FACTORS INFLUENCING IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROJECTS IN KENYA: A CASE OF FISH FARMING PROJECTS IN KAJIADO NORTH DISTRICT

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DECLARATION

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

Signed: _____ Date: _____

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This project report has been presented for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project report to my mother Monicah Njeri and my lovely son Havilah Kioi. Their continuous support, patience and faith in me have enabled me to successfully finish my studies. To them I am greatly indebted.

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ABSTRACT

The Kenya Economic Stimulus Program (ESP) was initiated by the Government to jumpstart the economy after the 2007/2008 post-election. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors influencing implementation of ESP projects in reference to fish farming in Kajiado North, Kenya. In Kenya fish-demand is constantly growing. Fish supply, however, lags behind owing to declining natural fish stocks. Aquaculture production in Kenya is still insignificant on a global scale, not following the sector's worldwide rapid growth. The projects under study are the fish ponds being implemented under the ESP programme. 63 farmers were sampled of the total population who benefitted for the programme. Specific areas of focus was the influence of government funding, government financial flow process, commitment by the beneficiaries and social-cultural beliefs on implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District. A look at the previous studies on ESP have been diverse with varied focus but failing to identify the factors influencing implementation of ESP projects in Kenya. Therefore data for this study was collected through structured and unstructured questionnaires from the farmers. The data was analyzed based on the themes of the research objectives. Quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 20 and presented in form of tables and prose form. Qualitative data was analyzed by making inferences from the expressions and opinions of the respondents around the themes and presented descriptively through content analysis to draw conclusions and recommendation. The results have shown Implementation of fish farming under ESP is highly influenced by the government financial flow, followed by socio cultural influences, and then commitments by beneficiaries and least by government funding. The government should consider a bottom up and a full participatory approach when considering the type of projects to benefit specific areas. This will take care of different cultural beliefs and practices surrounding the communities in terms of project ownership and implementation

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AlE:	Authority to Incur Expenditure
CDF:	Constituency Development Fund
DCO:	District Commissioner's Office
ESP:	Economic Stimulus Programme
FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organization
FFEPP:	Farming Enterprise Productivity Program
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GoK:	Government of Kenya
IRIN:	Integrated Regional Information Networks
MT:	Metric Tonnes
ODP:	Office of Deputy President
SPMC:	Stimulus Project Management Committee
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
DDP:	District Development Plan

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Kenya Economic Stimulus Program was initiated by the Government of Kenya to boost economic growth and lead the Kenyan economy out of a recession situation brought about by economic slowdown. Its aim was to jumpstart the Kenyan economy towards long term growth and development, after the 2007/2008 post-election violence that affected the Kenyan economy, prolonged drought, a rally in oil and food prices and the effects of the 2008/09 global economic crisis. The total budget allocated amounted to 22 Billion Kenya Shillings (260 million US$), with the money going towards the construction of schools, horticultural markets, fish farming through construction of fish ponds, jua kali sheds and public health centers in all the 210 constituencies.

Activities covered under the ESP include, expansion of irrigation-based agriculture, construction of wholesale and fresh produce markets, construction and stocking of fishponds with fingerlings, provision of aquaculture advisory services, construction of '*juakali*' sheds, tree planting and construction of social infrastructure such as schools, health centres and roads. The ESP is governed by the Ministry of Finance, with the Minister for Finance as the overall leader. It is chaired by the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, composed of Senior Treasury Officials in the Ministry of Finance and officers from Budget Supplies and Economic Affairs departments. It is implemented under the respective line Ministries of Health, Public Works, Education and Local Government.

In fish farming whose lead was the fisheries department, the project aimed at constructing 200 farming ponds for 140 constituencies. Ponds were to be stocked with appropriate fingerlings determined by the various needs of the beneficiaries and training of trainers on fish ponds construction and hatchery management led by the Ministry of Fisheries Development. Each constituency benefited with funds for 200 fish ponds, 15 kilograms of fertilizer and 1 000 fingerlings. The exercise got into the second phase in the 2011/2012 financial year where an additional 20 constituencies were brought on board adding an extra 100 fish ponds for the first140 constituencies and 300 fish ponds for the new constituencies making a total of 48 000 ponds costing about 15 million US dollars, the figure notwithstanding the operational cost and cost for 15 kilograms of

fertilizer per pond and 1 000 fingerlings per pond among others, (Watsuma, Bernard and Henry, 2012).

The Fish Farming Enterprise Productivity Program (FFEPP), started in mid-2009 was initially to be for three years but was to be up-scaled in subsequent years to form the National Aquaculture Programme. The key mandate of FFEPP was to contribute to the national efforts and strategies that are aimed at poverty alleviation. The Program's immediate objectives were twofold, (Sievers, 2011). The first was to facilitate increased food security among the target groups. The second was to increase their incomes mainly through sale of fish produce. FFEPP was to create 100,000 rural jobs annually for the next three years from startup of the programme, and also increase direct rural income from fish farming by Kshs 4 billion annually, to an annual income target of 20 billion in the three years from inception. This was to be done through supporting aquaculture products market development. The program also aimed at increasing production of farmed fish from 4000 MT to over 20,000 mega tons in the medium term and over 100,000 mega tons in the long term by digging 200 fish ponds in each of 140 constituencies countrywide, (Charo, 2012).

