

**FACTORS INFLUENCING COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP OF
DONOR FUNDED PROJECTS: A CASE OF SAIDIA, SAMBURU
COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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2012

DECLARATION

I declare that this is my original work and that it has not been copied or presented for an award of a degree in any other university.

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Date

This research project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

.....

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.....

Date

DEDICATION

To my wife Maseina, to my daughter Meiseyeki, and to my son Lerionka Lelegwe, you have ever been my inspiration.

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This research project report would not have been complete without patient guidance of supervisor and instructor Prof. David Macharia, I say thank you for the constant and thorough guidance. I am also grateful to my lecturers and fellow students who have contributed to my academic advancement.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
SAIDIA	Samburu Aid in Africa
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EU	European Union
USAID	United States Aid
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
DFP	Donor Funded Project
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity and Threats
CGAP	Consultative Groups to Assist the Poorest
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

In this study, community ownership of Donor Funded Projects (DFPs) involves two related concepts; community right to expect benefits from the project and the community responsibility to the project that ensures returns to same community. Having worked in a donor funded project in Samburu County for over five years, the researcher has observed low level of community ownership for such projects prompting the need for the current study.

The scope of this study was the randomly chosen trained beneficiaries of Health, ECD and WASH projects of SAIDIA in the Samburu County. A survey and observation methodology was used to collect the research data. The researcher sought to find the factors influencing community ownership of donor funded projects. Using a combination of survey and descriptive research methodologies, and guided by the following objectives: to establish how expected benefits, community participation, and how mobilization and awareness influences community ownership of donor funded projects. The findings revealed that there was low level of resource commitment in terms of time and physical resources, low levels of community participation in SAIDIA projects and poor mobilization and awareness strategy. Despite SAIDIA doing community mobilization in Samburu County, there was still low level of participation and ownership of the projects to the extent that the sustainability of project after their exit is doubtful. There were no emphasis on the project benefits consequently there is no participation and ownership of the project is also doubtful. The study recommends that donor funded projects should improve their mobilization and awareness strategies for better community ownership of such projects, donor funded projects should encourage the community to commit their time and physical resources, and finally donor funded projects should embrace high community participation at all levels of project implementation.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Samburu County is an administrative county in the former Rift Valley Province; it borders Laisamis district to the East and North east, Isiolo to the South east, Laikipia North to the South, Baringo East to the South west and Turkana South district to the west and North west. (Softkenya, 2012). The County is sparsely populated with a population of 223,947 (Kenya population census, 2009); 80% of the inhabitants are Samburu who are the main ethnic group while the remaining 20% is shared among the Turkana, Kikuyu, Meru and the other tribes of Kenya. The County is semiarid and well known all over the country for its contribution to the Livestock Industry majorly the slaughter stock. Majority of the inhabitants are semi-pastoralists who also practice agriculture. Another sector that has potential is the tourism industry since the county lies in the Northern tourism circuit implying that it has potential to be exploited (Softkenya, 2012).

Donor funded projects have been active in the County with more than fifteen NGOs and CBOs already involved in developmental projects. SAIDIA is one NGO in the Samburu County which is community based and has been in operation since 1986 at Lesirikan, a village near Baragoi and other parts of the County. In its Strategic Plan 2008-11, the organization claims that its ethos is founded on a firm belief in integrated and sustainable development and that its direction and focus have been dictated consistently by the needs and requests of the communities themselves. Thus SAIDIA's methodology revolves around the adaptation of traditional practices coupled with the careful introduction of appropriate technology.

SAIDIA's Strategic Plan 2008-11 for development emphasizes community empowerment. Hence, SAIDIA delivers health care and other services to the local community with a long-term objective of establishing a self-sustaining organization that will ultimately be managed solely by the people of Samburu County. The plan was formulated with the full participation of communities, SAIDIA board members, SAIDIA staff and other NGOs. This in-depth process took place over two years. Consultations focused on whether or not SAIDIA's activities and

services meet the existing needs and expectations. The meetings, workshops, seminars and staff retreat also provided a platform for sharing information and ideas that can be used to improve SAIDIA's work (SAIDIA, 2008).

DFPs in any community play a big role towards the development of that same community that would take the government or its institution ages to develop (Mitchell & Ashley, 2010). Most of the donor funded projects play an important role in both food security and agricultural development in Africa as a whole. These funds are most of the time, if not always, given by Western donors or international agencies (Djurfeldt, Aryeetey and Isinika, 2011). Noting that donor funding must of necessity be short-lived, the question that begs the mind is on how the community can ensure sustainability and ownership of these projects when the donors eventually leave. The starting point for any community ownership is to realize that the community itself is a very important asset; existing assets are those factors that give the community energy to take action like teaching a community a variety of skills builds up their capacities forming an essential part of ownership (DeFilippis, Fisher & Shragge, 2010).

According to Sirgy, Phillips, & Rahtz (2011) when the community is fully engaged it serves to expand the feeling of community ownership of any given project; engagement comes with results and even motivates the participants to put in an extra effort brining in the aspect of talent. The essential to achieving a desired outcome of any community based project is by the active participation of that same community; full participation says Anderson and McFarlane (2010) can only be attained through full participation where the community is included in decisions pertaining to planning and assume some responsibility on implementation.

Community participation plays a role in the societies which include: increasing democracy, combating exclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged population, empowering and mobilizing people plus resources and developing holistic and integrated approaches towards problems which all point to ensuring ownership (Bartholomew et al, 2011). Phillips and Pittman (2009) state that community participation is important for validity of any donor funded project which brings in the ownership aspect. For any donor funded project to succeed, it must link not only planning with action but also the aspect that community stakeholders must demonstrate their ownership in the in the plan (Sirgy, Phillips, & Rahtz, 2011).

The fundamental goal of any community ownership program should be to foster community confidence and self-reliance and this can be achieved through development of self-sustaining projects, effective mechanisms for community decision making and leadership renewal (DeFilippis, Fisher & Shragge, 2010). Donor funded projects should be community based implying that the community plays an integral role in the collaborative and work processes and community ownership of works often result from such collaborations (Falk, Wallace & Ndoen, 2011). Community ownership of donor funded projects can pose a great problem to both the community and the donor especially if the community members have little experience or understanding on the responsibilities involved. In areas such as legal obligations it can be quite intimidating to the members thus it is important to include some element of expertise like financial records or dealing with suspected criminal behavior (Ife, 2009). The Arnstein's ladder of community involvement suggest that the greater the level of community ownership the better the results of any donor funded project in terms of sustainability (Bell, 2010). Bell continues to say that there are three ideas that catalyze community involvement and they include: empowerment of local communities to take command of the projects, the practice of co-opting community members to take part in existing programs and finally as a masquerading public relations exercise, justifying a predetermined donor project.

The factors that influence community ownership of donor funded projects include community participation, community involvement, community empowerment and finally community mobilization. According to Gofin and Gofin (2010) the major factor that influence community ownership of donor funded projects is participation which varies depending on the context of the projects; community participation can be described as the local endeavoring resulting from the relationship between community members and the donor funded projects.

Community involvement is a key factor which is the art of getting people involved in the active roles of the projects; the community should be seen as a unit of identity through building of strengths and resources within the community (Morrow et al, 2011). Community involvement unveils a sense of responsibility and ownership among the members which improves the vitality of the community through uniting people thus promoting multigenerational and multiethnic community involvement (Cohen, 2010). According the Society of Public Health Education (2010), community mobilization a process of capacity building through which the communities,

individuals or groups implement and evaluate donor funded projects influences ownership in that individuals take action that is organized around a specific community issue. Community empowerment involves a goal in itself since the community takes responsibility of the actions related to any project; empowerment gives the community opportunity to demand transparency and accountability of all the parties involved in the donor funded project (Henderson & Vercseg, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to German, Ramisch and Verma (2010), donor funded projects are very valuable and they meet the needs of the society in various ways like agricultural and educational development. The nationals who benefit from donor funded projects enjoy material and professional privileges not found in institutions run by the government.

