of completion by NACC.

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1.2 Statement of the Problem

More than two decades into HIV/AIDS pandemic, vast majority of Kenyan continue to face the wrath of this pandemic (Kamaara, 2007). Although many Kenyans have good knowledge about HIV/AIDS, many still continue to be infected (UNAIDS, 2007). This has raised questions on the donor conditionalities and HIV/AIDS project implementation among the implementing partners (Campbell 2014). Recent studies investigating why individuals engage in sexual risk taking, despite their awareness of HIV/AIDS, have focused on meanings of sex, sexual practices and social norms in various cultural contexts. Studies by Chitando (2008) and Hunter (2004) for example have shown that most men engage in sexual risky behaviours because of cultural beliefs about sex. That is they believe that sex enhances their health and is away of proving their manhood. However missing in these studies is the relationship between the donor conditionalities and the implementation of HIV/AIDS project among the implementing partners. Thus, this study focused on the influence of donor conditionalities on implementation of the TOWA project in Nairobi County funded by Worldbank and DFID inconjunction with Government of Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The general purpose of the study was to establish the relationship between the donor conditionalities and TOWA project implementation funded by Worldbank and DFID in conjunction with Government of Kenya.

1.4 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To determine the extent to which donor conditionalities on stakeholders' involvement influence the implementation of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency in Nairobi County.
2. To establish the extent to which donor conditionalities on organizational capacities influence the implementation of TOWA project in Lang'ata Constituency in Nairobi County.
3. To examine the extent to which donor conditionalities on technical capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency in Nairobi County.
4. To assess the extent to which donor conditionalities on monitoring and evaluation systems influence the implementation of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency in Nairobi County.

1.5 Research Questions

This study aims at answering the following questions

1. How do donor conditionalities on stakeholders' involvement influence the TOWA project implementation in Lang'ata Constituency in Nairobi County?
2. How do donor conditionalities on organizational capacities influence the TOWA project implementation in Lang'ata Constituency in Nairobi County?
3. How do donor conditionalities on technical capacities influence the TOWA project implementation in Lang'ata Constituency in Nairobi County?
4. To what extent do donor conditionalities on monitoring and evaluation systems influence the TOWA project implementation in Lang'ata Constituency in Nairobi County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The beneficiaries of the research have been the projects implementers and project coordinators, community and donors. Findings of the study will be of use to projects and project implementers to assist them to understand the importance of monitoring and evaluation of donor funded projects. The study assisted in the creation of awareness of monitoring and evaluation process and its necessity within the projects. It assisted in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation within donor funded projects. The findings also aided in the designing of interventions to help in the improvement of monitoring and evaluation where it is in practice. The findings would be instrumental to individual projects with emphasis on improving monitoring and evaluation, with the purpose of improving delivery and the accountability in terms of resources and the direction and whether projects are within track.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

The study will cover relationship between the donor funded TOWA project conditionalities and HIV/AIDS project implementation among CBOs/NGOs etc. The study will be carried out in Lang'ata Constituency in Nairobi County. It will involve the project managers and NGOs/CBOs officials in the County. It will focus on donor conditions on TOWA projects.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

A limitation of the study refers to the constraints or drawbacks both theoretical and practical that the researcher may find and has little or no control over (Orodho, 2004). The researcher acknowledged specific limitations to this study which include the reliance on views of the project implementors and CBO/NGO officials. In addition, some respondents in the sample may give conflicting responses on the same items. To overcome this, the researcher will assure the respondents of confidentiality of any information given.

1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed that implementation of TOWA project implementation is influenced by the donor conditionalities. Furthermore, the study will assume that the information given by the respondents will be genuine and free from biasness.

It also assumed that all TOWA projects in the county are regularly inspected by the donors and other donor appointed agencies to determine whether their conditions are being implemented. Moreover the study will assume that there are records in each of the TOWA funded projects in Nairobi County and the respondents will be willing to share this information.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms

Accountability: Accountability is a key pillar of effectiveness. Accountability refers to full transparency regarding the purposes, content, responsibility and performance of the development agency (O'Connell and Soludo, 2001).

AIDS: Refers to Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome. It is caused by a virus (HIV) which attacks the body's defense mechanisms, weakening it thus exposing one to various infections such as T.B., persistent diarrhoea and vomiting, skin infections, pneumonia, etc. The progression of these infection leads to death.

Child Labour: As defined as any form of economic exploitation or any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with a child's physical mental, spiritual or social development.

Child work: Light work after school or legitimate apprenticeship opportunities for young people in the family

Child: All persons under the age of 18

Children's Right: These are entitlements that all children should have and are entitled to for their growth and well being regardless of their age, sex, race, nationality, religious, political beliefs & Language.

Community Based Organization/Non Governmental Organisation: These are groups that have been funded by NACC to implement HIV/AIDS activities through TOWA project.

Donor Conditionality: A donor for a variety of reasons may impose specific financial management and reporting procedures. Such fragmentation can impose substation transaction cost and distract attention of recipients.

HIV (Human Immune Deficiency Virus): A virus, which leads to AIDS (Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome)

Sexual Abuse: A term that refers to the following: rape or forced sex involving children whether with peers or adults; and sodomy, that is, forced anal sex.

Sexual behaviour: This refers to the society shared / learned knowledge, attitudes and practices about people's sexuality. In this study, it will refer to the adoption of behaviours that reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS infection like use of condoms, Being faithful, reduction of sexual partners and knowing HIV status.

Sexual harassment: To include touching a child's body in a sexual manner; using language with sexual connotations with children, and exposing children to pornographic materials.

1.11 Organization of the study

The project is organized into five chapters. Chapter one focuses on the background of the study, the statement of the problem; objective of the study and the significance of the study. Chapter two covered review of literature critically analyzed what had been done about the topic vis-à-vis the objectives. From the review of literature a knowledge gap that this study intended to fill was also identified. The chapter also comprises of the theoretical and the conceptual framework. Chapter three covers the research methodology and tools used in the study. It pointed out the research designs used in the study, areas of study, the target population, sample size and sampling procedures and data collection and analysis procedures. Chapter dealt with the research findings and discussion as per the objectives of the study. Under each objective, data was presented as follows: introduction (what was done to get the data), presentation of the results, highlights of the results and lastly the interpretation and discussion of the results. Chapter five looks at the summary, conclusion recommendation of the study and suggestions for further study

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the related literature on the study. The chapter is presented under the following sections: donor aid and conditionalities, donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement and its influence on HIV/AIDS projects the implementation; donor conditions on organizational capacities and its influence on HIV/AIDS projects the implementation; donor conditions on technical and its influence on HIV/AIDS projects the implementation; and donors conditions on monitoring and evaluation and its influence on HIV/AIDS projects the implementation. All these sub-topics are presented in the following sub-sections.

2.2 Donor Aid and their Conditionalities

Government, multilateral agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have failed to account for the results of their aid efforts. A lot is known on inputs, but little is known on outcomes. Hence, those responsible for relaying information in government d agencies numerous challenges when asked to communicate the results of aid policy. pressure for a more outcome oriented policy from aid opponents, civil society, donors and recipients alike has led a formal process that result to the Paris Declaration on Aid effectiveness. Implementation of the Paris agenda has led to fundamental changes to both donors and recipients on systematical ways of achieving more concrete results of development efforts. Although there is a long way to go, the Paris declaration was a crucial step in moving to right direction.

Studies conducted recently assessed whether recipient needs (Trumbull and Wall 1994: Alesina and Dollar 2000; Bethelmy 2006; Nunnen Kamp and Thiele 2006) or recipients respect for human rights and democracy (Alesina and Weder 2002 ; Neumayer 2003) are the main determinants for aid allocation. Other similar studies have looked at the French aid (Quinn and Simon 2006), while others have laid emphasis on the Japanese aid allocation model (Hook and Zhang 1998; TumanandAyoub 2004). Most of these studies seek to tackle fundamental question whether foreign aid is driven

chiefly by self-interest or humanitarian concerns (see also Hook 1995; Schraeder, Tylor et al. 1998). Pratt (1998) calls this opposition “international realism versus humane internationalism”. In an international political argument, states are primarily driven by the desire for military and economic might. This theoretical position leaves little room for control over foreign policy by domestic power.

In the neo- realist framework, foreign policy in most civilisations is not the result of internal power struggle and policy formulation, but reaction to systematic trait of the external state system (Waltz 2001). For Morgenthau (1962) for example, much of the foreign aid “is in the nature of kickbacks”. Morgenthau considers this a highly immoral form of buying political influence, since a pervasive outfit is required to feign the goal of economic development. In a pure realist outcome, there is no possibility of people in power championing for the ideal of economic development of underdeveloped states. In contrast, the liberal idealist or Wilsonian position holds that states can (or even should) make their internal philosophy the goal of their foreign policy. This is deemed utopian by early realist thinkers, who denote attempts in this domain as a misunderstanding of the underlying conflicts of interest (Carr 2001). The liberalist sees internal force as the main origins of foreign policy. In this tradition setup, explanation for variations in the relative levels of foreign aid are found inside the states in question, in the groups, parties and institutions of the state.