Following the renovation of several government fish rearing facilities, the establishment of research programs to determine best practices for pond culture, and an intensive training program for fisheries extension workers, there was renewed interest in fish farming in Kenya of late, (Watsuma, Bernard and Henry, 2012). In the year 2006 alone the fisheries department contributed 0.5% of the Kenyan GDP while in the year 2005 registered a 4.1% sub sector growth, (Mwangi 2008). Owing to its prominence, the Kenyan government in the 2009/2010 financial year under the Economic Stimulus Program (ESP) introduced commercial fish farming in Kenya in 140 political constituencies.

Kajiado North is one of the beneficiaries of the programme. More than 300 individual farmers benefitted and more than 200 fish ponds have been constructed since the introduction of ESP in 2009. The aim was to ensure food security and creation of employment to the idle youths and provide a source of permanent income to women, youths and the disadvantaged groups. Kajiado North which hosts the traditionally non-fish eating community, has been targeted by the livestock and agriculture ministry for

having a climate conducive for fish farming. Therefore this study examines factors influencing implementation of ESP fish farming projects with great emphasis to Kajiado North.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Previous studies on ESP have been far and in between. Various authors have pointed out issues regarding expenditure of public funds, long term financing of projects, community participation, capacity building and reporting mechanism as factors which could have a positive or negative impact on project implementation. Financing of projects by government and timely financial processes, Ringa and Kyalo (2013) popularized ESP although most of its target beneficiaries lacked access to the funds. This is due to the minimum conditions that had to be met in order to benefit from the programme.

According to Oloo (2011)many good initiatives in Kenya fail due to lack of local or minimal participation from the local communities as well as factors emanating from traditional cultures and Mwamuy, Cherutich and Nyamu (2012) points capacity building and reporting mechanism, as the main areas for citizen engagement in project management.

Kajiado North was a beneficiary of the ESP since its introduction in 2009 and more than 200 fish ponds have been constructed for individual farmers. This study therefore examines factors influencing implementation of ESP projects in Kenya specifically the fish farming projects in Kajiado North.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate factors influencing the implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To examine the influence of government funding on implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District

2. To determine the influence of government financial flow on implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District
3. To establish the influence of commitment by beneficiaries on implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District
4. To find out how social-cultural beliefs influence implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following research questions:

1. How do government funding influence implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District?
2. In what ways does government financial flow process influence implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District?
3. How does the commitment by beneficiaries influence implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District?
4. How do socio-cultural beliefs influence implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study is significant in that it shall enable policy makers prioritize project identification and implementation strategies in various parts of the country in order to meet the intended objectives.

For the Kenyan Government, the study encourages its campaigns on poverty reduction and alleviation in all spheres of development. The government is informed that in utilizing local capacity on poverty reduction strategies, the focus is not on individual but on the system which determines roles and responsibilities, access to and control over resources, and decision-making potentials.

The study findings shall enable extension service providers refocus their service delivery to fish farmers to enhance fish production through the ESP programme and also in making informed decisions on the ways to fast track the implementation of the ESP programmes especially in the fishing industry. Researchers and scholars will use the findings as a basis for further research.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

This study was delimited on factors influencing implementation of Economic Stimulus Programmes. The study was confined within the boundaries of the five political divisions in Kajiado North district and emphasized on the ones under the ESP docket.

The study concentrated on individual farmers who benefitted from the ESP funding which was undertaken during the period between the years 2009 and 2013 when the ESP program was undertaken by the Kenyan Government.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Kajiado North is vast with bad terrain and poor road network. This means movement was a big challenge. The researcher therefore made arrangements for a suitable, flexible means to ease the movement and reduce the time to be taken during data collection.

The issue of language barrier arose due to that fact that the researcher and her assistant are from different ethnic communities. This greatly affected data collection and therefore delayed the process. The researcher however engaged a local data analyst who acted as an interpreter to facilitate understanding between the researcher, her assistant and the study respondents.

Poor network connectivity was also a big challenge. Most respondents would be unreachable for days. The researcher therefore made prior arrangements and booked appointments where necessary to avoid botched out meetings with the respondents.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The researcher assumed that the sample represented the population; the data collection instruments are valid and measure the desired constructs; the respondents answers questions correctly and truthfully and the data analysis methods gives a reliable output.

The researcher also assumed that the study respondents would fill up the questionnaires and return them within the agreed durations.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms Used in the Study

Economic Stimulus Program: ESP is an intensive, high impact programme that stimulates economic activities, creates employment, encourages wealth-creation, spurs entrepreneurship, and supports the building-blocks that anchors a healthy, educated, innovative populace.

Implementation of Projects: This is the process of carrying out and realization of a planned project or programmes in an adequate manner. This process ensures all government programs are undertaken successfully. These implementation processes adopts a project cycle.

Government Funding: This includes the government mode of provisions of financial resources to projects and programs so as to undertake development for the betterment of citizens lives.

Financial Flow Processes: This is the flow, movement or transmission of government money or financial resources from the government treasury to grassroots based projects such as economic stimulus projects.

Commitment by Beneficiaries: This is the level of participation by the people who are targeted by the ESP.

Social Cultural Beliefs: These are the people's way of life or belief systems regarding certain norms and traditions**.** These belief systems influences behaviors and habits

1.11 Organization of the Study

This study encompasses five chapters. The first chapter consists of introduction to the study which is composed of the background to the problem; statement of the problem;

purpose of the study; objectives of the study, research questions; significance of the study; delimitations and limitations of the study; assumptions of the study; definition of significant terms, summary and organisation of the study.

Chapter two consists of the literature review onfish farming production statistics and ESP, government financial flow process for the ESP fish farming projects in Kenya, target beneficiaries commitment and ESP fish farming projects,socio-cultural beliefs and performance of ESP fish farming projects and government mode of transfer of payment to ESP fish farming projects. The section winds up with the theoretical framework and conceptual framework.