There is a close and intimate relationship between donor funded projects and the community ownership initiative taken to ensure sustainability and objective achievement of the projects says Minkler (2011). Since the success of any donor funded project depends on the ownership initiative taken by the community for sustainability purposes, then the factors influencing the ownership of the projects is of vital significance (Ife, 2009). Community ownership comes with putting certain wheels in to motion and this is an initiative of both the benefactor and the beneficiaries of the project (Doll, 2010). There are factors that influence community ownership of donor funded projects and past studies have shown that the success of any project depends on two things; achieving objectives of the project and sustainability brought about by community ownership (Block, 2009).

‘Community ownership’ as a concept is used and interpreted in different ways in different situations. It is a most over used concept in developed countries but very slightly captured by developing countries and there is no critical evidence available which evaluate the misleading meaning of community ownership concept in developing countries (Oakley, 1991). Participatory approaches to project development and implementation seeks to involve people who will take part in and will be affected by a project throughout the entire process, from defining the goal to evaluating the project’s impact once it has ended. This is in contrast to a more conventional approach, where people who are not part of the community—such as donor representatives or external consultants—are primarily responsible for identifying needs, developing a general project concept, providing money and other resources, then monitoring and evaluating project activities (UNFPA, 2000).

A review of studies in community development project reveals that considerable research in the field of sustainability of the projects, community participation in development projects and community asset management has been done. Not much has been done in relation to community

ownership of the projects. A SWOT analysis by SAIDIA (2008) in Samburu County revealed that many development projects in Samburu lack community ownership. In light of the above revelations, the current study seeks to establish the factors that influence Community ownership of donor funded projects in the Samburu County.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The study seeks to determine the factors that influence community ownership of donor funded projects in the Samburu County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The research was based on the following objectives;

- i. To establish how expected project benefits to community influence community ownership of donor funded projects in Samburu County.
- ii. To determine how community participation in donor funded projects influence community ownership of donor funded projects in Samburu County.
- iii. To establish how community mobilization and awareness influence community ownership of donor funded projects in Samburu County.

1.5 Research Questions

The study focuses on answering these research questions;

- i) How do expected project benefits to the community influence community ownership of donor funded projects in Samburu County?
- ii) How does community participation influence community ownership of donor funded projects in Samburu County?
- iii) How do community mobilization and awareness influence community ownership of donor do funded projects in Samburu County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will assist the donor funding community in understanding the factors that influence community ownership of DFPs hence informs their strategic plans. The study will also contribute to the growing body of knowledge in community ownership of donor funded projects and serve as a basis for future research in related areas. The government will be able to use the information in creating conducive policies for the donor funded projects.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

The study covers SAIDIA's donor funded projects in the Samburu County, Kenya. It focuses on those beneficiaries of Health, ECD and WASH projects of SAIDIA who have undergone some training on community participation, project ownership, capacity building and resource mobilization over a period of ten years, which is between 2002 and 2012.

1.8 Limitation of the study

It had been envisaged that time and finances would be limitations of this study. However, to overcome these limitations, proper sample size of individual interviews was obtained to avoid extensive work and long distances during the survey. Two research assistants helped collect the research data. Additionally, the study was designed in such a way that the SAIDAI project beneficiaries could provide all relevant information within the two districts project sites and therefore reduced the burden of visiting all beneficiaries on their residences. In terms of time constraint, the researcher together with the two research assistants developed a plan and involved key stakeholders to ensure effective execution of the exercise.

1.10 Assumptions of the study

1. It was assumed that the interviewees will give all the information requested without reservation and that they will tell the truth.

1.11 Definitions of Significant terms

Community ownership: Community contributing resources which are land, time, money, labour and protect projects from vandalism to ensure sustainability. Ownership ensures communities reaping benefits from its investments in terms of Health, ECD and WASH.

Community Expected Project benefits: The availability of health facilities which are adequately equipped and well run, clean and safe drinking water and provision of pit latrines facilities and training on their need and use.

Donor funded projects: Donor funded projects are development projects which involve the supply goods or services to beneficiaries and are funded by a foreign government or other International Development Agency (IDA), normally funds donated are used for specific programs and activities. In our case, SAIDIA is a project funded by United States Aid (USAID), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) etc. to support the Samburu people in Health, ECD and WASH projects.

Community participation: Involvement of community members in management, day-to-day activities of the project, project design, planning and implementation activities and involvement of community for project continuation which includes assessment of achievement and suggestions for improvement.

Community mobilization and awareness:

When a community is mobilized, the community is aware of benefits of the developmental projects and their responsibility to the project and therefore they are prepared to come out in large numbers from all sectors of the society to support the project in various ways including offering leadership, opinions, suggestions and the needed material and financial resources.

1.12 Organization of the study

In this report, Chapter One gives introduction to the study. Chapter Two presents review of literature focusing on key factors that influence community ownership of donor-funded projects from the global, African and Kenyan perspectives, while Chapter Three highlights research methodology that was used for this study. Chapter Four deals with data analysis, presentation and interpretation, and Chapter Five focuses on the summary of findings, discussion, conclusions and recommendations. Relevant references are also included together with relevant appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the relevant literature on donor funded projects, community ownership and also on the factors influencing community ownership of donor funded projects. It also discusses the literature on participatory development theory. The chapter also gives a conceptual framework upon which the study will be based.

2.2 Donor Funded Projects

According Ribeiro (2009), Donor Funded Projects (DFPs) are organizations that are conceived due to the need of development shortcomings and are time bound? The projects are majorly funded by a small budget and sometimes they are set up in a much disorganized structure especially in cases of emergency and relief needs (Coppola, 2011). Donor funded projects reach the communities through various means which include International Financial Institutions (IFIs), United Nations (U.N) Agencies for example the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) provides grants through government and UNDP offices to start up programs, Consultative Groups to Assist the Poorest (CGAP) where funds flow form global headquarters to individual grassroots institutions as grants and finally public philanthropic foundations (Delmon, 2011).

In any donor funded project there is a strategy on financial and economic analyses of the project to determine the viability and contribution it will make to development says Ribeiro (2011) adding that most donors today are considering community ownership of the various projects as an essential ingredient of development. The tension between accountability to donors and accountability to beneficiaries can only be satisfied through community ownership since it comes with empowerment (Igweonu, 2011).

2.3 Community Ownership of Donor Funded Projects

The idea of ownership in development is hardly new, but since the mid-1990's "community ownership" and its variants have taken on particular prominence in the policies of bilateral and multilateral development agencies. Well-known examples provide reference points for the discussion: The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in its seminal 1996 statement *Shaping the 21st Century*, asserts that sustainable development "must be locally owned", and that development co-operation has to be shifted to a partnership model, where donors' programs and activities operate within locally-owned development strategies (John Saxby 2003).

Donors should "respect and encourage strong local commitment, participation, capacity development and ownership." The DAC then linked these arguments to a series of specific targets for poverty reduction, which formed the basis of the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2000. In a landmark proposal to the World Bank three years later, James Wolfensohn, President of the Bank, set forth his case for a Comprehensive Development Framework. Arguing for a holistic approach to development, he emphasized that developing countries "must be in the driver's seat and set the course," owning and implementing their development strategies. Like the OECD/DAC, he saw donors and the World Bank in a support role, working with governments, business and civil society. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) recent statements on the effectiveness of Canada's development assistance echo these positions. Their intent is clear. The 2002 Policy Statement, *Canada Making a Difference in the World*, highlights local ownership as one of the principles of effective development. "Development strategies, if they are to be sustainable, must be developed by recipient countries—their governments and people—and they must reflect their priorities," rather than those of donors. Participatory processes which engage civil society and the beneficiaries of aid are essential to establish locally owned priorities for development co-operation. Project ownership is the state or fact of exclusive rights and control over projects. It is a state of being an owner with legal rights of possession and proprietorship of a particular project, whereby you can make decisions, participate and influence project activities. More so, ownership can be said to be a sense of responsibility with attached expectations on the returns from the projects. However in this context, ownership of donor funded developmental projects means a situation whereby the

community will be committed and take responsibility of their own development, put in resources, labour, and time to their developmental projects to ensure sustainability of the same (John Saxby 2003).