Lumsdaine (1993) provides a rational link between domestic and international concerns for poverty. He argues that i) foreign aid was largely a product of humanitarian ideas and values; and that (ii) these ideas and values found support in the domestic political arrangements and religious and moral traditions of the west. These ideas and values emphasize on the need for international cooperation and commitment to remedying poverty for humanitarian and egalitarian reasons. In Lumsdaine’s (1993) theoretical framework, the level of foreign aid of a country is a function of the level of poverty in that country.

Lumsdaine (1993) lays claim that at the domestic level, the concern for eradicating and reducing poverty, combined with social and political dynamics of society, leads to social spending while at the international level it not only reflects on the root desires but also on the part of policy elites in donor countries, mass opinions and feelings. He further argues that organizational decisions and events that have little to do with those ideas also draw upon those ideas and values. This observation links domestic and foreign poverty alleviation programmes.

Lumsdaine (1983) also attest to the fact that, states with social- democratic traditions and strong support for domestic government support assistances to poor people are more willing to provide foreign aid. His data analysis shows that domestic social spending, social democratic party strength, public support and private voluntary contributions to international economic assistance all correlate with higher foreign aid levels. He also links the rise of the welfare state and its roots of support in domestic movements (humanitarian, labor and social democratic) to the rise of foreign aid.

2.3 Donor conditionality on stakeholders' involvement and its influence on implementation of projects

Stakeholders in this study have been identified as funding entity or donors who fund the organizations and clients that benefit from the activities of the CBO. Stakeholders in away have a direct impact on the success of a project. They include the beneficiaries who benefit from project directly, the implementors and those that are partners in the project. In various reports of projects, it has been noted that implementation and sustainability of the project is dependent on the level of stakeholder involvement and adherence to the project objectives and conditionality agreed upon (Kusters, et al., 2011).

According to Schwalbe (2006) implementing managers must comprehend and work with various players while monitoring and controlling projects. In particular they need to address how they will identify and resolve issues. Stakeholder participation in project implementation is crucial, but in practice it is a concept that has been misused or ignored. Blackman (2003) posits that although involvement increases the sense of ownership and

project implementation and sustainability, it is not a guarantee or an indicator of project success. Achieving full participation is not easy. It can also take a lot of time, and conflict of interest is bound to come to the surface.

Dialogue in its very nature with partner countries is key to establishing effective development cooperation policies and to their successful implementation. Project objectives should hence contribute to national and sector policies wherever a public sector activity is being undertaken. When civil societies are implementing projects, a distinction needs to be drawn between activities fully outside the realm of the public sector and activities undertaken on behalf of the government. In the latter case, non-state actors more often than not deliver services of a public nature as if this service had been 'outsourced' by government. Even if a formal 'outsourcing' process has not occurred, it is of great importance that such functions should be consistent with government regulations to ensure their relevance and promote prospects for implementation and sustainability (EU, 2004).

2.4 Donor conditionality on organizational capacities and its influence on implementation of projects

A sizeable number of NGOs in Africa lack well structured set up in terms of organizational charts, buildings, facilities, equipment and human resource. As noted by Molomo and Somolekae (1999), the key shortcomings of NGOs in Africa is the poorly defined organizational structures which impact the manner in which NGOs carry out their core business. Lotsmart (2007) assets that sizeable number of the local NGO fall short of structures and operating mechanisms. Rendering it difficult for any local NGOs to systematically generate funds locally.

Conversely the implementation and sustainability of NGOs is also correlated to good governance which is influenced by various factors such as management capacity, commitment, and the financial technical, environment and the political, including socio-cultural factors (Hossain, 2008). Furthermore, NGO should develop their self-rule to work effectively. Being people driven organization and based on voluntary action, they

need to earn trust which is important for making them accountable. For this, the legal rules created by the state and/or the self-governing regulations can be useful tool for enhancing NGO governance. The effectiveness of NGO governance and operations should be sought on the basis of how much governing rules are followed by the entities. In addition, how much the NGOs are able to play their rightful roles, how much they manage trust of the stakeholders effectively are other factors for effective NGO governance, UNDP (2009).

Blackman (2003) asserts that communities should be encouraged to use their own local resources and capacities to address the problems they face. The project, if needed, should mostly lay emphasis on strengthening the community's capacities to address their problems. By doing this, it will be facilitating the community to address their problems rather than addressing their problems for them, this involves addressing the six type of assets namely; human, social, natural, physical, economic and spiritual wellbeing. Engel et al., (2007) recognizes five Cs for any organizations to consider for effective implementation of the projects. They include; ability/capacity to survive and act, capacity to attain tangible developments results, capacity to relate, capacity to adapt and self-renew, capacity to achieve coherence with the following pointers inspiring leadership/action orientation, substantive outcomes and improving implementation and sustainability of development results, integrity of the organization, its leadership and staff, confidence to change, space for diversity, flexibility, creativity, consistency between ambitions, visions strategy and operations respectively.

Heather and Peter (2008) posits that capacity to adapt and self-reinvent is not only a key requisite for organizational survival it is also central to its ability to continue to be relevant, efficient within a dynamic environment. Also important is the capacity to balance diversity and coherence. By ensuring availability of a broad base of skills perspective and visions amongst its members and divisions an organizations develops resilience and the flexibility to react adequately to different situations. It is a pre-requisite for continuous renewals and innovation. Lack of the balance is a risk to fragmentation and disintegration.

2.5 Donor conditionality on technical capacities and its influence on implementation of projects

Accountability is a fundamental element in projects funded by donors. Accounting phenomena is of cardinal importance in organizations and people and is wide spread in many societies, even if the word does not translate well into all languages (Lister, 2003). There are a wide variety of definitions of accountability used or assumed by people working on questions of organizational transparency, responsiveness, ethics, legitimacy and regulation, whether in relation to governments, corporations, NGOs or other organizations (Brinkerhoff and Derick, 2002).

Frinkand Ferris (2008) defines accountability as the mechanism through which an organization makes a commitment to respond to and balance the needs of stakeholders in its decision making processes and activities, and delivers against this commitment. Accountability has both an external outlook in terms of an obligation to uphold standards of behaviour (Chisolm, 2005) and an internal one motivated by felt responsibility as expressed through individual action and organizational mission (Fry, 2005). Fox and Brown (2008) defines accountability in terms of ways of holding players responsible for actions or as the means by which individuals and organizations report to a recognized authority(authorities)and are held responsible for their actions (Edwards and Hulme, 2006). The literature further looks keenly at four core elements of accountability (Ebrahim, et al., 2007): (i) Openness, which involves collecting information and availing it for public scrutiny; (ii) Answerability or Justification, which spells out clear reasoning for actions and decisions, including those not adopted, so that they may reasonably be questioned; (iii) Compliance, through the monitoring and evaluation of processes and outcomes, combined with openness in reporting those findings; and, (iv) Reprimanding for shortfalls in compliance, justification, or transparency.

For many observers, it is enforcement that ultimately gives any accountability mechanism power or teeth. Others, however, find such an approach to myopic in its dependence on punitive forms of compliance. Cornwall (2006) broadens this perspective

by suggesting that accountability is not just about responding to others but also about taking responsibility for oneself.

Funding disbursement bottleneck is another key element in projects funded by donors. Resources earmarked for particular exercise should flow within a clearly defined legal parameters. Typically funding passes through painstakingly long government bureaucracy down to implementing outfit, which are expected to discharge their mandate and expend the funds to various projects. Deliverables are also key elements in projects funded by donors. Because of the inherent breakdown in feedback mechanisms in foreign aid, exertion of open evaluation function in donor funded aid projects is necessary to curtail performance challenges (Martens, Mummert, Murrell and Seabright, 2002). If there are proper structures to evaluate, to the extent that there are no implementation mechanisms in place i.e. no systems in place to get the evaluation results out in the public, the implementing agency behaviour would likely not be affected. An independent foreign auditing evaluation agency could be a way around these problems. Needless to say every financing agency adopts formal evaluation as key component in aid programs, there would still be challenges in implementing, external influence without undermining local accountability relationships (World Bank 2003).

Observing agreed work plan between donor and implementing entity is fundamental in projects funded by donors. Project implementers must implement their strategic plans, which encompass missions, vision policies and leadership are in adherence to the donors and in line with all stakeholders. Furthermore, leadership capacity of the top management which entails managerial capacity within the implementing entity is also observed as key element in projects funded by donors. The determinants of success of donor funded project are to a great extent determined by managerial capacity of the workforce of the implementing entity. Arndt (2000) argues that the implementing staff in the donor programmes may have skills gap in formal training in foreign aid management, budgeting and accounting. These inadequacies may lead to inability to conceptualise the donor expenditure processes resulting in ineligible expenditure which lead outright rejection of further funding by the donors. This may be caused by the

quality and timelessness of the liquidation documents complicating the donor fund release, with obvious implications on levels of donor aid effectiveness. Lastly, observation of strict timelines is also an element considered key to the running of projects: Donor funded programmes operate on set timelines agreed by the stakeholders and the financing agency. Implementation timelines is critical to reporting agency as well as the government.