Chapter three consists of the research methodology which is considered under the following sub-headings, introduction, research design; target population; sample and sampling techniques; data collection methods, data collection procedures; and data analysis techniques.

Chapter four entails data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion. While chapter five entails the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations for further research.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section contains relevant literature on ESP and the factors influencing implementation of ESP projects, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, research gaps and chapter summary. The literature reviewed is on ESP, fish farming production statistics, government financing and ESP fish farming, the government financial flow and ESP fish farming, commitment by beneficiaries and ESP fish farming and socio-cultural beliefs and ESP fish farming. The purpose of the literature review is to ensure a thorough understanding of the topic, identify potential areas for research, similar work done within the area, compare previous findings, critique existing findings and suggest further studies.

2.2 The Essence of Economic Stimulus Projects

In response to the global financial and economic crisis that started in 2008, countries around the world embarked on an unprecedented level of intervention. Within months of the crisis, stimulus packages were announced, ranging from 1.4 percent of GDP in the United Kingdom to close to 6 per cent of the GDP in the United States, and over 12 percent of GDP in China. The aim of the intervention–complemented in many instances by financial and monetary policies was to keep the economy buoyant and stop a full-scale assault on the labour market. World economic growth has returned to positive territory but the recovery is fragile and uneven. Developing and emerging economies have rebounded strongly with growth much more tepid in advanced economies. In both instances, however, a number of labour market challenges persist. In regions where employment growth is positive, it is not strong enough to offset the growing number of individuals entering the labour market.

There were evident difficulties in determining the exact size of fiscal stimulus. However, most major economies responded to the crisis within 5 months of the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 15, 2008. This was especially the case with the advanced economies where the financial sector went through a period of considerable stress. At first it seemed that the emerging economies would emerge from the crisis relatively unscathed, giving credence to the view that indeed, they had “decoupled” from the

advanced world. However, in the early months of 2009, it became clear that the emerging economies had to intervene to cushion the fall in economic output and employment.

In Kenya stimulus was made necessary by the decline in the economic growth rate from 7.1% in 2007 to 1.7% in 2009. The total budget allocated amounted to 22 Billion Kenya Shillings(260 million US$), with the money going towards the construction of schools, horticultural markets, *juakali* sheds, fish farming and public health centers in all the 210 constituencies. Its objectives were to boost the country's economic recovery, invest in long term solutions to the challenges of food security, expand economic opportunities in rural areas for employment creation, promote regional development for equity and social stability, improve infrastructure and the quality of education and healthcare, invest in the conservation of the environment, expand the access to, and build the ICT capacity to expand economic opportunities and accelerate economic growth.

Activities covered under the ESP include, expansion of irrigation-based agriculture, construction of wholesale and fresh produce markets, construction and stocking of fishponds with fingerlings, provision of aquaculture advisory services, construction of '*juakali*' sheds, tree planting and construction of social infrastructure such as schools, health centers and roads. The ESP is governed by the Ministry of Finance, with the Minister for Finance as the overall leader. It is chaired by the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, composed of Senior Treasury Officials in the Ministry of Finance and officers from Budget Supplies and Economic Affairs departments. It is implemented under the respective line Ministries of Health, Public Works, Education and Local Government.

2.2.1 Fish Farming Production Statistics

Fish has always been an important source of protein in the human diet and on a global scale, fish and fish products are the most important source of protein and it is estimated that more than 30% of fish for human consumption comes from aquaculture (Håstein2006). Over the past three decades, aquaculture has developed to become the fastest growing food-producing sector in the world. A large proportion of fish products come from small-scale producers in developing countries. More than 80% of global aquaculture products are produced in fresh water. From its early development in Asia,

aquaculture has undergone huge development and is today highly demanded, (Håstein2006).

Aquaculture consists of a broad spectrum of systems, from small ponds to large-scale, highly intensified commercial systems. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has estimated that more than 30% of all fish used for human consumption originates from aquaculture. These fish comprise primarily herbivorous species, such as tilapia and carp. In 2004, the total global production in aquaculture was 17.3 million tonnes of carp (*Cypriniuscarpio*), 1.2 million tonnes of tilapia (*Tilapia spp.*), 1.1 million tonnes of salmon, 0.5 million tonnes of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchusmykiss*), 0.5 million tonnes of shrimp and more than 10 million tonnes of mollusks. The production of algae is estimated to be more than 12 million tonnes. The People's Republic of China is, by far, still the largest producer of aquaculture products in the world, (Bornstein, 2007).

Developing countries contribute almost 90% of global aquaculture production significantly to GDP and foreign exchange earnings in many low-income Asian countries like Bangladesh. In many developing countries, aquaculture has had significant positive effects on rural and urban food supply and on income and employment, (Bjork, 1999). However, increasing demand for fish in global markets and the complex networks that affect the supply and price of fish are influencing aquaculture production both at national and local levels. Countries are now faced with challenges to improve their operations towards efficiency and effectiveness. These facts indicate that there are both opportunities and challenges which need to be addressed if poverty and hunger were to be reduced so as to promote overall economic development through promotion of socially and environmentally sustainable aquaculture, (Bhaskaran and Ghosh, 2010).

Hetland, (2008) observed that the economic viability of fish farming was becoming widely recognized as observed in countries like Israel where more than half the fish eaten in the country was produced from fish farms. Similarly 25% of fish in China and in India, 11% in USA and 10% in Japan were aquaculture products. In developing countries, fish farms not only improved a nation's diet but brought income to small farmers and created employment particularly in rural areas. Fish culture has proved

successful in improving the standard of living of rural farmers in Asia, where fish culture had a long tradition (Edwards, 2000).