Culture has emerged another realm of social sustainability and being recognized as having a separate, distinct, and integral role community ownership. Within the community development field, culture is defined broadly as being “the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs” (UNESCO, 1995, p. 22). Within the ownership, culture is discussed in terms of cultural capital, defined as “traditions and values, heritage and place, the arts, diversity and social history” (Roseland et al., 2005). The stock of cultural capital, both tangible and intangible, is what we inherit from past generations and what we will pass onto future generations.

2.4 Expected Project Benefits to Community

One of the first project strategies should be to inform the community about what the project hopes to achieve, that is to say its benefits (Thwala 2007). The initiating question should be: 'What does the community stand to gain from the project?' It is this benefits that play a critical role in the level of involvement and subsequent ownership of most donor funded projects in Africa. The involvement of people in decisions concerning the environment where they live is critical. The concept partly reflects the observation that people who inhabit an environment over time are often the ones most able to make decisions about its sustainable use (Wignaraja 1991). Where assistance or support might be needed these same people should not be seen as passive recipients of information and outside expertise with nothing to offer in return. It stems from the fact that people already have the knowledge; what they must have are the rights over their local environments (World Bank 1993). This is the big problem in the world today. The vast majority of people have become passive observers, and a few people are taking decisions for everyone else.

The growing world population is increasing demand for higher standard of living and an unprecedented expectation for services. Equally, communities tend to raise expectations from the

development projects that, if little is expected from a particular project then there minimal participation. Research finds that, an important key to success of the projects is establishment of an open relationship with the stakeholders and more importantly, managing the community expectations this implies that, if a community expectations are over looked by any development agents the sustainability and ownership of development projects cannot be achieved (Tim, J 2004). If we are guessing what local communities expect or want, and we have rigorous way of measuring what we are in delivering, or whether that corresponds to what communities want, we are simply wandering in the dark. Any progress will be and an accident. The higher the community expectations from development projects, the greater the ownership because the community will use its own resources, people, people will commit their time and energy to the project, and that each person will want to be identified with project that they have contributed to (Danielson 2010).

2.5 Community Participation

To achieve any desired outcome, research has suggested that the community must be actively involved; stepping in to the community requires an attitude of ‘do it with the people’ which entails doing things with them not doing things for them or to them (Anderson & McFarlane, 2010). Anderson and McFarlane (2010) are of the argument that when things are done for people or to people the emotional commitment is limited thus the significance of participatory development. There are various factors that will determine the participation of any given community and they include: Economic level of the community- depending on the scarcity of resources and the unlimited wants of the society, the poorer the community the more they will participate in the donor funded projects since there is vested personal interest resulting eventually to high level of ownership to projects (Boyes & Melvin, 2010). Geographical location- the locality of the community whether it be urban or rural will determine the participation level; urban population tend to be more exposed and learn very fast which is the opposite of rural, being slow learners and they tend to look at development projects with a lot of suspicion leading to minimal participation (World Bank, 2010). Socio-cultural and political context- is there effective leadership? Is there a community culture that is open and ready to embrace development? A community that has good leadership and governance always looks out for transparency and honesty; a sense of ownership is brought out since the community through

empowerment will demand democracy (Stanfield, 2009). Population coverage- depending on the magnitude of any donor funded project, participation is dependent on how well the community is integrated as groups or individual. Project management should ensure that they have a well laid down strategy in case the population coverage grows beyond or is below the expected figure argues Levy and Lemeshow (2011) .

The concept of community project ownership is viewed as a basis for project success. The World Bank (2004) defines participation as “a process through which stakeholders’ influence and share control over development initiatives, and the decisions and resources which affect them”. The concept of community participation originated about 40 years ago from the community development movement of the late colonial era in parts of Africa and Asia. To colonial administrators, community development was a means of improving local welfare, training people in local administration and extending government control through local self-help activities (McCommon, 1993). However, during this era, the policy failed to achieve many of its aims primarily due to the bureaucratic top-down approach adopted by the colonial administrations (McCommon, 1993). Once people are involved in a project in some way, maintaining ongoing commitment can become the next challenge. Action research can be a very useful way of dealing with problems such as this. By working through strategies and evaluating their effectiveness in terms of building and maintaining participation on an ongoing basis, a project team can come up with solutions that work best in the local situation.

But the fact that it is so often used to indicate different things or that it conceals what is often no more than a tokenistic acknowledgment of local preferences, should not in turn mean that it is rejected. Like the concept of sustainable development it is better to see the term ownership as a principle to which organizations and individuals working in development with local people should aspire. Though imperfectly realized, it is an ideal against which practical efforts should be constantly measured. This objective should be realized through a process of empowerment which gives the poor control over their lives and increases their ability to mobilize sufficient development resources. In this endeavor, Thwala (2001) asserts that public participation in the planning and management of developmental projects is crucial to their lasting success. However, communities have had little say in the provision of water and in decision-making processes in

South Africa. A privileged minority dominates access to water resources while the majority of the population enjoys little or no water security.

2.5.1 Participatory Theory of Development

Participatory theory of development is of the meaning that any community or society has solutions to the problems undermining socioeconomic transformation on one hand hence it places emphasis on creating partnerships and using participatory and people centered approaches to solve problems (Syokau et al, 2010). Participatory development has been embraced by the Government of Kenya as a strategy do empower disadvantaged communities to take control of their own lives through establishing a partnership between donors and the local communities.

Vorhölter (2009) argues that the principles of participatory theory of development are all people centered; commitment to holism, sustainability, capacity building, self-reliance and finally community- driven development. Participatory development is essential for at least two reasons; it gives vitality to the civil society and economy by empowering communities to negotiate with institutions and thus influencing public policy which provide a check to government power and finally it is important since it enhances efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of development programs (Narayanasamy, 2009).

Participatory development approaches conventional project practice in a more participatory and sensitive manner and is introduced in a predetermined project framework says Tufte and Mefalopulos (2009) stating on further that it is a top down participation in the sense that management of the project defines how, where and when people can participate making it the common practice due to strained resources. Participatory development also in other terms known as popular participation is the process by which people take an active and influential role in decisions that affect their lives (Doll, 2010). The participatory development process many be a difficult and long process but it bring good fruits which include: contribution of local knowledge of activities, yielding of output relevant to perceived needs and a sense of community ownership (Hamilton, 2011).

Participatory development is a natural process where the communities know their needs and must be actively involved in all the stages of development; this can be achieved through empowerment, which is an essential to participatory development; it is enhanced when the

projects in which the people participate are based on democratic approach, strengthening the capacity of members to initiate action on their own. It generates the capacity of people generate and influence development in various levels thus community ownership (United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 2009).

There are two alternative uses of participation; it can be an end in itself or a means to development argues Narayanasamy (2009) she continues that as an end, participation entails empowerment and as a means it leads to efficiency in project management. Participation is indeed a powerful tool that leads to development of policies such as those pertaining to community ownership. Participation in relation to community ownership according to Ife (2009) is of vital importance because of the following reasons: it results to better decisions, people are more likely to implement decisions that they have made rather than those imposed on them, motivation is enhanced during setting up of goals in participatory decision making process and finally participation improves communication and cooperation.