2.6 Donors conditionality on monitoring and evaluation systems and its influence on implementation of projects

In accordance to OECD (2002) it states that monitoring is an ongoing function that operates using the systemic collection of data on specified Indicators, to equip management and the main stakeholders of a continuous development Intervention with relevant indicators of the extent of progress and achievement of intended objectives. Development in the usage of allocated funds and evaluation is the procedural and objective Assessment of a continuous or completed program, or policy, including its design frame, Implementation, and results. The purpose is to evaluate the importance and attained objectives, development effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An assessment exercise should provide data that is credible and beneficial, ensuring the integrating of lessons learned into the decision making process of both recipient and donors.

Monitoring and evaluation are correlated to management of project functions and as a result there is a lot of misunderstanding in trying to make them work on projects (Crawford and Bryce 2002). The UNAIDS progress report on the Global response to HIV and AIDS epidemic, 2005 assets that 42% of the countries confirmed having a national M&E plan and only 25% confirmed having M&E budget to undertake the activities in the plan (UNAIDS, 2005). A workable M&E system need to be funded and this dependent on the organizational commitment to support it (UNAIDS). Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) information systems (IS), frequently a requirement for funding, are believed to inform the reporting process (Crawford and Bryce, 2003).

In accordance to CORE (2006), there are two ways of implementing monitoring and Evaluation system, conventional and participatory. Both approaches conventional and participatory Monitoring and evaluation, tries to establish if a project is on right path and whether the project has achieved or will likely achieve intended outcomes set out in the beginning. The main contrast between the two monitoring and evaluation approaches is that with conventional monitoring and evaluation approach the donor and the implementing entity usually oversee the process. What tends to happen in most cases is that CBO staffs who collect M&E data don't appreciate the data, but escalate it up the chain of managers until it is eventually incorporated into a report for the donor. Data collected in these kind circumstances seldomly analyzed, by on the ground staff is therefore hardly used to make necessary decisions regarding adaption of the projects strategies.

The national Aids Control Council launched the Monitoring and Evaluation framework which is designed to re-align to Strategic master plan and this makes it abide to the "Three Ones" Principles of one to have effective operating body, Monitoring and Evaluation framework and one strategic plan. The effectiveness of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems plays an effective role in the outcome of a project and this makes it key component of projects. Most of HIV and AIDS programmes or initiative in Kenya are dependent on donor funding and for TOWA which is the subject of the study is donor financed predominantly by World Bank, DFID and GOK to the tune of USD 135M being partly loan and grant.

NGOs face a multiplicity of challenges in respect to accounting, poor M&E skills and in instances of NGOs with several donors or with high accountability threshold. These stringent funding threshold lays emphasis on upward accountability practises to the donor with little or no consideration to stakeholders including the immediate beneficiaries. Implementation and sustainability of the project suffers when the donor withdrawals from funding programme as there is lack of community ownership (Gilliam et al., 2003). Inasmuch as organizational growth can be managed satisfactorily, bureaucratization poses great challenges for an entity as do complex appraisal and reporting procedures and

requirement which accompany official aid (Hulmes and Edward, 1995). Voorhies (1993) and Perera (1995) as quoted by Hulme and Edward (1995) posits that when official agencies take part in financing of service delivery they expect the contracted outcomes to be realised and less interested in a “learning curve”

2.7 Theoretical Framework

In accordance with the theory of reasoned action, a person’s motives are guided by two basic variables, one personal in nature and the other reflecting environmental influence (Terry et al 1993:9). The personal variant refers to the person’s judgement that performing behaviour is good or bad. The second variant of intention is how the person perceives the social pressure exerted on him to perform or not perform the behaviour in question (Ajzen & Fishbein 1980). Based on this assertion, a person’s perception toward certain conduct is determined by the set of subtle beliefs he holds about performing the behaviour and which makes it imperative for faith-based leaders to influence the attitude of their followers’ beliefs about the disease.

Donor community can be instrumental in shaping what constitutes acceptable norms and behaviour concerning sex, and what can and should be done to mitigate spread of the HIV scourge. The person’s outward behaviour is greatly influenced by his beliefs about the consequences of performing that behaviour and the extent to which society views them. For example, using contraceptives like condoms is likely either to curtail risk of contracting HIV/AIDS or inhibit sexual pleasure, and the person’s evaluation of the outcome. It will be the role of Donor community to play a positive role towards encouraging behaviours that reduce the chances of contracting HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS in its very nature has escalated due to behavioural factors, theories about how individuals behavioural change have provided the insights for most preventive actions, religious organizations have taken the cue at the grassroots levels in all sectors of the society, religious leaders have played key role in influencing their flock (Guiney 2012). This research is guided by the theory of reasoned action basing its argument that due to the guidance, religious leaders have the ability to change mannerisms of followers by not

only changing how individual perceives the disease but eradicating the scourge by bring to the fore the receivers to persuasive communication in the unrelenting hope that they will be influenced by the knowledge available (Ajzen & Fishbein 1980).

2.8 Conceptual framework

The relationship between the independent and dependent variables is illustrated by the conceptual framework in Figure 1.1.

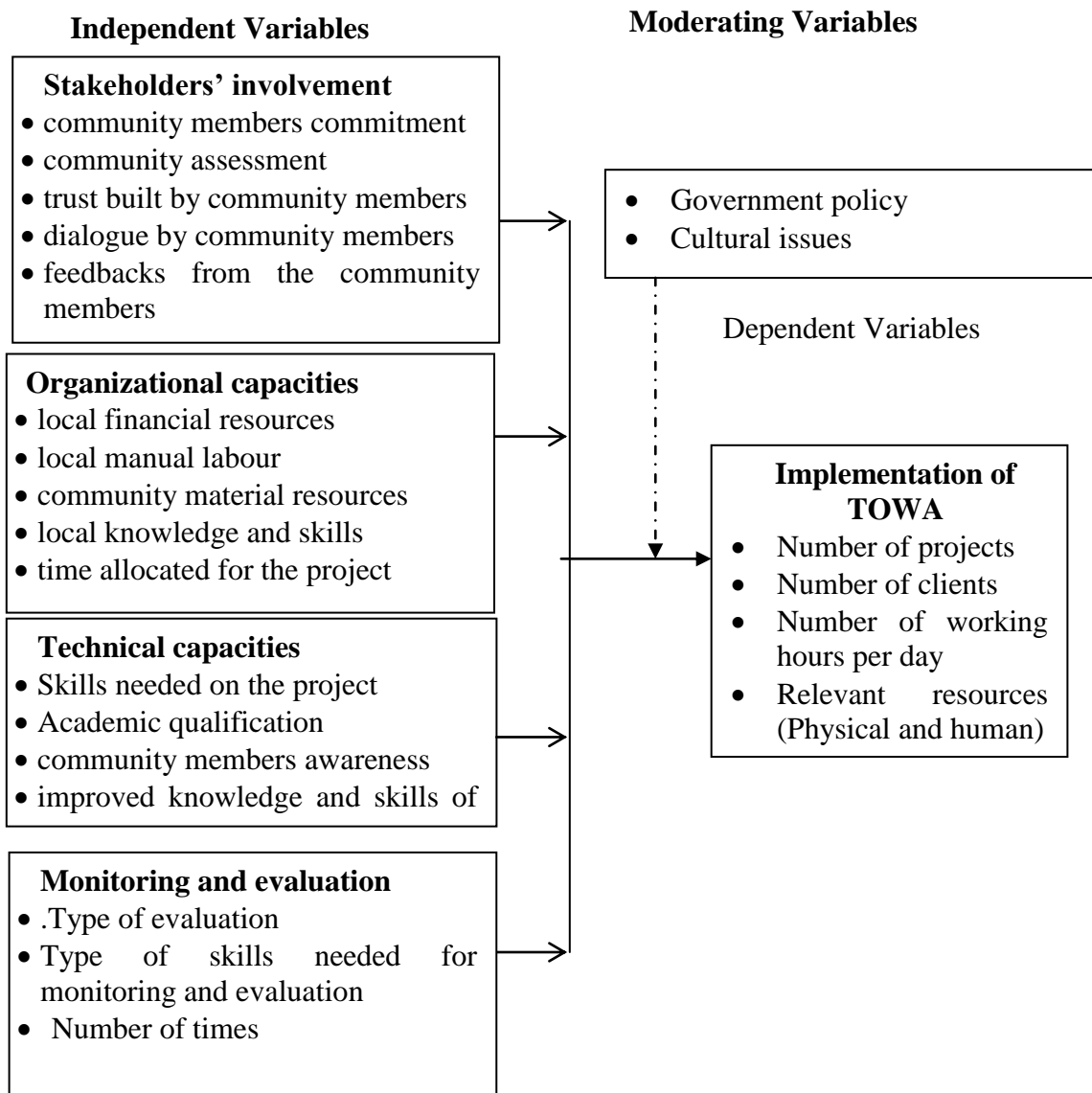


Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the linkages between variables in the study

The conceptual framework incorporates the donor conditionality and implementation of total war against HIV/AIDS projects'. This enabled the assessment of donor conditionalities influence on the implementation of total war against HIV/AIDS projects'. The donor conditionalities to the following stakeholders' involvement; organizational capacities; technical capacities and monitoring and evaluation systems etc.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This Chapter describes systematic description of the research design, description of the study area, target population, sample size determination and sampling techniques, data collection instruments, validity, reliability, data collection procedures, data analysis procedures and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

Descriptive research design approach was used in the study. David,(2005) Descriptive survey research used for gathering data through the measurement of some item or through solicitation from other documents. Best and Kahn, (1993) postulates that descriptive survey is the most appropriate design in the behavioural sciences as it seeks to find out factors associated with the occurrences of certain events and condition of the behaviour. It enables the researcher to collect in-depth information including sensitive and personalized experience concerning the issue being investigated. The design therefore aided the researcher in examining the attitudes, opinions, perception and characteristics of the TOWA Lang'ata constituency, Nairobi County. The survey method was also chosen because the findings of this study were to be generalized over a large population.