Roderick (2002) realized that more recently, a new wave of optimism for aquaculture in Africa had been observed with several privately funded tilapia farming projects showing promise. These included the Kafue Fish Farm in Zambia, Lake Harvest in Zimbabwe, and several farms in Ghana, Nigeria and Malawi. Despite that progress, the promotion of aquaculture for rural development had a poor record in many developing countries, especially in Africa where insufficient attention had been paid to the role of aquaculture in the livelihood or farming system of the intended beneficiaries the result being poor adoption by one of the intended target groups, the rural poor (FAO, 2002).

In Kenya, aquaculture contributes to an estimated 2% of the total fish produced and is practiced mainly under smallholder mixed farming systems, where farmers grow crops and keep livestock in addition to fish farming (Mbugua, 2002). Smallholder aquaculture farmers operate mainly in the medium to high agricultural potential areas, and tend to farm for household needs rather than purely economic objectives. However, in order to raise incomes for rural smallholders through aquaculture production, a shift towards a more business oriented approach is required.

2.3 Government Funding and Economic Stimulus Fish Farming Projects

Nora (2013) uses structured questionnaires to elucidate the impacts of governmental support on the livelihoods of small-scale aquaculture farmers in the Nyanza and Western provinces, Kenya. She finds out that the livelihoods of ESP supported farmers improved in terms of protein consumption through incomes from aquaculture but pond productivities were low. ESP subsidies helped fish farmers in the short-term, i.e. through income generation and increased protein accessibility, but it failed to teach farmers how to achieve self-sustainable aquaculture without the help of subsidies.

She recommends that to achieve higher pond productivities is the promotion of sustainable and integrated aquaculture-agriculture farming practices. The risk is high that if pond productivities are not increased, aquaculture practices may be discontinued in the future with negative impacts on the farmers‟ livelihoods. This study takes on a different scope and examines how government funding has influenced performance of

fish ponds in Kajiado North District. It explores on ways in which the government can inculcate sustainable aqua-cultural practices without depending on the government subsidies in future.

According to WHO (2010) report, the ESP was allocated 22billionfor various inter-sectoral programmes among them fish farming. Its assessment on the extent to which fish farming has improved food security and impacted on household employment and income level, reports increased food security, improved nutritional health of households, employment opportunities and income levels. Among participants 42.4 % reported increased food availability, 57.6% reported improved household nutrition and 56.1% reported employment opportunities, while 43.9 received income from fish farming leading to a positive impact on underlying determinants of health. While this report gives a general picture on the benefits accrued by fish farmers from the ESP, it does not report on the situation at the local level where people may have different beliefs on this form of agriculture. This study was very precise on how government funding has influenced performance of ESP fish programmes in Kajiado North District.

According to Ringa, and Kyalo, (2013), the Economic Stimulus Programme was created to encourage expenditure of public funds in the whole country through initiatives such as the construction of fish ponds to promote aquaculture. However, despite the fact that most of the young business owners are aware of the initiatives by the government, not many have access to them. This also includes project where most of the young businessmen are not fully exploiting potentials in various areas. In their case, the study revealed that agriculture was not the major source of income to most of Kenyan youths. The current study benefits from Ringa and Kyalo from their recognition that the ESP encourages expenditure of public funds through construction of fish ponds for promotion of aquaculture, however we are not told how expenditure of these funds influence performance of the fish ponds after completion which is the basis of this study.

Ringa and Kyalo(2013) recommends that the Government of Kenya needs to sensitize the youth about products tailored for them and business associations in form of Sacco's or self-help groups to pull resources, share ideas, experiences and suggestions. The Government of Kenya is keen on boosting the agricultural sector as it has the potential of revitalizing the economy while at the same time being a centre of business creation

among the youth. However, only 3% out of the 57% who knew about these initiatives have used the farm inputs that the Government has issued a subsidy on. In addition, the lower revenues collection affected exchequer issues to the spending units leading to lower than expected expenditure levels, (Republic of Kenya, 2009).

Kariuki (2013) says that aquaculture, being a food production sub sector, can positively contribute towards food security, generate income and create the much needed gainful employment for young Kenyans. He notes that the Government of Kenya initiated the Economic Stimulus Programme in 2009, with the overall aim of encouraging aquaculture in Kenya and reduce poverty. He therefore sought to establish if the objectives of the programme had been realized, taking a case of Molo constituency. The study targeted a population of 200 fish farmers that were beneficiaries of the FFEPP in the constituency.

A sample size of 67 was chosen. Random sampling was used to select respondents from the target population. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data. Five point Likert scale was used to rank variables. Analysis of findings was done using frequency counts, percentages and mean for descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation analysis for inferential analysis. Secondary data for the study was collected from District Fisheries office records from which a random sample for the study was collected.

However, the respondents were not positive about the sustainability and positive impact of fish farming on their lives. It was evident that despite the initial support from the government through the Economic Stimulus Plan, fish farmers still faced challenges in terms of access to credit, access to technical information, predatory animals and lack of support from government extension services. As such the Government needs to provide technical capacity building, more land and capital for the fish farmers in their ventures. This will enable them move from a purely subsistence venture to a more commercial one. The difference between the current study and Kariuki's is that it has been informed by the poor performance of fish ponds in Kajiado North District according to the ESP (year) strategic plan (show figure) was disbursed to aid the farmers in construction of ponds in the district. It will also focus on the specific docket where fish farming falls and study hoe transfer of funds affects performance of these fish ponds.