2.6 Community Mobilization and Awareness

In the 1960's, Paulo Freire, the Brazilian educator, articulated principles of community mobilization, whereby communities identify their needs and are empowered to address them. Freire recognized and promoted the role of dialogue with community members as a means toward building critical awareness of the world in which they live. By participating in this dialogue, community members link the process of knowing and learning in an ongoing cycle of taking action and reflecting on that action. By linking these concepts, community members begin to critically understand and analyze the world around them. This critical awareness motivates individuals and groups to actively participate in the development of their community. As they learn to work effectively together, they increase their capacity to act, to access resources, and to address the inequalities that exist within their community and society, ultimately improving their opportunities for a better life: To mobilize communities to manage and sustain their development activities, an underlying assumption must therefore be that human potential exists. Participation in community mobilization is therefore a process of active community involvement in organizing, exploring the issue, planning, implementing activities, and monitoring and evaluating results. Through the mobilization process communities transform co-management of a program

(with external help) into autonomous management which has the capacity to be sustained over time.

A study by UNICEF-UGANDA (1990-1995) in response to studies carried out in Uganda with the main objective of reducing infant mortality found out that facilities that had been provided were through a supply side rather than through demand response process. As a result many of the facilities had broken down as the communities looked on waiting for the state to fix them. The recommendation of the study was that a demand driven approach, where community mobilization had to form a component of the program is a key component in community ownership.

A study by Mclvor (2000) in the Zambezi valley in Zimbabwe; where communities had been displaced by the construction of the Kariba dam. A number of hardships were experienced by the communities where they were relocated including lack of water exacerbated by drought. It became necessary to undertake programs to provide the community with water for domestic use and irrigation. The study found out that the initial intervention the communities had not been mobilized, the agencies just intervened and hoped people would be grateful. The result was many irrigation schemes were never successful, Dams got silted up, boreholes broke down and others were not used at all. This was reversed by the program re-assessment and adopting community mobilization.

In KwaZulu Natal, a study on the sustainability of Community Water Projects, a comparative study of a stratified sample from 113 completed projects from which 23 projects were evaluated representing set benchmarks of; not working, working below a set benchmark, working at the set standard and sustainable by David Hemson (2003) revealed that the water facilities which, were not working were mainly due to community exclusion. He noted that in these projects involvement had been withdrawn from the local people to the rural local governments. Agarwal and Narain (1991) conducting a study on the floods control by cross-sectional survey in Bangladesh found that the intervention did not succeed until the communities were mobilized got involved and participated.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 presents the conceptual framework on which the study is based.

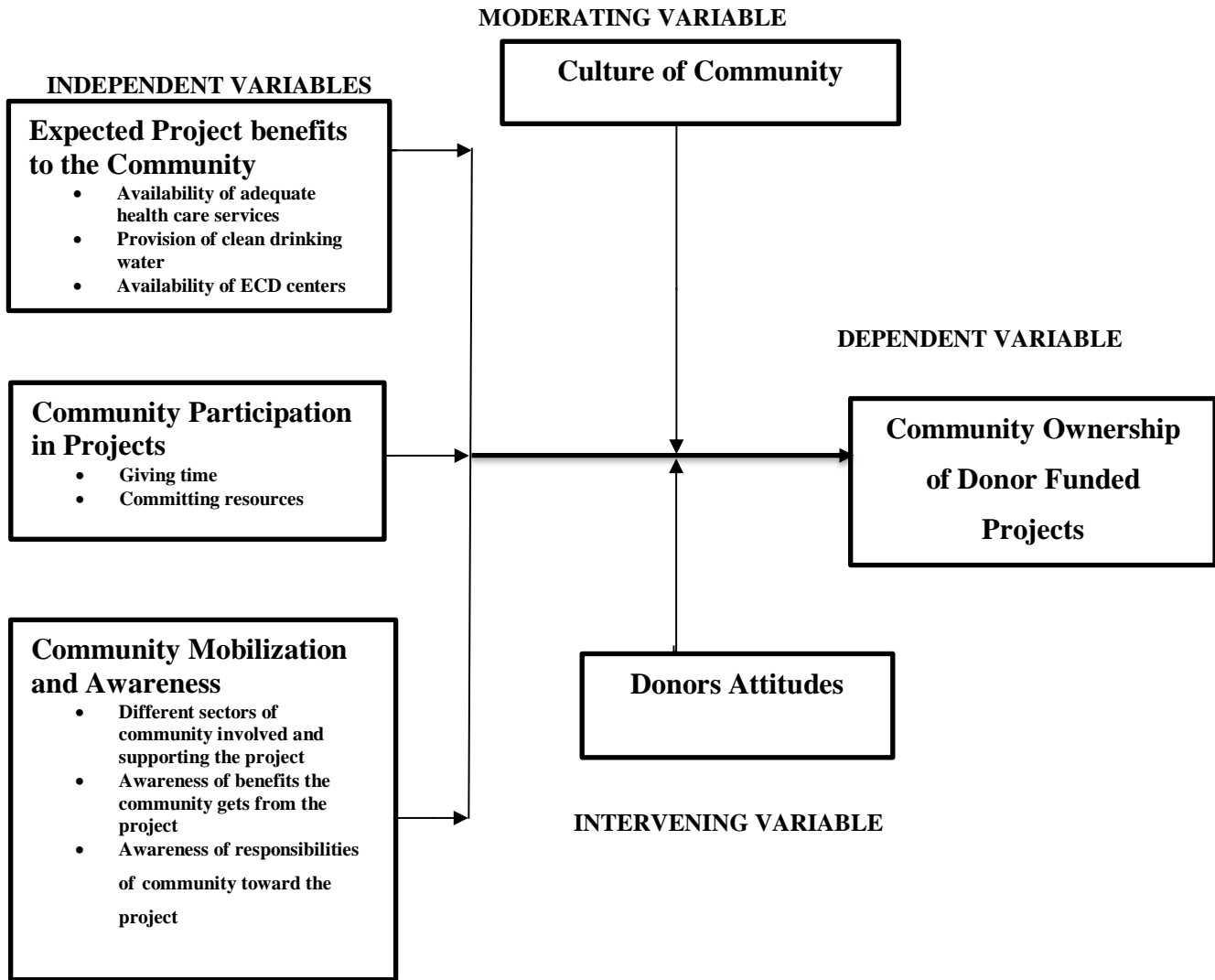


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

In this study the independent variables are identified as project benefits to community, community participation, community mobilization and awareness. The culture of community will be treated as moderating variable and donor attitudes as intervening variable. The dependent variable in this study is community ownership of donor funded projects.

2.8 Summary of chapter

This chapter has reviewed the relevant literature on donor funded projects, community ownership and also on the factors influencing community ownership of such donor funded projects. It has also discusses the literature on participatory development theory and ended on presenting the conceptual framework upon which the study will be based.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter explains the research design chosen for the study, target population, sampling techniques, data research instruments, validity and reliability of research instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis and presentation techniques. Operational definition of variables used in the study is included in Figure 2.

3.2 Research Design

Research Design is a plan for collecting and utilizing data so that desired information can be obtained with sufficient precision or so that a hypothesis can be tested properly (Holsti, 1969). This involved developing of research proposal with full complement of data collection tools, discussion with key stakeholders, data collection, entry, analysis, interpretation and reporting. In terms of the design, the study employed survey research design.

Gay (1987) defines a survey as an “attempt to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more variables”. It is claimed to be the best available method to social scientists who are interested in collecting original data for the purpose of describing a population which is too large to observe directly (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The study’s purpose was to establish the factors that influence community ownership of donor funded projects in Samburu County. This involved interviewing the local community members who are the recipients of SAIDIA projects services.