3.3 The study area

The study was conducted in Lang'ata Constituency, Kenya. The Constituency has population density is 242 per km² with about 672,212 people and 187,123 households, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, (KNBS, 2010). In Lang'ata Constituency among several projects such as Community Savings and Mobilization (COSAMO), HIV/AIDS-LIFE Initiative, Food for Work (FFW) and Water Sanitation and Education for Health (WASEH), TOWA projects is the largest and majorly based in Kibera slums, aimed at curbing HIV/AIDS pandemic, increasing food security and income of vulnerable households to solve the problem of HIV/AIDS (CARE, 2010).

3.4 Target Population

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) defines population as a complete set of individual cases or objects with some common observable characteristics. The target population of the study was 337 persons. It comprised of 305 donor funded TOWA projects' beneficiaries in Lang'ata Constituency, 8 Managers and 24 health workers of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency.

3.5 Sample Size and the sampling techniques

This section deals with the sample size and sampling techniques used in the study.

3.5.1 Sample Size

Sample is a research technique used for selecting a given number of subjects from the target population as a representative of the population (Bog and Gall, 1986). Thus since the 8 managers and the 24 employed health workers of the TOWA projects were purposively selected the remaining sample (174) was that of the project beneficiaries. This is how the sample size of the project beneficiaries was arrived at. Yamane, (1967) provides a simplified formula to calculate sample sizes. This formula was used to calculate the sample sizes of the project beneficiaries as shown below.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where n is the sample size, N is the population size of the households, e is the level of precision 5% and 1 designates the probability of the event occurring.

When the formula was applied, the sample size became;

$$N= 361 \quad e = 0.05$$
$$n = \frac{306}{1+ 305(0.05)^2} = 174$$

3.5.2 The sampling techniques

The study will use both stratified random sampling and purposive sampling techniques to come up with the respondents of the study. Stratified random sampling techniques was used on TOWA projects' beneficiaries, while purposive sampling technique was used on managers and health workers of TOWA project.

Table3.1: Sample size for each group

Respondents	Targeted	Sampled	Percentage
TOWA projects' beneficiaries	306	174	84.46
Managers	8	8	3.89
health workers of TOWA projects	25	25	11.65
Total	337	206	100

3.6 Instruments of data collection

This research utilized both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was obtained from textbooks, journals and articles related to the study and as well as the internet. The primary data on the other hand was obtained by the use of questionnaires and interview guides. The choice of the instruments was guided by the nature of the data that was collected, the time available as well as the objectives of the study.

3.6.1 Research Instrument

A questionnaire is an instrument used to gather data, which ensures measurement for or against a particular view point against a particular view point. It comes with its benefits i.e. closed ended questions are less complicated in analysing and easier in administering. Open ended questions allows a more complex response are much easier to design mainly because research is not restricted by coming up with various categories. The questionnaire enables researcher in collecting data in shorter time as most of information is well captured in the questionnaire.

3.6.2 Interview Guide

Personal interviews with the 9 managers of the TOWA projects was preferred because, it allowed one on one interaction with the respondent hence an effective way of getting data from a smaller group of people. The interview guides adopted unstructured fashion to framing the questions that has a correlation to the study theme. Interviews with the key implementing managers in TOWA were organized to gather qualitative data and information that was used in filling in gaps or making clarifications.

3.6.3 Group Depth interview

The researcher interviewed 24n employed health workers of the TOWA projects. The advantages of the group in depth interview discussion was that it was fairly easy to set up a group which provide useful information that individual data collection had not provided and it was useful in gaining knowledge into topics that was difficult to gather through other data collection forms.

3.7 Pilot study

Pilot study is fundamentally important in order to determine the validity and reliability of the instruments, pilot study was conducted in a neighbouring constituency (Starehe), as the constituency was not involved in the final study.

3.7.1 Validity of the instrument

According to Kothari (2005) validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences which are based on the research results. Mugenda and Mugenda(2003) asserts that validity is the level of accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences made based on the results obtained. The preferred methodology of analysing validity of research instruments will be: construct and content. Construct validity is appropriate in order to examine the researchers understanding of the concept was similar to that which was generally accepted to be the construct. Content validity of the instruments was checked by the supervisor, in this study.

3.7.2 Reliability of the instruments

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trial (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001). Test-retest technique, where questionnaires are to be administered to a group of individuals with similar characteristics as the actual sample was used. This also involved administering the same measure of the variable on two separate occasions, and two weeks apart will be an example of this type of reliability. The interval of time between administrations should be considered with this form of reliability because test-retest correlations tend to decrease as the time interval increases (Nyakwara & George, 2014). Thus, Cronbach Alpha coefficient of 0.87 was obtained from the TOWA project beneficiaries' questionnaire. As a rule of thumb, acceptable alpha should be at least 0.70 or above (Bryman & Cramer, 1997; Gliem & Gliem, 2003). The reliability obtained was therefore higher than the minimum acceptable value making the items reliable.

3.8 Data collection procedure

Once the proposal was approved by the Department of Extra-Mural studies of the University of Nairobi, the researcher obtained a permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) to carry out the study. On acquisition of the permit, the researcher recruited three research assistants to assist in data collection. The research assistants were taken through training to clearly understand the research instruments, purpose of the study and ethics of research. The research assistants administered the questionnaires and the interview guides to the respondents face to face. To avoid communication barrier, local research assistants who understand the local language were preferred. The researcher proceeded to make appointments with the TOWA project managers for the interview session before administering the interviews. In addition, the interviews were conducted in pre-arranged date. The researcher besides coordinating the fieldwork also undertook focussed group discussions.

3.9 Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis involves the ordering of data into consistent parts in order to obtain answers to research questions (Ahuja, 2003). Quantitative analysis were done to involve coding

responses into categorical variables followed by application of a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) techniques of analysis (Kombo & Tromp, 2006). The data collected from the primary source was coded and entered in SPSS (Version 20.0). SPSS (Version, 20.0) was used because it was fast, flexible and provides more accurate analysis resulting in dependable conclusions. The data entered was screened and cleaned to examine the quality. To analyse the four objectives frequencies and percentages were used. According to Charmaz(1983) the qualitative analysis involves the idea of using themes and categories. Categories serve to pull together and give meaning to a series of otherwise discreet events, statements, and observations in the data. Therefore, the common themes were identified, the qualitative data extracted from the common themes, organized and then discussed under the main objective areas of the study. Finally the quantitative data analysed were presented by use of graphs and tables and qualitative data presented using quotations.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

Sommer and Sommer(1997) argue that ethical considerations such as confidentiality, anonymity and avoidance of deception are important ethical issues in social research. For the purpose of this study, the researcher observed the following ethical issues: Confidentiality and privacy- the researcher protected the respondents by keeping their information and identity confidential. The names of all informants were recorded coded to conceal their identity and to maintain confidentiality. Voluntary and informed consent- the researcher had informed consent and authority to carry out the study e.g. introductory letter from the University or the permission letter from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) to carry out the research. Anonymity- it refers to the identification of the individuals being protected either by using numbers and third parties. To achieve anonymity of the data gathered from the field, data such as name were left in the design of the instrument.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of data analysis. The study established the influence of donor conditions and implementation of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency Kenya. The chapter is divided into various sections namely, response rate, the demographic and general description of the participants involved in the study, donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement influence the implementation of TOWA projects; donor conditions on organizational capacities influence the implementation of TOWA project; donor conditions on technical capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects; and donors conditions on monitoring and evaluation systems influence the implementation of TOWA projects. Thus, the chapter opens with the response rate and then demographic and general description of the participants involved in the study.

4.2 Response Rate

Campion (1993) suggested that authors need to make reasonable efforts to increase response rates, address the influence of non-respondents, and that they do not contain any obvious biases. To increase the response rate for this study, the questionnaires were administered by trained research assistants who succinctly explained the purpose of the study to the respondents, informed them of their rights of voluntary participation while assuring them of their confidentiality before administering the questionnaire, then waited for the respondent to complete and collected immediately. All this led to a response rate of 90.8% on the questionnaires and 100% on all the oral interviews conducted.