2.4 Financial Flow Processes and Economic Stimulus Fish Farming Projects

Capital is an essential tool for investment and is necessary for the commercialization and intensification of aquaculture (Brummet and Noble, 1995). Capital expenses in aquaculture tend to be relatively high and may require long term financing arrangement. For the ESP, the Kenyan Government has put in place various guidelines to streamline the funding of its programmes across the various sectors of interest.

The roles are subdivided across the various stakeholders that are involved in the flow of funds. The first stake holder is the Ministry of Agriculture at the headquarters who submits to Treasury work plans and cash flow projections for the Economic Stimulus Programme activities, (Office of the Deputy President (ODP), 2009). Then a special exchequer requisition in line with the work plan and cash flow projection follows. The Ministry of Finance issues exchequer release for the Economic Stimulus Programme to Ministries. The Ministry then issue specific AIE (Authority to Incur Expenditure) clearly marked "Economic Stimulus" to the relevant department in the District not later than two (2) days after the receipt of exchequer. The AIE must be accompanied with a cheque for the equivalent amount, (ODP, 2009)

On receipt of "Economic Stimulus" AIE and cheque, the relevant AIE holder will retain the original copy of the AIE, and, submit the duplicate AIE together with the corresponding cheque to the District Accountant. The District Accountant will then deposit the cheque in the Ministry's specific bank account. It is required that all requests for payment will in addition to meeting the normal GOK regulations, be accompanied by Minutes of the Stimulus Project Management Committee (SPMC) with the requisite resolution of the SPMC authorizing payment, and, forwarded through the Constituency Development Fund Committee (CDFC) to the AIE holder, (ODP, 2009).

The request for payment will be forwarded by the AIE holder to the District Accountant. The AIE holder will be expected to keep a copy of the same request for payment and accompanying documentation. The District accountant will ensure, payment is made within two (2) days after receipt of the payment request. In the event that the District Accountant is unable to make the payment, the District Accountant will send back the request for payment to the AIE holder within two (21 days stating clearly and in writing, the reasons for which he is unable to pay within the stipulated time. The AIE holder and

the District Accountant should make every effort to ensure there are no unnecessary delays in making payments, (Mishel and Shierholz, 2010).

The District Accountant will ensure that all payment cheques are forwarded to the AIE, holder for dispatch to the payee. The AIE holder must maintain a register of the cheques dispatched. The District Accountant will ensure that an up to date memorandum cash book is maintained for each department implementing the "Economic Stimulus Projects., (Mishel and Shierholz, 2010). The District Accountant will prepare a specific monthly expenditure return for the "Economic Stimulus AIE" for each department implementing the project and send a copy to Treasury by the last day of every month. All funds received under this Programme will be audited and reported upon by the Controller and Auditor-General, (ODP, 2009).

Kogi (2013) intended to identify the factors influencing performance of economic stimulus programme among construction projects in Nairobi County. In his study, assessment on the influence of project funding levels on the effectiveness of implementation of economic stimulus programme was considered alongside other objectives. The field survey confirmed that project funding levels, project cost control and project scheduling all have influence on effectiveness on implementation of construction projects. Analysis of relative importance index revealed that project cost control had the highest influence followed by project funding levels (Kogi, 2013).

2.5 Commitment by Beneficiaries and Economic Stimulus Fish Farming Projects

The success of local development projects such as the ESP depends on the willingness of communities to participate in the projects from their initiation to completion stages. It also depends on the integrity of the local committee members. Local ESP committees should be representative and should ensure all stakeholders in the location are represented; they should ensure they have an equitable gender balance, (Mariara, Ndeng'e and Mwabu, 2010).

An effective committed community will have members with a diversity of skills and competencies able to administrate and implement development projects. Local committees should adopt an open information policy for all ESP records, reports and procurement. The community members should audit the performance of the ESP in their

constituency. If the citizen audit process identifies irregularities, misuse of funds (corruption), ghost projects among other serious concerns, then the citizens should send a written letter of complaint, with supporting information, (Mohan, 2007).

Rebecca (2011) investigated the impact of fish farming on the economy of Kisumu County in Kenya to gauge the attitudes of the respondents towards fish farming, the sustainability of fish farming and gender issues in fish farming. The study was conducted in Kisumu County, which is located on the shores of Lake Victoria the largest fresh water lake in Africa. The government of Kenya initiated the ESP in Kisumu and its overall aim was to encourage aquaculture in the region and reduce poverty. Through a quantitative survey that was carried out with fish farmers in the region, it was established that most of the fish farmers were financed and supported through this Economic Stimulus Programme. However, most of the respondents are still employed formally and have employed other people to care for their fish farms, (Oloo, 2011).

The respondents were positive about the sustainability and positive impact of fish farming on their lives. It was evident from this study that, despite the initial support from the government through the Economic Stimulus Plan, fish farmers still faced challenges in terms of access to credit, access to technical information, predatory animals and lack of support from government extension services.Unfortunately, many good initiatives in Kenya fail due to lack of local or minimal participation from the local communities. Sometimes poor planning will prevent the completion of a project due to disputes over land and so forth. The failure to involve citizens in local development is another cause of under development. Members of the public have a responsibility to monitor public development projects to evaluate how well public resources are being used and how to improve performance. Local development projects such as the ESP should ensure maximum community participation, (Ringa and Kyalo, 2013).