3.3 Target Population

A population is the total collection of elements about which we wish to make some inference (Cooper 2006). The study targets beneficiaries of various SAIDIA projects in the Samburu County specifically Health, ECD and WASH. These are the beneficiaries who have undergone some form of training on community participation, project ownership, capacity building and resource mobilization over a period of ten years, which is between 2002 and 2012. The study targets about 2,000 project beneficiaries how have benefited from SAIDIA projects. For the

purpose of this study and due to time and cost factors, the researcher sampled the population as in section 3.4.

3.4 Sample size and sample selection

A sample is a group in a research study on which information is gathered (Frankel 2000). The whole idea of sampling is that by selecting some of the elements in a population we may draw conclusions about the entire population (Cooper 2006). Simple random sampling was used in this study, whereby a sample is a group of subjects chosen from a larger group (Cooper 2006). In this case, each subject from the population was chosen randomly and entirely by chance, such that it has the same probability of being chosen at any stage during the sampling process. Only probability samples provide estimates of precision and offer the opportunity to generalize the findings to the population of interest from the sample population (Kothari, 2008). Fisher (1992) recommends 50% of the target population in social research. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) 10% of the accessible population is enough for social research study. Therefore 50% of the target population of Health, ECD and WASH of SAIDIA projects beneficiaries were used, which is 1000 beneficiaries, followed by calculating 10% of accessible population guided by Gay (1987) sample size Rule of Thumb presented in the Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Population Sample Size

Size of population	Sampling percent
0-100	100%
101-1,000	10%
1,001-5,000	5%
5,001-10,000	3%
10,000+	1%

Source Gay (1987)

Table 3.2: gives the sampled population size of the study guided by Gay's theory of Rule of Thumb. One hundred project beneficiaries were selected as shown on Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Project's Sample Size

Gender	Target Population	50% of Target Population	10% accessible population/Sample Size
Men	800	400	40
Women	1200	600	60
TOTAL	2000	1000	100

3.5 Data Collection instruments

Data refers to the kind of information researchers obtain on the subjects of the research. There are basically two sources of data classified into primary and secondary. Primary data collection method was used in this study. Data collection involves gathering both numeric information as well as text information so that both quantitative and qualitative information is captured. Descriptive data was collected through a questionnaire developed by the researcher. This is for the purpose of getting detailed information; it is more impersonal and gives respondents time to collect facts.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a set of question used to gather information in a survey. It has a technique designed for collecting primary data by eliciting written responses from the subject. The questionnaire contained close ended questions. The close ended questions are easier to analyze, because they are in their immediate usable form.

3.6 Validity of research instruments

Validity is the most critical criterion and indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. In other words, validity is the extent to which differences found with a measuring instrument reflect true differences among those being tested (Kothari, C. 2004). It is enhanced by preparing easy to understand instruments, free from ambiguity as well as pre-testing the instruments before full application. The meaning of various terms and also the prepared instruments were discussed with experts in the subject matter especially my supervisor.

3.7 Reliability of research instruments

A measuring instrument is reliable if it provides consistent results (Kothari, C. 2004). It is improved by standardizing the conditions under which the measurement takes place. Rehearsals were done with the research assistants to ensure that they fully understand the instruments and were motivated enough to carry out the work without introducing any auxiliary questions which may distort the responses. Respondents were made to relax by conducting interviews in the open and in as reasonably formal atmosphere as possible to pre-empt interviewer and interviewee biases. The research instruments were pre-tested with a group of respondents each from the three projects and who were then excluded from the main interviews.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

After administering the questionnaires the researcher coded and the data collected converted was numerical codes for statistical analysis. A Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17.0 was used for data analysis. Analysis of data employed descriptive statistics such as frequency distributions and percentages. Cross tabulation was run on SPSS to establish correlation between the different variables. The researcher organized the results around the three objectives of the study. The researcher used descriptive statistics to show how distribution relationships between variables under study, proportions in term of texts, percentages. The data is presented in Tables preceded by explanations. The result of the sample was generalized to the study population of SAIDIA projects beneficiaries.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The participants were assured of confidentiality and anonymity in handling of information and procedures involved in this study. Written information consent was sought from literate participants while oral information consent was obtained from illiterate participants. Respondents were informed that this information will not be availed to persons outside the study teams. They were further assured that no personal identifiers will be used in case of publication.

3.10 Operationalization of variables

Figure 2 presents the operationalization of the variables of this study

Objective	Variable	Indicator(s)	Measurement	Scale	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis
To establish how expected project benefits to community influence community ownership of donor funded projects in Samburu County	<u>Independent variable</u> Expected Project benefits to community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of clean drinking water, • Availability of pit latrines • Availability of adequate health care services • Availability of ECD centers • Capacity building on health issues • Improvement of households hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of clean drinking water and reduction waterborne disease cases • Well Managed and better equipped health facilities and dispensaries • Children enrollment in ECD centers • Number of community members trained on use of pit latrines • Numbers of house with clean water source, storage containers and dish racks 	Ratio and nominal	Questionnaire	SPSS

<p>To determine how community participation in donor funded projects influence community ownership of donor funded projects in Samburu County</p>	<p><u>Independent variable</u> Community Participation in Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving time • Committing resources • Involvement of community members in project design, management, implementation and assessment e.g. community management committees etc. • Community feedback framework • Takeover of projects after donor exit, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hours allocated to project activities • Resources committed to project e.g. land, money, labour • Presence of project management committees • Active participation of community members in project management committees • Community suggestions implemented by project management • Availability of community takeover structures after donor exit 	<p>Ratio and nominal</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>	<p>SPSS</p>
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<p>To establish how community mobilization and awareness influence community ownership of donor funded projects in Samburu County</p>	<p><u>Independent variable</u> Community Mobilization and Awareness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different sectors of community involved and supporting the project • Awareness of benefits the community gets from the project • Awareness of responsibilities of community toward the project • Capacity building of community members to run projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of members from various sector of community in management of projects. • Number of people from various sectors who are aware on the benefits they receive from projects • Number of people from various sectors who are aware of their responsibilities for the sustainability of the projects • Number of members from various sectors trained on bookkeeping, fundraising and proposal writing 	<p>Ratio and nominal</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>	<p>SPSS</p>
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Figure 2: Operationalization of variables

3.11 Summary of chapter

This chapter has presented the research methodology that was used in the study that is quantitative and descriptive research designs (observational method). It has explained the research design, target population, sampling techniques, data research instruments, validity and reliability of research instruments, data collection procedure and data analysis techniques. Operational definition of variables used in the study has also been included in Figure 3.1. The questionnaires which are the main instrument of data collection are shown in appendix 1.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the analysis, presentation and interpretation of data. The data collected during the study was analyzed and the findings are presented in Tables that show both frequencies and percentages. The data is then briefly interpreted.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

The study response rate was 100% as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Location Response Rate

Location Response Rate			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Samburu North	60	60.0	60.0
Samburu East	40	40.0	40.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0

As shown in Table 4.1 majority of the respondents in this study were from Samburu North (60%) because most of the SAIDIA projects were implemented in the North while the rest are from East.

4.3 Bio Data of Respondents

Data on gender, age, and marital status, level of education and employment status of SAIDIA project beneficiaries was collected and presented as shown in Tables 4.2 to 4.6.

4.3.1 Gender of Respondents

The Table 4.2 shows the gender of the study respondents.

Table 4.2 Gender of Respondents

Gender of Respondents		
	Frequency	Percent
Male	40	40.0
Female	60	60.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.2 shows that 60% of respondents were female while the rest were male.

4.3.2 Age of Respondents

SAIDIA projects target all age groups in the two districts and therefore the respondents interviewed were in different age groups.

Table 4.3 Age of Respondents

Age of Respondents		
	Frequency	Percent
18-24 years	38	38.0
25-34 years	34	34.0
35-44 years	19	19.0
Over 45 years	9	9.0
Total	100	100.0

The study targets respondents who had attained at least 18 years, Table 4.3 reveals that, most (over 70%) of the beneficiaries of SAIDIA projects are young men and women falling between the ages of 18 and 34 years and only 28% are above the age of 35 years.