Isabel (2012) in his publication on the response rate indicated that a response rate of 60% was marginal, 70% reasonable, 80% good while 90% would be excellent. A 90.8% response rate was therefore considered credible enough to allow generalization of the findings to the target population. Table 4.1 shows the response rate.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Questionnaire	Frequency	Percentage
Administered	174	100%
Returned	158	90.8%

4.3 Respondents Demographic Characteristics and Factors Influencing TOWA Projects Implementation

Among the demographic information sought were; gender, marital status, education level and main source of household income of the respondents. These variables were considered to have an influence on implementation of donor funded TOWA projects.

4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender in the questionnaire. The results are presented in Figure 4.1.

Table 4.2: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	32	20.3
Female	126	79.7
Total	158	100.00

Table 4.2 shows that majority 126(79.7%) of the members were women while the rest 32(20.3%) were men. This is in line with the findings of IFAD (2007) that investing in women in projects can generate significant improvements in implementation of donor funded projects. This implies that the participation of women is necessary for implementation of donor funded TOWA projects.

4.3.2 Respondents Marital Status

Further, the respondents were asked to indicate in the questionnaire their marital status. Their responses were tabulated and the results are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Respondents Marital Status

Indicator	Response Categories	Frequencies	Percentages
Marital Status	Single	5	3.2
	Married	121	76.6
	Widowed	29	18.4
	Divorced/separated	3	1.9

Table 4.3 shows that the majority 121 (76.6%) of the respondents were married, 29 (18.4%) were widowed, 5 (3.2%) were single and 3 (1.9%) fell in the category of those who indicated that they were divorced or separated. Majority of people who participated in TOWA projects were married. This finding is in tandem with that of Martey, Dogbe, Etwire and Wiredu (2015) who opine that marital status influences technical efficiency of participants which is necessary for project implementation and sustainability. This implies that implementation of TOWA projects depends on the married people who show great commitment in HIV/AIDS courtesy of their technical efficiency.

4.3.3 Respondents Education Level

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender in the questionnaire. The results are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Respondents Education Level

Indicator	Response Categories	Frequencies	Percentages
Education level	No formal education	16	10.1
	Primary	78	49.4
	Secondary	38	24.1
	College	24	15.2
	University	2	1.3

Table 4.4 show that most 78(49.4%) of the members had a primary level, 38(24.1%) had a secondary level while 24(15.2%) had a College (Diploma/Higher Diploma). In addition, 16(10.1%) had no formal education and 2(1.3%) had University level of education. This

finding corroborates with that of McKeown, (2002) who observes that good community-based decisions which will affect social, economic, and environmental well-being and implementation of informed and sustainable development depend on educated citizens. This implies that to achieve good project implementation, it is important to integrate educated individual at every phase of project cycle.

4.3.4 Source of Household Income

The respondents were further asked to respond to the item on the questionnaire on other source of household income. The results of data analysis are presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Source of Household Income

Indicator	Response Categories	Frequencies	Percentages
Main source of household income	Non-employed	19	12
	Trading	110	69.6
	Salaried employment	13	8.2
	Artisan	16	10.1

As indicated in Table 4.5, most of the members 110(69.6%) were traders, 19(12.0%) were non-employed. In addition, 16(10.1%) were artisan and 13(8.2%) had salaried employment. This is in line with Kamau and Sakwa (2015) that the commitment of resources, particularly financial resources, by beneficiary communities is seen as an important indicator of the expected value of the project to these communities hence a catalyst for implementation. This portrayed that majority of the members practiced trading however for the implementation of donor funded projects; the participants should have a disposable income as a source of local resources which are necessary at every phase of project cycle to avoid misuse/looting of donor funds.

4.3.5 Factors Influencing TOWA Projects Implementation

The respondents were asked to respond to the item on the questionnaire on the greatest factor influencing implementation of donor funded TOWA projects. The results of data analysis are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Factors Influencing TOWA Projects Implementation

Indicator	Response Categories	Frequencies	Percentages
Factors affecting TOWA projects implementation	Community participation	14	8.9
	Corruption	35	22.2
	Geographical location	8	5.1
	Political interference	12	7.6
	Donor Policies	89	56.3

As shown in Table 4.6, most of the respondents 89(56.3%) indicated that donor policies had the greatest influence on the implementation of donor funded TOWA projects and 35(22.2%) indicated corruption. In addition, 14(8.9%) indicated community participation 12(7.6%) opined political interference and lastly 8(5.1%) indicated geographical location as the greatest that influence implementation of donor funded TOWA projects. This is in line with Wabwoba and Wakhungu (2013) who observed that among the factors that influence implementation and sustainability of projects, donor policies had the greatest influence. Thus, infunded projects donor policies should be of great concern.

4.4 Donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement influence the implementation of TOWA projects

The first objective of this study was to investigate the donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement influence the implementation of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency, Kenya. To achieve this objective, the respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement on a five point Likert scale responses in the questionnaire. The results are presented in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Influence of donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement influence the implementation of TOWA projects

Statements on donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement	SD		D		UD		A		SA	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
There is implementation due to community members commitment to TOWA project activities	46	29.1	60	38.0	15	9.5	29	18.4	8	5.1
Implementation is attained due to community assessment at every phase of TOWA projects cycle	51	32.3	48	30.4	30	19.0	15	9.5	14	8.9
There is implementation due to trust built by community members at every phase of projects	38	24.1	32	20.3	45	28.5	27	17.1	16	10.1
Implementation is achieved as a result dialogue by community members at every phase of projects	23	14.6	49	31.0	62	39.2	14	8.9	10	6.3
There is implementation due feedbacks from the community members at every phase of projects cycle	54	34.2	47	29.7	31	19.6	14	8.9	12	7.6

Table 4.7 shows that 60(38.0%) respondents disagreed with the statement that there was implementation due to community members' commitment to TOWA project activities at every phase of projects cycle, 46(29.1%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, and 29 (18.4%) respondents were agreed with the statement and 15 (9.5%) were undecided on the statement while 8 (5.1%) respondents were in strong agreement with the statement. The study findings suggested that a majority 106(67.1%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was no implementation due less commitment by the community members to TOWA project activities. This finding was supported by a focussed group discordant who had the following to say:

“...the project community members did not commit themselves so much to TOWA projects. The project was believed to be a strategy by the donors to utilize our resources for their own benefit and this could have hindered the implementation of TOWA projects...”

This is in line with the findings of Phillips and Pittman(2009) that commitment comes with results and even inspires the participants to continue adding more energy and assume some responsibilities, hence implementation of projects. Mansuri and Rao (2012) further support the results that community commitment is critical for project success. This implies that the community members should commit themselves to projects as through this, the inspiration can be achieved and more energy added, hence project implementation.

In addition, 51(32.3%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that implementation was attained due to community assessment at every phase of TOWA projects, 48(30.4%) respondents disagreed with the statement, and 30 (19.0%) respondents were undecided on the statement and 15 (9.5%) respondents agreed with the statement while 14 (8.9%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement. It emerged from the study that majority 99(62.7%) of the respondents reported that implementation was never attained due to minimal community assessment at every phase of TOWA projects. This finding was supported by a focussed group discordant who had the following to say:

“...the project donors did not carry out adequate assessment during the implementation of the TOWA projects. The only assessment we heard that was carried out, however, we never participated was baseline survey which has hindered the implementation of TOWA projects...”

This supports the findings of Altschuld and Kumar (2010) that community assessment is fundamental to the understanding of the community’s needs, priorities, vision, problems which leads to good project implementation. This implies that the project implementers and the donors should carry out community assessment as through this, the community’s needs, priorities can be understood, hence proper project implementation.

Similarly, 45(28.5%) respondents were undecided on the statement that there was implementation due to trust built by community members at every phase of projects cycle, 38(24.1%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, 32(20.3%) respondents disagreed with the statement and 27(17.1%) respondents agreed with the statement while 16(10.1%) respondents had strong agreement with the statement. The study findings suggested that a majority 70(44.4%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was no implementation due low trust by the community members at every phase of donor funded TOWA project cycle. This is in line with Svensson (2000) that there is a lack of transparency in decision making about development assistance. This implies that the community should build trust as this, inspires and provide a trusted environment, hence project implementation.

Further, 62(39.2%) respondents were undecided on the statement that implementation was achieved as a result dialogue by community members at every phase of projects cycle, 49(31.0%) respondents disagreed with the statement, 23(14.6%) strongly disagreed and 14(8.9%) agreed while only 10(6.3%) respondents were in a strong agreement with the statement. The responses showed that a majority 72(39.9%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that implementation was never achieved as a result of inadequate dialogue between the project implementers and community members at every phase of projects cycle. This is in line with the findings of Witkin (2004) and Watkins, Leigh, and Kaufman (2008) and Kizlik (2010) that when community is given an opportunity to be informed and involved in dialogues, the project is likely to be sustainable. This implies that there should be dialogue amongst the community members, donor and project implementers as this ensures negotiation and sharing of information, hence project implementation.