Poor planning has often contributed to the marginalization of communities, poor prioritization of community needs and high incompletion rates of projects at local levels. Planning under county governments should be grounded on consultative processes and informed by statistical and factual data. Communities need to develop county visions that are guided by strategic action plans, (Mwangi, 2007). Need for effective legislation that compels duty bearers in public offices to account to the citizens. Planning,

implementation and monitoring and evaluation should be devolved to lower levels within the county system to ensure greater representation of communities. This necessitates the establishment of representative citizen forums. The emerging policy concerns lay the foundation for proposals and considerations to be made that can be adopted for implementation under the county governments, (Mwangi 2008).

Citizens should audit the performance of ESP to ensure that implementation of the projects is transparent, members of the public are involved and well represented, funds are managed accountably; ensure projects are complete, projects adhere to laid down regulations, prevent abuse of funds and corruption; and to measure the impact of the projects, (Mwangi, 2008). First it is important to understand how ESP works, that is, which projects does ESP fund, who manages the projects and how citizens can effectively track those projects. There is confusion between projects funded by ESP and those funded by CDF since the Member of Parliament is the patron of both funds.

Youth entrepreneurship involves acquainting young people and students with the opportunities of small-business employment and ownership. To help reduce youth unemployment levels in the world, different Governments have come up with plans to promote economic growth which will promote youth entrepreneurship and reduce the reliance on formal employment by the youth. Ringa and Kyalo (2013) looked the Economic Stimulus Programme launched by the Kenya Government in 2010 as one of such interventions. This was created to encourage expenditure of public funds in the whole country through initiatives such as the construction of fish ponds to promote aquaculture. This research study employed descriptive research design and purposive sampling method was used to sample information from 127 respondents in Kajiado North constituency.

Questionnaires were used as the main instrument of data collection. The data collected was processed and analyzed using spread sheets, and the findings were presented graphically. The study results indicated that most of the young business owners were aware of the initiatives by the government but not many had access to them. The study also revealed that agriculture was not the major source of income to many. The main conclusion from the study was that Government of Kenya needs to sensitize the youth about products tailored for them. Young entrepreneurs should be encouraged by the

government to form business associations in form of Sacco's or self help groups to pull resources, share ideas, experiences and suggestions, (Ringa and Kyalo, 2013). From this study we see that the government has done a lot provide funds through ESP but does not provide adequate information to the target beneficiaries hence the are missing in terms of coming up with ideas on what opportunities are available for them to put the funds provided by the government into. This study intends to demonstrate that the beneficiaries must be involved in the implementation of ESP programmes. They should be given adequate information on available opportunities as well as trained on effective utilization of the funds.

2.6 Socio-Cultural Beliefs and Economic Stimulus Fish Farming Projects

Every society has its own complex identity which determines how they accept new technologies in the area. Social acceptability has various definitions; however it is noted that it is a complex synthesis of multiple opinions, values and attitudes. It involves a judgment process by individual or some aggregation of individuals (Stankey and Shindler, 2006, Clausen and Schroeder, 2004). In order for a project to be accepted socially, people in the area incorporate the perceived reality with its known alternatives and then decides whether the practice is superior or sufficiently similar to the most favorable alternative practice.

Factors determining acceptability of fish farming in cages may include ethical and gender concerns, perception of the society on the project, perceived benefits, management issues as well as environmental implications, since studies have shown a link between social acceptability of aquaculture and its environmental impacts (Whitmarsh and Palmieri, 2007).

Kyangwa and Odongkara (2006) set out to establish perceptions of fishers on the levels and use of sanitary facilities, fish handling facilities and artisanal fish processing techniques, and the social cultural factors that influenced the persistence of social cultural practices in the fishing communities of Lake Victoria. The study was pegged on the need to up hold any socio-economic initiative tailored toward transforming the sector for the better because the importance of the fisheries sector in the economy is undisputable. Social cultural practices of fishers, have greatly affected the levels and use of sanitation facilities, fish handling facilities and artisanal fish processing techniques in

the fishing communities of Lake Victoria. These factors were lack of awareness, lack of facilities, poverty poor community leadership and lack of alternatives to fish processing as sun drying. This study however will take on a different concept and argues that successful fish farming in Kajiado North District can only be realized if the communities views fish as a supplementary source of nutrition. The other difference is that the study was carried out in Kajiado North District which is dominated by non-fish eating community and only focus on fish ponds that have been constructed through the ESP programme by the Kenyan Government.

In an effort to characterize fish farming practices in Mwea Division of Kirinyaga County, in Kenya, (Maina2012) evaluated how social-economic and gender factors influenced fish production. The study further explored the preliminary influence of the Fish Farming Enterprise and Productivity Program (FFEPP) on fish farming practices and production in Mwea Division. In conclusion gender had a significant influence on fish management practices as there were differences between men and women farmers in relation to size of ponds, where men tended to have larger ponds than women. There were also differences in frequency of fertilizing ponds and in the type of fertilizers used in fertilizing ponds. These gender disparities arose from the differences in the economic status of men and women, where women tend to have less access to land, capital and credit to increase pond sizes, improve management and purchase commercial fertilizers. In a study on gender inequality in Agricultural households in Kenya, Wagithi (2003) observed that women in Kenya are generally less educated than men, and those who work as hired labour in farms earn less than their male counter-parts.

In Endarasha, it was unlike the other areas, few people consume fish because majority and especially the older generation fear the bones in fish and the smell of fish puts them off. Contrary to the other type of food which is prepared by women at home, in many families in Endarasha, fish is prepared by men and majority of women do not like fish due to the smell and bones. Preparation methods of fish are also not well known in the area and the utensils used to prepare fish are usually kept separately and given to men when they need to prepare the fish. Children are usually cautioned by their mothers against eating fish for the fear of bones. Roasting and deep frying were the preparation methods of fish used in the area, with the deep frying being preferred, but the cost of fats/oils is usually a hindrance to deep frying of fish.