4.3.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Table 4.4 shows the marital status of study respondents.

Table 4.4 Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status of Respondents		
	Frequency	Percent
Married	78	78.0
Single	21	21.0
Windowed	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.4 shows that the majority (78%) of the respondents were married couples.

4.3.4 Level of Education of Respondents

Table 4.5 presents level of education of the respondents targeted.

Table 4.5 Level of Education of Respondents

Level of Education of Respondents		
	Frequency	Percent
Primary	55	55.0
Secondary	33	33.0
Tertiary	7	7.0
No formal education	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

As shown in Table 4.5, the education level of the respondents is quite low with only 7% having education beyond secondary school level. In fact, a whole 55% had only primary education.

Table 4.3.5 Employment Status of Respondents

Table 4.6 shows employment status of SAIDIA beneficiaries.

Table 4.6 Employment Status of Respondents

Employment Status of Respondents		
	Frequency	Percent
Formal employment	10	10.0
Self-employment	21	21.0
No employment	69	69.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.6 shows that a high majority of the respondents (69%) did not have any form of employment at all and only 19% were formally employed.

4.4 Influence of Expected Project Benefits to Community

Influence of expected project benefits to community of SAIDIA projects was assessed in terms of Socio-economic problems of the community, presence of SAIDIA project(s), SAIDIA projects known among the respondents, Benefits of SAIDIA projects to the community, Period the community has been benefiting from the project and Community ratings of SAIDIA projects interventions as shown in Tables 4.7 to 4.12.

4.4.1 Socio-economic problems in the community

The study sought to identify the socio-economic problems of the respondents of the SAIDIA project beneficiary's from the two districts as shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Socio-economic problems in the community

Socio-economic problems in the community		
	Frequency	Percent
Poor Health	20	20.0
Poor Sanitation	30	30.0
Lack of ECD centers	10	10.0
Lack of clean Water	40	40.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.7 records that lack of clean water and associated poor sanitation were the main problems in the county.

4.4.2 Presence of SAIDIA project(s)

Table 4.8 shows the knowledge of presence of SAIDIA projects among the respondents.

Table 4.8 Presence of SAIDIA project(s)

Presence of SAIDIA project(s)		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	72	72.0
No	28	28.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.8 show that 70% respondents had knowledge of presence of SAIDIA projects with only less than 30% with no knowledge of project existence.

4.4.3 SAIDIA projects known among the respondents

Table 4.9 shows SAIDIA projects as identified by the respondents.

Table 4.9 SAIDIA projects known among the respondents

SAIDIA projects known among the respondents		
	Frequency	Percent
Health project	40	40.0
Early Childhood Development project (ECD)	40	40.0
Water Sanitation and hygiene project (WASH)	10	10.0
Training Program	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.9 shows that 80% of respondents knew the existence of health projects and early childhood development (ECD) projects while 20% of respondents indicated that they were aware of existence of water Sanitation and hygiene project and training program.

4.4.4 Benefits to the community from the SAIDIA projects

The Table below shows benefits to the community from SAIDIA projects.

Table 4.10 Benefits to the community from the SAIDIA projects

Benefits to the community from the SAIDIA projects		
	Frequency	Percent
Availability of healthcare services	33	33.0
Enrollment of children in ECD centers	25	25.0
Improved sanitation and hygiene	16	16.0
Clean water	16	16.0
Trainings	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.10 shows the ranking of benefits from SAIDIA as per community perception.

4.4.5 Period the community has been benefiting from the project

Table 4.11 shows the Period the community has been benefiting from SAIDIA project(s).

Table 4.11 Period the community has been benefiting from the project

Period the community has been benefiting from the project		
	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1 year	23	23.0
1-4 years	41	41.0
5-9 years	20	20.0
Over 10 years	16	16.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.11 is a presentation of the length of time the community has benefited from SAIDIA projects, it was revealed that 61% of the respondents have benefited from the project for a period between 1-9 years, 23% indicated they have been benefiting for a period of less than 1 year, while 16% have benefited for over 10 years.

4.4.6 Community ratings of SAIDIA projects intervention

Table 4.12 shows how community rated SAIDIA projects interventions.

Table 4.12 Community ratings of SAIDIA projects intervention.

Community ratings of SAIDIA projects intervention		
	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	12	12.0
Very Good	25	25.0
Good	40	40.0
Satisfactory	15	15.0
Poor	8	8.0
Total	100	100.0

As shown in Table 4.12 the community was generally happy with the services offered by SAIDIA projects.

4.5 Influence of Community Participation on ownership of donor funded projects

Influence of community participation on SAIDIA projects was assessed in terms of Time devoted, time allocated to project activities, Participation in the decision committee, commitment of resources, and what resources committed to SAIDIA projects, Community strategy for takeover and willingness to contribute resources after SAIDIA exit. This is presented in Tables 4.13 to 4.19.

4.5.1 Time devoted to SAIDIA project activities per week

Table 4.13 indicates time devoted to SAIDIA projects by the respondents per week.

Table 4.13 Time devoted to SAIDIA project activities per week

Time devoted to SAIDIA project activities per week		
	Frequency	Percent
15 and above hours	1	1.0
10-14 hours	7	7.0
5-9 hours	11	11.0
Less than 5 hours	59	59.0
None	22	22.0
Total	100	100.0

The community devotes less time to SAIDIA projects activities with more than 80% of the respondents devoting less than 5 hours or none at all.

4.5.2 Reasons for allocating time

Table 4.14 shows the reasons for allocation of time by the respondents on SAIDIA project activities.

Table 4.14 Reasons for allocating time

Reasons for allocating time		
	Frequency	Percent
Benefits of project to you/community	60	60.0
Resource(s) donated to project	15	15.0
Responsibilities held in project management	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

In seeking the reasons for allocating time to SAIDIA projects, it was revealed that 60% respondents allocated time to SAIDIA projects activities based on the benefits

obtained from the project. However, 40% of the respondents allocated time with regard to resources donated to project and responsibility held in project management.

4.5.3 Participation in the decision committee

Table 4.14 shows participation of respondents in the decision committee of SAIDIA projects.

Table 4.15 Participation in the decision committee

Participation in the decision committee		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	25
No	75	75
Total	100	

Participation by the community members in decision making was sought in this study, the findings as shown in the Table 4.15 shows that 75% of the respondents indicated that they do not participate in the decision committees while 25 % said that they participated in the decision committees.

4.5.4 Commitment of resources to SAIDIA projects

Table 4.16 shows community commitment of resources to SAIDIA projects.

Table 4.16 Commitment of resources to SAIDIA projects

Commitment of resources to SAIDIA projects		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	24.0
No	76	76.0
Total	100	100.0

Majority (76%) of respondents do not commit any resources to SAIDIA projects while 24% indicated commitment of resources to SAIDIA projects.

4.5.5 Resource committed to SAIDAI projects

Table 4.17 shows resource committed to SAIDIA projects by the respondents.

Table 4.17 Resource committed to SAIDIA projects

Resource committed to SAIDIA projects			
	Frequency	Percent	
Land	15	15.0	
Labour	63	63.0	
Time	12	12.0	
Money	6	6.0	
Protection	4	4.0	
Total	100	100.0	

About 79% of respondents did not commit time (labour, time and protection) to the SAIDIA projects with only 21% committing physical resources to the projects.

4.5.6 Community strategy for takeover of SAIDIA projects

Table 4.18 shows Community strategy for takeover of SAIDIA projects.