Finally, 54(34.2%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that there was implementation due feedbacks from the community members at every phase of projects cycle, 47(29.7%) respondents disagreed with the statement, 31(19.6%) were undecided and 14(8.9%) agreed while only 12(7.6%) respondents were in a strong agreement with the statement. The responses showed that a majority 85(63.9%) of the residents of

Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was no implementation due to low feedback from both the community members and the donors at every phase of projects cycle. The findings were in agreement with (Kamuiru, 2014) projects information is hardly disseminated to the community people. This implies that there should be communication feedback between the project implementers and community members as set out by the donors. The donors believe that through this, there can be improvement in information flow, community understanding, community advocacy and promotion of environmental justice, hence good project implementation.

4.5 Donor conditions on organizational capacities influence the implementation of TOWA project

The second objective of this study was to examine the donor conditions on organizational capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency, Kenya. To achieve this objective, respondents were asked to rate on a five point Likert scale items in the questionnaire their level of agreement on the influence of donor conditions on organizational capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects. Their responses were tabulated and the results are presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Influence of donor conditions on organizational capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects

Statements on donor conditions on organizational capacities	SD		D		UD		A		SA	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
There is good implementation due to local financial resources provided by the community at every phase of TOWA projects	50	31.6	46	29.1	30	19.0	17	10.8	15	9.5
Good implementation is attained due to local manual labour provided by the community at every phase of TOWA projects	14	8.9	16	10.1	33	20.9	48	30.4	47	29.7
There is good implementation due to community material resources such as community land utilized at every phase of TOWA projects	13	8.2	18	11.4	32	20.3	49	31.0	46	29.1
Good implementation is achieved due to local knowledge and skills provided by the community at every phase of TOWA projects	47	29.7	45	28.5	31	19.6	17	10.8	18	11.4
There is good implementation due to time allocated by the community at every phase of TOWA projects	48	30.4	31	19.6	44	27.8	19	12.0	16	10.1

Table 4.8 shows that 50(31.6%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that there was good implementation of TOWA projects due to a steady financial resources provided by the donors at every phase of TOWA projects, 46(29.1%) respondents disagreed with the statement, 30(19.0%) respondents were undecided on the statement and 17(10.8%) respondents agreed with the statement while 15(9.5%) respondents were in a strong agreement with the statement. The study findings showed that majority 96(60.7%) of the respondents believed that there was no good implementation due to low provision of local financial resources by the community members at every phase of TOWA project. This is in line with the findings of Mwobobia (2013) that people become more attached to a project if they contribute resources in monetary form for

implementation. This implies that the donors provide financial resources in monetary form with conditions that lead to good TOWA project implementation.

In addition, 48(30.4%) respondents agreed with the statement that implementation was attained due to donor conditions that labour should be locally provided by the community at every phase of TOWA projects cycle, 47(29.7%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 33(20.9%) respondents were undecided on the statement and 16(10.1%) respondents disagreed with the statement while 14(8.9%) respondents were in a strong disagreement with the statement. It emerged from the study findings that a majority 95(60.1%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that implementation was attained as a result of allowing community members to provide their local manual labour. This finding was supported by one of the TOWA project CEO who had the following to say:

“...the project donors are always ready to accept manual labour from the community member. They members always provide free labour which has enhanced the implementation of the TOWA project...”

This supports the findings of Norman and Kaliba(2005) that the community shall set its contribution in labour for implementation of projects. This implies that donor conditionalities work well if community members are encouraged to offer manual labour as through this, ownership can be built, hence good project implementation.

Similarly, 49(31.0%) respondents agreed with the statement that there was good implementation of TOWA projects due to donor conditions that the community provide material resources such as community land for the projects, 46(29.1%) respondents agreed with the statement, 32(20.3%) respondents were undecided on the statement and 18(11.4%) respondents disagreed with the statement while 13(8.2%) respondents were in a strong disagreement with the statement. It seems therefore that majority 95(60.1%) of the respondents from Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was good implementation of TOWA projects as a result of utilization of community material resources such as

community buildings and land. This finding was supported by a focussed group discordant who had the following to say:

“...the project donors could use our lands for demonstration during the implementation of the TOWA projects. I even provided my building to be used for free which has enhanced the implementation of TOWA projects ...”

This is in line with the finding of Asante et al., (2014), Abate et al., (2013), Chirwa (2007) and Idiong (2007) that utilization of local land ensures good implementation of projects. This implies that the community members should be allowed to provide local material resources, as required by donors, such as community buildings and land as through this, chances of cost overrun can be minimized, hence good implementation projects.

Further, 47(29.7%) respondents strongly disagreed on the statement that implementation of TOWA projects was achieved due to local knowledge and skills provided by the community at every phase of project cycle, 45(28.5%) respondents disagreed with the statement, 31(19.6%) undecided and 18(11.4%) strongly agreed while only 16(10.1%) respondents were in agreement with the statement. The responses showed that a majority 92(58.2%) of the residents of Lang’ata Constituency believed that good implementation of TOWA projects was not achieved due to donor conditions that the technical experts are people they have seconded to the projects. This implies that there is underutilization of local knowledge and skills at every phase of project cycle. This concurs the findings of Mulwa(2007) that for good implementation, the local knowledge and skill of beneficiaries should be utilized by involving them in project implementation committees to coordinate project planning and other aspects such as budgeting, resource identification, procurement and allocation. This also implies that local knowledge and skills from the locals should be employed for good implementation as the community members will manage the TOWA project well.

Finally, due to donor conditions that every stage of the projects should be allocated adequate time, 48(30.4%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that there was good implementation of TOWA projects due to time allocated by the donors at every phase of TOWA projects cycle, 44(27.8%) respondents were undecided on the statement, 31(19.6%) disagreed, 19(12.0%) agreed while 16(10.1%) respondents were in a strong agreement with the statement. The responses showed that a majority 79(50.0%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was no good implementation due to inadequate time allocated by the donors at every phase of the project. This agrees with the argument of Lelegwe(2013) and Saxby (2003) that donor funded projects should encourage the community to commit their time. This implies that the community members time dedication should be considered as through this, chances of time overrun can be minimized, hence project good implementation.

4.6 Donor conditions on technical capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects

The third objective of this study was to establish the donor conditions on technical capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency, Kenya. To achieve this objective, respondents were asked to rate on a five point Likert scale items in the questionnaire their level of agreement on the influence of donor conditions on technical capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects. Their responses were tabulated and the results are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: donor conditions on technical capacities and its influence on the implementation of TOWA projects

Statements on organizational capacities	SD		D		UD		A		SA	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
There is good implementation due to increased community members awareness on TOWA project at every stage of project	15	9.5	15	9.5	32	20.3	47	29.7	49	31.0
good implementation is attained due to community members ability to operate and manage health equipment's at every stage of TOWA project	52	32.9	48	30.4	29	18.4	12	7.6	17	10.8
There is good implementation due to adoption of new useful HIV/AIDS detection technology at every stage of TOWA project	16	10.1	19	12.0	32	20.3	48	30.4	43	27.2
Good implementation is achieved as a result of relevant and adequate training at every stage of TOWA project	50	31.6	51	32.3	31	19.6	14	8.9	12	7.6
There is good implementation due to improved knowledge and skills of community members at every stage of TOWA project	51	32.3	47	29.7	31	19.6	15	9.5	14	8.9

According to Table 4.9, 49(31.0%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement that there was good implementation of TOWA projects due to increased community members' awareness at every stage of project cycle and 47(29.7%) respondents agreed with the statement and 32(20.3%) respondents were undecided on the statement while 15(9.5%) respondents disagreed with the statement and another 15(9.5%) respondents were also in a strong disagreement with the statement. The study findings showed that majority 96(60.7%) of the respondents believed that there was good implementation of TOWA projects due to increased community awareness of donor conditions on the

projects cycle. This is in line with the findings of Ngigi (2014) that community awareness was the more significant factor on participation and this ensures good implementation of projects. This implies that the community members should be made aware of the project as through this, they become more informed and even develop more interest, hence project good implementation.

In addition, 52(32.9%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that good implementation of TOWA projects was attained due to some workers ability to operate and manage clinic machines, 48(30.4%) respondents disagreed with the statement and 29(18.4%) respondents were undecided on the statement while 17(10.8%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement and another 12(7.6%) respondents were also in agreement with the statement. It emerged from the study findings that a majority 100(63.3%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that good implementation of TOWA projects has been attained due to community members ability to operate and manage clinic machines. This finding was supported by the TOWA CEO who had the following to say:

“...most of those who fully commit themselves to donor projects have low interest on technical training. As a result of this, most donors do not take time to provide technical knowledge on maintenance and operation of machines and this could have hindered the good implementation of TOWA projects ...”

This supports the findings of Meshack (2004) and Mengesha, Abera and Mesganaw (2003) that if trained correctly, community members can operate clinic machines and also maintain them very effectively and this could lead to good implementation of the TOWA projects. This implies that the workers should have adequate knowledge on operation and maintenance of project machines as through this, they can effectively operate and maintain them hence project good implementation.