In Karatina, Ruthagati dam it was noted that they consume fish frequently obtained both from the dam and the market. Tilapia and mudfish were noted to be the most consumed fish types due to their availability in the area. However many people prefer mudfish for it is more fleshly and has less bones. Fish is consumed by young and old men and women in the area and majority of people eat fish in markets where it is already prepared and is available in small portion which are economically manageable. It was noted that few people buy raw fish to prepare at home frequently. The raw fish is prepared by women mainly by deep frying, baking or steaming. No home preservation is done for they buy only enough to consume at once.

Onzere (2013) scrutinized the influence of socio-cultural factors on the performance of community based fish farming projects in Nyeri County a non- fish eating community. The study used descriptive survey approach. The target population of the study was 407 which were made up of 43 group leaders, 359 fish farmers and 5 District Fisheries Officers (DFOs). A sample size of 83 was taken which included 43 group leaders, 35 fish farmers and 5 District Fishery Officers (DFOs).She found that most of the members of the community are yet to embrace fish consumption and therefore local market for the harvest is still low in the area which leads to low profitability and wastage. She therefore recommended that project leaders to develop marketing strategies to ensure that their produce can be sold in other parts of the country with where fish is highly consumed.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This study is based on the Keynesian's economics theory. According to Keynes (2008) Economic Theory is an approach to economic policy that favors using the government's power to spend, tax, and borrow to keep the economy stable and growing. It is of the view that in the short run, especially during recessions, economic output is strongly influenced by aggregate demand (total spending in the economy). The aggregate demand does not necessarily equal the productive capacity of the economy; instead, it is influenced by a host of factors and sometimes behaves erratically, affecting production, employment, and inflation. In other words, the theory advocates for government monetary and fiscal programs intended to stimulate business activities and increase employment at the local level, (Keynes, 2008).

Aggregate supply shocks are seen to be equally significant as the aggregate demand shocks emphasized by Keynesian. The private sector adjusts via relative price changes to such disturbances quite adequately, so active stabilization policy is not required. Furthermore, it (stabilization policy) may, if implemented increase rather than diminish fluctuations in output and employment. Nevertheless, stabilization policy requires that policy makers can determine feasible targets, have a reasonable knowledge of the workings of instrumental variables and can effectively control the instrumental variables, (Blinder, 2008).

For the current study, the researcher argues that the targets for government programmes are those variables for which the government seeks desirable values. The targets are set with a view to maximizing social welfare. Instrumental variables, however, are those variables which the government can manipulate to achieve its economic objectives. Instrumental variables are necessarily exogenous variables as the government must be able to determine their values independently of the other variables, whereas tax revenues could be seen as instrumental variable, in the real sense they are not since their values are determined not only by the tax rates set by the government but also by the level of national income.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

In this study, completion rate of ESP fish farming projects is the dependent variable while government expenditure, government financial flow process, target beneficiaries commitment and socio-cultural believes are the independent variables.