Table 4.18 Community strategy for takeover of SAIDIA projects

Community strategy for takeover of SAIDIA projects			
	Frequency	Percent	
Community assuming Management responsibility	40	40.0	
Donor Stage phase-out	50	50.0	
None	10	10.0	
Total	100	100.0	

When asked on the community takeover strategy of SAIDIA projects after their exit, majority (90%) of respondents indicated community assuming management responsibility and donor Stage phase-out while only 10% indicated none of the above.

4.5.7 Community contribute resources to SAIDIA projects after their exit

Table 4.19 shows how community contributes resources to SAIDIA projects after their exit.

Table 4.19 Community contribute resources to SAIDIA projects after their exit

Community contribute resources to SAIDIA projects after their exit		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	13	13.0
No	87	87.0
Total	100	100.0

87% of respondents indicated they are not ready to contribute resources to SAIDIA projects after their exit.

4.6 Influence of mobilization and awareness

Influence of mobilization and awareness on SAIDIA projects was assessed in terms of active members of community share a sense of ownership, awareness of SAIDIA project benefits, knowledge of projects benefits influence on project protection and individual ownership, influence of project incentives and feasible plan of inclusiveness, community concerns and community history of embracing donor funded projects and presented as shown in Tables 4.20 to 4.27.

4.6.1 Active members from all sectors of the community share a sense of ownership

Table 4.20 shows whether active members from all sectors of the community share a sense of ownership of SAIDIA projects.

Table 4.20 Active members from all sectors of the community share a sense of ownership

Active members from all sectors of the community share a sense of ownership		
	Frequency	Percent
Rarely	15	15.0
Somewhat	34	34.0
To a great extent	51	51.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.20 show that active members from all sectors of the community share a sense of ownership 51% of respondents agreed to a great extent, 49% of respondents were of the opinion that active members from all sectors of the community rarely share a sense of ownership.

4.6.2 Awareness of SAIDIA projects benefits

Table 4.21 shows the level of awareness of SAIDIA projects to respondents.

Table 4.21 Awareness of SAIDIA projects benefits

Awareness of SAIDIA projects benefits		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	80	80.0
No	20	20.0
Total	100	100.0

In measuring the level of awareness of SAIDIA projects in Samburu County the study revealed that 80% of respondents representing the majority indicated that there was awareness while rest disagreed with the statement.

4.6.3 Knowledge of the projects' benefits makes me want to protect the project

Table 4.22 shows whether respondents had knowledge of the projects' benefits and if this made them protect the project.

Table 4.22 Knowledge of the projects' benefits makes me want to protect the project

Knowledge of the projects' benefits makes me want to protect the project		
	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	10	10.0
Somewhat	65	65.0
To a great extent	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

In establishing whether the benefits accrued from the project influenced the need to want to protect the project, it was noted that 75% of respondents indicated no knowledge of benefits from SAIDIA projects 25% indicated project benefits makes them protect the projects to a great extent.

4.6.4 Knowledge of the project makes me feel like the project is mine

Table 4.23 shows on whether respondents knowledge of the project makes them own SAIDIA project.

Table 4.23 Knowledge of the project makes me feel like the project is mine

Knowledge of the project makes me feel like the project is mine		
	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	29	29.0
Somewhat	46	46.0
To a great extent	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

In measuring whether knowledge of SAIDIA projects influenced their sense of ownership; 75% of the respondents indicated that their sense ownership is not influenced by the knowledge of SAIDIA project, while 25% were influenced to a great extent.

4.6.5 Community members had incentives to participate in the mobilization effort.

Table 4.24 shows how community members had incentives to participate in the mobilization effort.

Table 4.24 Community members had incentives to participate in the mobilization effort.

Community members had incentives to participate in the mobilization effort.		
	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	10	10.0
Disagree	20	20.0
Don't Know	5	5.0
Agree	65	65.0
Total	100	100.0

In seeking whether there were incentives to the community to participate in the mobilization effort, the study revealed that 65% of respondents had incentives, while about 30% of the respondents had no incentives to participate in the mobilization effort.

4.6.6 Concerns with the SAIDIA initiated projects

Table 4.25 shows whether the respondents had any concerns with the SAIDIA initiated projects.

Table 4.25 Concern with the SAIDIA initiated projects

Concern with the SAIDIA initiated projects		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	71	71.0
No	29	29.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 4.25 reveals that 71% of respondents were concerned while the rest were not concerned with the SAIDIA projects.

4.6.7 Mobilization effort had a feasible plan of inclusiveness

Table 4.26 shows inclusiveness of mobilization efforts of SAIDIA projects.

Table 4.26 Mobilization effort had a feasible plan of inclusiveness

Mobilization effort had a feasible plan of inclusiveness		
	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	20	20.0
Rarely	38	38.0
To a great extent	42	42.0
Total	100	100.0

As to whether the mobilization effort had a feasible plan for inclusiveness, 42% of the respondents indicated that there were such plans, 38% indicated that there were occasions when the mobilization effort have feasible plan of inclusiveness while 20% indicated there were no such plans.

4.6.8 All sectors of the community has an history of embracing donor funded projects

Table 4.27 shows history of community embracing donor funded projects.

Table 4.27 All sectors of the community has an history of embracing donor funded projects

All sectors of the community has an history of embracing donor funded projects		
	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	10	10.0
Rarely	36	36.0
To a great extent	54	54.0
Total	100	100.0

As to whether the community had a history of embracing donor funded projects, it was revealed that 54% of respondents were of the opinion that community embraced donor funded projects, 46% had no history of embrace donor funded projects .

4.7 Summary

In this chapter, data analysis, presentation and interpretation have been outlined in line with the three study objectives.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the key findings of the study, discusses these findings vis-à-vis literature and then gives a conclusion on the factors that influence community ownership of donor funded projects. Finally, the chapter makes recommendations and gives suggestions for further study.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Based on the study, below is the summary of key findings focusing on the three objectives.

5.2.1 Expected project benefits to community

The study reveals that majority of the respondents in the study cited lack of clean water as the major problem, followed by Poor Sanitation and Poor Health. It was also noted that majority of the respondents were aware of health projects, and Early Childhood Development project. Availability of healthcare services, ECD and clean water did benefit the majority of the community. Training programs benefited just a small portion of the population.

5.2.2 Community Participation

Not so much time is dedicated to SAIDIA projects as was found by this study showing less community participation on SAIDIA projects activities, majority of the community members do not participate in decision committees. In addition, majority of the respondents dedicated minimal resources to SAIDIA projects.

5.2.3 Community mobilization and awareness

Majority of the respondents indicated that active members of the community share sense of ownership of the SAIDIA projects despite the low participation in the project implementation, it was further revealed that the majority of the respondents indicated that awareness of project benefits made them protect the project. Additionally, the majority of the respondents in this study had incentives to participate in the mobilization effort.

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 Expected project benefits to community

The findings of the study reveal that the benefit the community expect from donor funded projects is clean water and better health services, on the other hand it was found that SAIDIA projects though with some benefits did not focus on the key need of the community leading to low ownership of its initiated projects. Based on the priority of community problems, the study found that the level of ownership of the SAIDIA projects is low as indicated by the order of benefits drawn by the community from SAIDIA projects. It can be assumed from the findings of this study that a larger portion of the community has benefited from the SAIDIA projects for under four years followed by 23% of the population who have benefited for between five and nine years.

Ownership of donor funded projects is influenced by the benefits a community accrues from such projects as also pointed out by Wignaraja (1991) who opines that the benefits from a project that play a critical role in the level of involvement and subsequent ownership of most donor funded projects in Africa.

5.3.2 Community Participation

The findings of this study revealed that the level of community participation in SAIDIA projects is low as can be demonstrated by the low resource commitment towards the projects. More so, ownership can be said to be a sense of responsibility

with attached expectations on the returns from the projects. However in this context, ownership of donor funded developmental projects means a situation whereby the community will be committed and take responsibility of their own development, put in resources, labour, and time to their developmental projects to ensure sustainability of the same (John Saxby 2003).