Similarly, 48(30.4%) respondents agreed with the statement that there was good implementation of TOWA projects due to adoption of new useful HIV/AIDS detectors, 43(27.2%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 32(20.3%) respondents were

undecided on the statement and 19(12.0%) respondents disagreed with the statement while 16(10.1%) respondents were in a strong disagreement with the statement. It seems therefore that majority 91(57.6%) of the respondents from Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was good implementation due to adoption of new useful health related technology at every stage of TOWA project cycle. This implies that there should be trainings on new technologies by the project implementers and donors as through this, the community members can become acquainted with technological changes, hence project good implementation.

Further, 51(32.3%) respondents disagreed on the statement that implementation was achieved as a result of relevant and adequate training at every stage of TOWA project cycle, 50(31.6%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, 31(19.6%) undecided and 14(8.9%) agreed while only 12(7.6%) respondents were in a strong agreement with the statement. The responses showed that a majority 101(63.9%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that good implementation was never achieved as a result of inadequate and irrelevant training at every phase of projects cycle. This finding was supported by a focussed group discordant who had the following to say:

“...the project donors always provide inadequate training and therefore application becomes difficult after the have left. I always take those training on new technology to be irrelevant and this could have hindered the good implementation of TOWA projects ...”

This concurs with the findings of Kanyanya, Kyalo, Mulwa and Matula (2014) that the relevance of the skills and knowledge acquired by the participants is more important to the project beneficiaries. This implies that the trainings offered to the project beneficiaries should be adequate and relevant as through this, they can realize the importance of the training to their livelihood, hence good implementation of TOWA projects.

Finally, 51(32.3%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that there was good implementation of TOWA projects due to improved knowledge and skills of community

members at every stage of TOWA project cycle, 47(29.7%) respondents agreed with the statement, 31(19.6%) were undecided and 15(9.5%) agreed while 14(8.9%) respondents were in a strong agreement with the statement. The responses showed that a majority 98(62.0%) of the residents of Lang’ata Constituency believed that there was no good implementation of TOWA projects as community knowledge and skills never improved at every stage of the project cycle. This agrees with the findings of Martey, Dogbe, Etwire and Wiredu (2015) that including knowledgeable projects stakeholders ensures implementation of projects. This implies that the trainings offered to the project beneficiaries should improve the existing knowledge and skills as through this, they can maintain the new techniques during the project implementation.

4.7 Influence of donors conditions on monitoring and evaluation systems and the implementation of TOWA projects

The fourth objective of this study was to establish the donor conditions on monitoring and evaluation systems and its influence the implementation of TOWA projects in Lang’ata Constituency, Kenya. To achieve this objective, respondents were asked a few questions on the influence of donor conditions on monitoring and evaluation systems and its influence the implementation of TOWA projects. Their responses were tabulated and the results are presented in Table 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13.

4.7.1 Monitoring and evaluation policies

The researcher sought to determine from the health workers whether there are monitoring and evaluation policies in place within the TOWA projects in Lang’ata constituency. The results are as summarised in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Whether there are monitoring and evaluation policies in place

Are there monitoring and evaluation policies in place	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	95.83
NO	1	4.17
Total	24	100

From the TOWA projects visited by the researcher it was established that majority (100%) of the health workers had the monitoring and evaluation policies in place as required by the donors. This finding was in line with that of Ramothamo (2013) who observed that donor supported projects, as a requirement, always operate under certain policies

4.7.2 Current practices of monitoring and evaluation

The researcher sought to determine from the health workers whether there are current practices of monitoring and evaluation within the TOWA projects in Lang’ata constituency. The results are as summarised in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Whether there are current practices of monitoring and evaluation

Are there current practices of monitoring and evaluation in place?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	91.67
NO	2	8.33
Total	24	100

Table 4.11 shows that most (91.67%) the TOWA projects in Lang’ata constituency have practices of monitoring and evaluation in place as demanded by the donors. Only (8.33%) of the health workers said there are no current practices in place.

4.7.3 Challenges currently encountered

The researcher also sought to determine from the health workers the challenges (logical framework which clearly highlights the goals, objectives, activities to be carried out and the expected outcome) currently encountered by the TOWA projects in Lang’ata constituency. The results are as summarised in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Challenges currently encountered by the TOWA projects

Challenges currently encountered by the TOWA projects	Frequency	Percentage
Reaching all projects monthly	18	40.09
Funding	3	6.81
No monitoring and evaluation plan, documentation and no system	12	27.27
Lack of understanding of the importance	11	25.00
Total	44	100

Table 4.12 observes that (40.09%) of the health workers of the TOWA projects encountered challenges of reaching all projects monthly.

4.7.4 Frequency monitoring and evaluation carried out

The researcher also sought to determine from the health workers the rate at which monitoring and evaluation within the TOWA projects in Lang'ata constituency. The results are as summarised in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Rate at which monitoring and evaluation

How often do you carry out monitoring and evaluation in your place?	Yes		NO	
	F	%	F	%
Weekly	0	0	24	100
Monthly	24	100	0	0
Quarterly	24	100	0	0
Half yearly	0	0	24	100
Annually/Year end	24	100	0	0

According to Table 4.13 all the TOWA projects do monitoring monthly (100%) quarterly (100%) and also monitor yearly/annually (100%). This finding was in line with that of Ramothamo (2013) who observed that donor supported projects require that monitoring reports should be done on a monthly, quarterly and yearly.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The summary of research findings, conclusions and recommendations are presented under themes derived from the objectives of this study. These are: to determine the donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement influence the implementation of TOWA projects; donor conditions on organizational capacities influence the implementation of TOWA project; donor conditions on technical capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects; and lastly donors conditions on monitoring and evaluation systems. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between donor conditions and implementation of total war against HIV/AIDS projects' in Lang'ata Constituency.

5.2 Donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement and their influence on the implementation of TOWA projects

The study findings suggested that a majority 106(67.1%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was no implementation due less commitment by the community members to TOWA project activities. It also emerged from the study that majority 99(62.7%) of the respondents reported that implementation was never attained due to minimal community assessment at every phase of TOWA projects cycle.

In addition, the study findings suggested that a majority 70(44.4%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was no good implementation due low trust by the community members at every phase of donor funded TOWA projects cycle. The responses showed that a majority 72(39.9%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that implementation was never achieved as a result of inadequate dialogue between the project implementers and community members at every phase of projects cycle. Further, the responses showed that a majority 85(63.9%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was no proper implementation of the TOWA projects due to low feedback from both the community members and the donors at every phase of projects cycle.

5.3 Donor conditions on organizational capacities and their influence on the implementation of TOWA projects

The study findings showed that majority 96(60.7%) of the respondents believed that there was no implementation due to low provision of local financial resources by the community members at every phase of TOWA project cycle. It emerged from the study findings that a majority 95(60.1%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that implementation was attained as a result of allowing community members to offer their local manual labour. In addition, it seems therefore that majority 95(60.1%) of the respondents from Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was implementation as a result of utilization of community material resources such as community land at every phase of project cycle.

The responses showed that a majority 92(58.2%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that implementation was not achieved due to underutilization of local knowledge and skills at every phase of project cycle. Further, the responses showed that a majority 79(50.0%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was no implementation due to inadequate time allocated by the community members at every phase of project cycle.

5.4 Donor conditions on technical capacities and their influence on the implementation of TOWA projects

The study findings showed that majority 96(60.7%) of the respondents believed that there was implementation due to increased community awareness of donor funded TOWA projects cycle. This is in line with the findings of Ngigi(2014) that community awareness was the more significant factor on participation and this ensures implementation of projects. This implies that the community members should be made aware of the project as through this, they become more informed and even develop more interest, hence project implementation.

It emerged from the study findings that a majority 100(63.3%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that good implementation was never attained due to the TOWA project employees inability to operate and manage health related machines at every stage of TOWA project cycle. This implies that the community members should be have adequate knowledge on operation and maintenance of project machines as through this, they can effectively operate and maintain them after the donors shall have left, hence project implementation.

In addition, it seems therefore that majority 91(57.6%) of the respondents from Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was good implementation due to adoption of new useful health related technology at every stage of TOWA project cycle. This implies that trainings on new technologies should be adopted by the project implementers and donors as through this, the community members can become acquainted with technological changes, hence project implementation. The responses showed that a majority 101(63.9%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that implementation was never achieved as a result of inadequate and irrelevant training at every phase of projects cycle.

Further, the responses showed that a majority 98(62.0%) of the residents of Lang'ata Constituency believed that there was no implementation as community knowledge and skills never improved at every stage of the project cycle. These findings implies that new technology adoption and project awareness are critical to enhanced project implementation but this largely depended on the ability of the TOWA employees to have knowledge and skills to operate and manage health centres machines. Moreover, in order to successfully adopt the technologies, it was required that the training to be relevant as relevant trainings increases the likelihood of stakeholder participation in development projects, hence enhanced good implementation.