The low participation of the community in decision committee, the low commitment of resources to SAIDIA projects and the fact that only fewer than 22% committed physical resources to SAIDIA projects may mean that the level of community ownership of SAIDIA projects is low as most of the intervention is decided for them and may not necessarily address their immediate need. To achieve any desired outcome, research has suggested that the community must be actively involved; stepping in to the community requires an attitude of 'do it with the people' which entails doing things with them not doing things for them or to them (Anderson & McFarlane, 2010). The involvement of people in decisions concerning the environment where they live is critical. The concept partly reflects the observation that people who inhabit an environment over time are often the ones most able to make decisions about its sustainable use (Wignaraja, 1991).

5.3.3 Community mobilization and awareness

Community mobilization and awareness alone does not influence community ownership of donor funded projects as the findings of this study revealed that the majority of the respondents indicated that there was mobilization and awareness for the SAIDIA projects yet the level of ownership was found to be low. When there is community mobilization strategy that ensures inclusiveness in the form of participation, there will be a high level of community ownership of the donor funded projects. This is emphasized by Participatory theory of development which is of the meaning that any community or society has solutions to the problems undermining socioeconomic transformation on one hand hence it places emphasis on creating partnerships and using participatory and people centered approaches to solve problems (Syokau et al, 2010).

5.4 Conclusion

The relationships between expected project benefits to community, community participation, community mobilization and awareness in influencing community ownership of the three key SAIDIA projects in Samburu county namely, Health; Early Childhood Development (ECD); and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) was sought by this study. The study concludes that despite SAIDIA doing community mobilization in Samburu County, there was still low level of participation and ownership of the projects to the extent that the sustainability of the project when they exit is doubtful. There were no emphasis on the project benefits consequently there is no participation and ownership of the project is also doubtful.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following are recommended:

- i. Donor funded projects should embrace high community participation at all levels of project implementation.
- ii. Donor funded projects should improve their mobilization and awareness strategies for better community ownership of such projects, donor funded.
- iii. The community should be encourage to commit time and more physical resources to the SAIDIA projects

5.5 Suggestions for further research

Based on the findings of this study, the following areas are being recommended for further research;

- i. To establish the factors influencing decision of donors in initiating donor funded projects in communities.
- ii. To establish the how community involvement in decision making influences ownership of donor funded projects.

5.6 Summary

In this chapter, summary of findings of the study along the three study objectives has been highlighted and discussed. Conclusions have been drawn; finally recommendations for improvement and further research have been outlined.

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APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE
INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR SAIDIA HEALTH, ECD AND WASH PROJECTS
BENEFICIARIES

Hello,

I am a student carrying out an academic research for purposes of examination leading to the award of the **Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi**.

The information you give will be treated with utmost confidentiality and solely for the academic purposes intended in this research.

Instructions

- Kindly answer all the questions in this questionnaire

Please place \surd where appropriate.

i) Background information

1) Date

2) Location

i. Samburu North []

ii. Samburu East []

3) Gender

i. Male []

ii. Female []

4) Please indicate your age

- i. Bellow 18 years []
- ii. 18-24 years []
- iii. 25-34 years []
- iv. 35-44 years []
- v. Over 45 years []

5) What is your Marital Status?

- i. Married []
- ii. Single []
- iii. Widowed []

6) Please indicate your level of education

- i. Primary []
- ii. Secondary []
- iii. Tertiary []
- iv. No formal education []

7) What is your employment status?

- i. Formal employment []
- ii. Self-employment []
- iii. No formal employment []

ii) Expected project benefits to the community influence on community ownership of donor funded projects

1) What is the major social economic problem of your community?

- i. Poor health []
- ii. Poor sanitation []
- iii. Lack of ECD centers []
- iv. Lack of clean Water []

2) Do you know of any SAIDIA project(s) in your community intervening to solve the above identified social problem(s)?

- i. Yes []
- ii. No []

3) If yes, kindly identify the project(s)?

- i. Health project []
- ii. Early Childhood Development project (ECD) []
- iii. Water Sanitation and hygiene project (WASH) []
- iv. Training Program []

4) Identify the benefit(s) the community obtain from the project(s) identified in part 3 above

- i. Availability of healthcare services []
- ii. Improved sanitation and hygiene []
- iii. Clean water []
- iv. Enrollment of children in ECD centers []
- v. Trainings []

5) For how long has the community been benefiting from the project(s) identified in part 4 above?

- i. 10 years and above []
- ii. 5-9 years []
- iii. 1-4 years []
- iv. Less than 1 year []

6) How do you rate the organization (SAIDIA) development intervention in your community?

- i. Excellent []
- ii. Very Good []
- iii. Good []
- iv. Satisfactory []
- v. Poor []

iii) Community Participation influence on community ownership of donor funded projects

1) How much time do you devote to SAIDIA project activities per week?

- a) 15 and above hours []
- b) 10-14 hours []
- c) 5-9 hours []
- d) Less than 5 hours []
- None []

i. And if time is devoted, then what determines your time allocation?

a) Benefits of project to you/community []

b) Resource(s) donated to project []

c) Responsibilities held in project management []

2) Have you ever been a part of decision team/project committee member in SAIDIA community project(s)?

a) Yes []

b) No []

3) Have you or your community committed any resource(s) to SAIDIA project(s) in your community?

a) Yes []

b) No []

c) If Yes, indicate the resource(s)/service(s) committed

i. Land []

ii. Labour []

iii. Time []

iv. Money []

v. Protection of project from vandalism []

4) Indicate your/community takeover strategy of SAIDIA project(s) after their exit?

- a. Community assuming management responsibility []
- b. Donor stage phase-out strategy []
- c. None []

5) After SAIDIA exit from you community development project, would you contribute your resources to support the project?

- i. Yes []
- ii. No []

iv) Community mobilization and awareness influence on community ownership of donor funded projects

1) Active members from all sectors of the community share a sense of ownership.

- i. Rarely []
- ii. Somewhat []
- iii. Not aware []
- iv. To a great extent []

2) Are you aware of the SAIDIA projects benefits

- i. Yes []
- ii. No []

3) Knowledge of the projects' benefits makes me want to protect the project

- i. Rarely []
- ii. Somewhat []
- iii. Not aware []
- iv. To a great extent []

- 4) Knowledge of project makes me feel like the project is mine
- i. Rarely []
 - ii. Somewhat []
 - iii. Not aware []
 - iv. To a great extent []
- 5) Community members had incentives to participate in the mobilization effort
- i. Strongly disagree []
 - ii. Disagree []
 - iii. Don't know []
 - iv. Agree []
- 6) Community members have concerns with SAIDIA initiated projects
- i. Yes []
 - ii. No []
- 7) The mobilization effort had a feasible plan of inclusiveness.
- i. Rarely []
 - ii. Somewhat []
 - iii. Not aware []
 - iv. To a great extent []
- 8) All sectors of the community has an history of embracing donor funded projects
- i. Rarely []
 - ii. Somewhat []
 - iii. Not aware []
 - iv. To a great extent []

APPENDIX 2: TRANSMITTAL LETTER

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**SUBJECT: MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT RESEARCH PROJECT**

STUDY TOPIC: Community Ownership of Donor Funded Projects

STUDY TITLE: Factors influencing community ownership of donor funded projects: A case of SAIDIA, Samburu County.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a final year MA Student carrying out an academic research for the purpose of examination leading to the award of a degree of Master of Project Planning and Management.

The purpose of this letter is to request you to provide the required information as per the questionnaires and interview guides provided. Kindly be as honest and as thorough as possible. The information you provide will be considered as confidential and will only be used for the purpose of my examination only.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully

Lelegwe Ltumbesi Steve

L50/62728/2010