5.5 Donors conditions on monitoring and evaluation systems influence the implementation of TOWA projects

In all the interviewed TOWA projects monitoring and evaluation is carried out in HIV/AIDS projects. The study revealed that out that nearly most of the TOWA projects (95.83%) in Lang'ata constituency have clear policy of monitoring and evaluation. It was also established that the TOWA projects (91.67%) have current practices in place. The TOWA projects emphasized that they have current practices which include among others logical framework which clearly highlights the goals, objectives, activities to be carried out and the expected outcome. They have methods of data collection in place which are both manual and electronically. All the projects have responsible officers for monitoring and evaluation. The TOWA projects encounter different challenges in the process of monitoring and evaluations. Some have has a challenge of reaching all projects participants/ beneficiaries monthly due to terrain and remoteness of project areas. Others have the challenge of funding which prohibits conducting some important studies which might aid in decision making or furtherance of such projects. Some have a challenge of operating in the absence of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan and clear systems. Some of the projects have lack of advocacy and training of staff and beneficiaries on the importance of monitoring and evaluation. All the TOWA projects in Lang'ata constituency carry out monitoring on a quarterly, mid year and end of year as per the donor conditions. They also do carry out project evaluations as per the donor requirements at the beginning, during and at the end of the project. All the TOWA projects in Lang'ata constituency do report to donors quarterly, semi-annually and annually.

5.6 Conclusions

From the results and discussion of the findings, the study concludes that stakeholders' involvement had a significant influence on good implementation of TOWA projects. Good implementation is achieved when stakeholders' involvement through community commitment, assessment, trust, dialogue and feedbacks is ensured at every phase of the project cycle.

It is concluded from the study that, organizational capacities had a significant influence on good implementation of TOWA projects. In addition, organizational capacities such as finance, labour, material, knowledge and skills and time at every phase of project cycle result to the good implementation of projects.

It further concludes that, technical capacities had a significant influence on good implementation of TOWA projects. In addition, technology adoption and project awareness were of great importance to improved good implementation of the project, however, this largely depended on the ability to utilize the technology by improving knowledge and skills. Moreover, in order to successfully adopt the new technologies and operate the project, it was required that the TOWA project employees need to have relevant and adequate training.

Some of the projects have lack of advocacy and training of staff and beneficiaries on the importance of monitoring and evaluation. All the TOWA projects in Lang'ata constituency carry out monitoring on a quarterly, midyear and end of year as per the donor conditions. They also do carry out project evaluations as per the donor requirements at the beginning, during and at the end of the project. All the TOWA projects in Lang'ata constituency do report to donors quarterly, semi-annually and annually.

5.7 Recommendations

In the light of findings, conclusions and the guidance from the literature review, it is apparent that community participation is an important ingredient to create good implementation of donor funded projects. Therefore, there should be development of policy of involvement of the community to make it official and such a policy would address long term engagements with stakeholders in the projects.

Implementing agencies and government agencies should hold a consultation with the beneficiaries to ensure community commitment and assessment, trust, negotiating skills and feedbacks, hence project good implementation. In addition, the community members

should be consulted whether they have education or not as this will enhance their perception on the projects positively.

The study further recommends that the implementing agencies should allow and encourage the beneficiaries to provide their financial, labour, material, knowledge and skills and time resource for project good implementation to be achieved. In addition, there should be strict adherence to members sharing of costs and the local knowledge and skills should be exhausted as this will ensure project good implementation.

The study also recommends that it is valuable to train the community members on the projects at every stage of the project cycle so as to equip them with appropriate knowledge. This will enable them to keep the growth of the projects in a controllable state even long after the withdrawal of the donors.

Finally, the study found a critical lack of expertise in the monitoring and evaluation of projects/programs implemented by the donors. Donors together with the TOWA projects should encourage and instill the importance of skilled and well trained staff of monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS projects for good implementation and sustainability. It is important that the implementers of these projects/programs have skills of monitoring and evaluation.

5.8 Suggestions for further research

The present study focused on the influence of community participation on good implementation of donor funded TOWA projects in Lang'ata Constituency, Kenya. To gain a more comprehensive understanding on this theme, future research should be narrowed down to the influence of each indicators (community consultation, organizational capacities and community training) of community participation on good implementation of donor funded TOWA projects.

The study was limited to three variables; stakeholders' involvement, organizational capacities and community training. A further study should also be carried out to find out other methods of community participation in various phases of project cycle which can have a significant influence on the good implementation of the TOWA projects.

Predictor effect of demographic variables on the relationship between community participation and good implementation of donor funded TOWA projects. A similar research would be carried out to cover a wider geographical area in Western region where TOWA projects was implemented to establish whether or not there were other factors influencing good implementation of donor funded TOWA projects other than community participation which this study addressed.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

My name is Mr. Victor Nyikuri. I am a post graduate student at the Faculty of External Studies, University of Nairobi and carrying out a study on donor conditions and its influence on implementation of TOWA projects' in Lang'ata Constituency, Kenya. Being one of the beneficiaries of donor funded TOWA project you have been selected to participate in this study. The information that you will give will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for academic purposes.

Fill in your responses in the spaces provided in each of the questionnaire items.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL INFORMATION

(Please tick your answers in the boxes provided)

1. What is your gender?

Male

Female

2. What is your marital status?

Single

Married

Widowed

3. What is your education level

No formal education

Primary

Secondary

College

University

4. What is your Main source of household income

Farming

Trading

Salaried employment

Artisan

Others (specify)

5. Which factor greatly influenced the good implementation of donor funded TOWA projects?

Community participation

Corruption

Geographical location

Political interference

Donor policies

Others (specify)

Please circle the number that represents your level of agreements with each of the following statements using the scale provided: **1=strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Undecided, 4=Agree and 5= Strongly Agree**

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
There is good implementation due to community members commitment to TOWA project activities at every phase of projects cycle					
Good implementation is attained due to community assessment at every phase of TOWA projects cycle					
There is good implementation due to trust built by community members at every phase of projects cycle					
Good implementation is achieved as a result dialogue by community members at every phase of projects cycle					
There is good implementation due feedbacks from the community members at every phase of projects cycle					

Please circle the number that represents your level of agreements with each of the following statements using the scale provided: **1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Undecided, 4=Agree and 5= Strongly Agree**

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
There is good implementation due to local financial resources provided by the community at every phase of TOWA projects					

cycle					
Good implementation is attained due to local manual labour provided by the community at every phase of TOWA projects cycle					
There is good implementation due to community material resources such as community land utilized at every phase of TOWA projects cycle					
Good implementation is achieved due to local knowledge and skills provided by the community at every phase of TOWA projects cycle					
There is good implementation due to time allocated by the community at every phase of TOWA projects cycle					

Please circle the number that represents your level of agreements with each of the following statements using the scale provided: **1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Undecided, 4=Agree and 5= Strongly Agree**

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
There is good implementation due to increased community members awareness on TOWA project at every stage of project cycle					
Good implementation is attained due to TOWA project employees ability to operate and manage HIV/AIDS related machines at every stage of TOWA project cycle					
There is good implementation due to adoption of new useful HIV/AIDS related technology at every stage of TOWA project cycle					
Good implementation is achieved as a result of relevant and adequate training at every stage of TOWA project cycle					
There is good implementation due to improved knowledge and skills of TOWA project employees at every stage of					

TOWA project cycle					
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Please circle the number that represents your level of agreements with each of the following statements using the scale provided: **1=Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Undecided, 4=Agree and 5= Strongly Agree**

Statements					
There is continuous increase in my average household income after the assistance and subsidies of a project end.	1	2	3	4	5
I will have maintained the new techniques of testing HIV/AIDS acquired after the assistance and subsidies of a project end.	1	2	3	4	5
Environment after TOWA Project remained conducive to new and existing activities	1	2	3	4	5
The improvements in quality of life or standard of living of project beneficiaries will endure beyond the project completion.	1	2	3	4	5
Individuals will continue to receive same services after the assistance and subsidies of a project end.	1	2	3	4	5
Activities promoted by the project preserved the natural resource base.	1	2	3	4	5

Thank you for taking your time to participate in this study. God bless

Appendix II: Interview guide

1. How long have you been working in this TOWA projects?
2. Is there a policy in relation to monitoring and evaluation, if yes what does it say? If no, why not in TOWA projects??
3. Explain the current practices of monitoring and evaluation if any in TOWA projects?
4. Are there any challenges currently encountered in the monitoring and evaluation?
5. How often is monitoring and evaluation carried out?
6. What are/were the challenges faced in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation?
7. Do projects always start and end at the anticipated time?
8. How often do you report to donors?
6. In your opinion is monitoring and evaluation a necessity within TOWA projects?
7. What factors influence the implementation of TOWA projects?
8. In this region, do donor conditions on technical capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects?
9. In this region, do donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement influence the implementation of TOWA projects?
10. In this region, do donor conditions on organizational capacity influence the implementation of TOWA projects?
11. In this region, do donor conditions on monitoring and evaluation systems influence the implementation of TOWA projects?

Appendix III: Focused Group Discussion guides

1. How do donor conditions on stakeholders' involvement influence the implementation of TOWA projects?
2. How do donor conditions on organizational capacities influence the implementation of TOWA project?
3. How do donor conditions on technical capacities influence the implementation of TOWA projects?
4. How do donors conditions on monitoring and evaluation systems influence the implementation of TOWA projects?