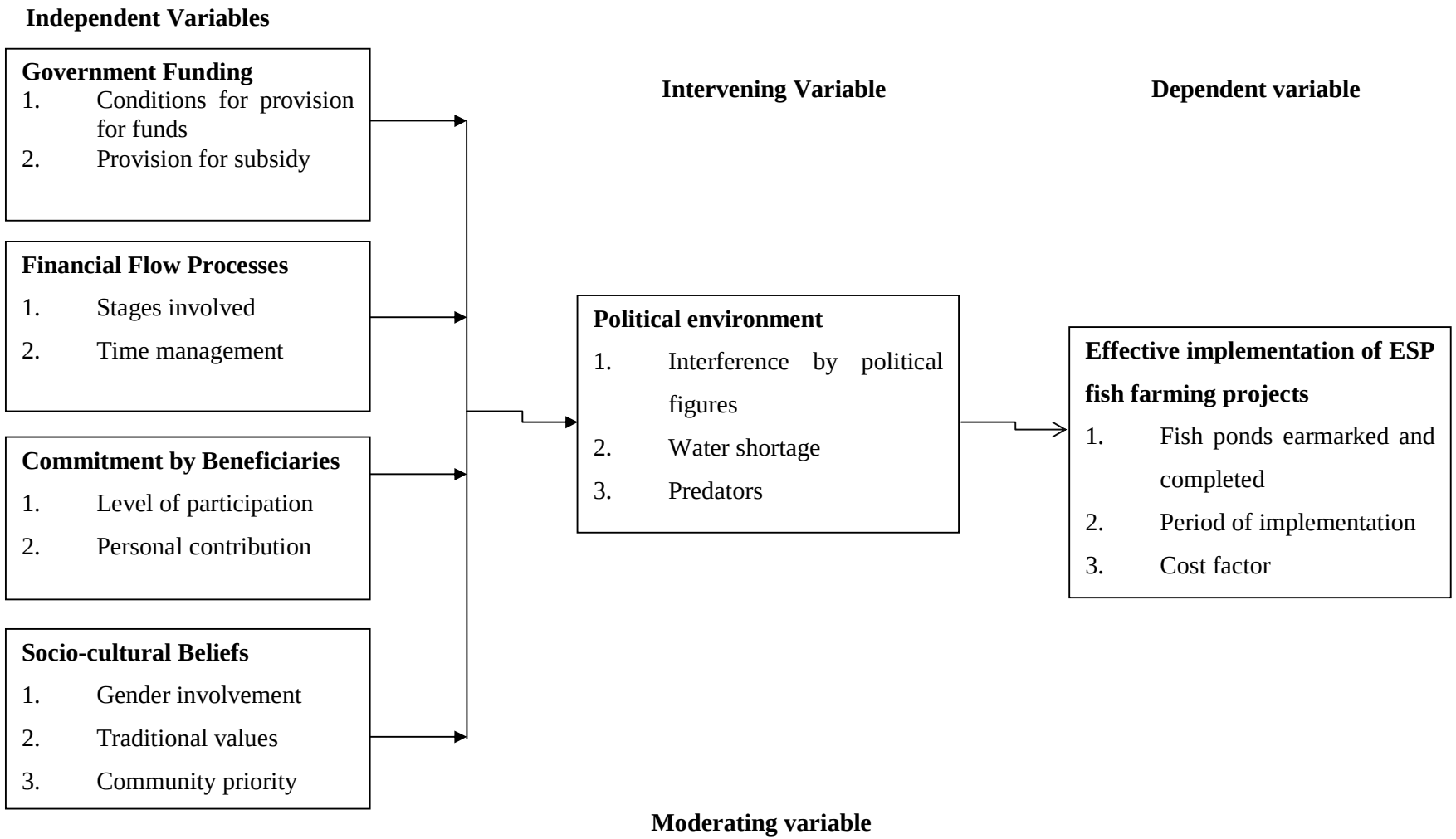

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

The researcher conceptualizes that effective implementation for fish farming projects under the ESP Programme in Kajiado North District has been influenced by government funding, government's financial flow process, the level of commitment by the beneficiaries and the traditional beliefs. However the positive performance may not be realized if there is no political good will both at the national and grass root as well as the environmental factors.

2.9 Research Gaps

This study was informed by the below average implementation of fish farming projects in Kajiado North District. According to the ESP 2011/2012 strategic plan show approximately 8M was allocated to aid the farmers in construction of ponds in the district. The study therefore examines the factors influencing implementation of the projects despite there being good the allocation of funds towards the projects.

Kogi (2013) intended to identify the factors influencing performance of economic stimulus programme among construction projects in Nairobi County. In his study, influence of project funding levels and processes on the performance of economic stimulus programme was considered alongside other objectives. The field survey confirmed that project funding levels, processes involved, project cost control and project scheduling all have influence on performance of construction projects. The findings indicated that most of the young business owners were aware of the initiatives by the government but not many had access to them. The study also revealed that agriculture was not the major source of income to many. The main conclusion from the study was that Government of Kenya needs to sensitize the youth about products tailored for them. Young entrepreneurs should be encouraged by the government to form business associations in form of Sacco's or self-help groups to pull resources, share ideas, experiences and suggestions, (Ringa and Kyalo, 2013).

From the current study we see that the government has done a lot provide funds through ESP but does not provide adequate information to the target beneficiaries hence they are missing in terms of coming up with ideas on what opportunities are available for them to put the funds provided by the government into. This study intends to demonstrate that the beneficiaries must be involved in the implementation of ESP programmes. They should be

given adequate information on available opportunities as well as trained on effective utilization of the funds.

Onzere (2013) scrutinized the influence of socio-cultural factors on the performance of community based fish farming projects in Nyeri County a non- fish eating community. She found that most of the members of the community are yet to embrace fish consumption and therefore local market for the harvest is still low in the area which leads to low profitability and wastage. She therefore recommended that project leaders to develop marketing strategies to ensure that their produce can be sold in other parts of the country with where fish is highly consumed. In relation to this, this study intends to demonstrate that social-cultural factors need to be considered for effective implementation of the projects.

2.10 Summary of the Literature Review

The literature reviewed in this study includes: Understanding the essence of ESP in a global, regional and local perspective, fish farming production statistics globally and locally, government financing and ESP fish farming by reviewing several studies done, government financial flow process and ESP fish farming by discussing the process involved to get the funds to the projects, target beneficiaries commitment and ESP fish farming projects as well as socio-cultural beliefs, norms and traditions and performance of ESP fish projects. The summary also covers the theoretical framework and finally the conceptual framework.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research methodology; the research design, target population, sampling procedure, sample size, research instruments, testing for Validity and Reliability, data collection procedure, data analysis technical, Operationalization table of variables and ethical issues is to be considered.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey design. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) describe descriptive survey design as a research method used to obtain information that describes existing phenomena by asking individuals about their perceptions, behavior attitude or values. Descriptive research encompasses much government sponsored research including the population census, the collection of a wide range of social indicators and economic information such as household expenditure patterns, time use studies, employment and crime statistics and the like (Bryman, 2004).This research design was used in collecting the data since the population is large while accuracy and certainty of the results was considered.

3.3 Target Population

Target population is a group of individuals, objects or items from which samples are taken for measurement (Kombo and Tromp 2006). The target population for this study was 75individual fish farmers who had been identified by the Government officials to benefit in the ESP. From the list of fish farmers held by the fisheries office in Kajiado North District, the total population is 203 individual farmers that were involved in fish farming under ESP which formed the study population.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The sample size and sampling procedure adopted for this study is as shown

3.4.1 Sample Size

From the target population of the individual farmers, the researcher picked 63 farmers targeted to benefit from ESP. This is in line with the provision of Krgcie and Morgan

which will helped the researcher determine (with 95 percent certainty) what the results would have been if the entire population had been surveyed.

Table 3.1: Sampling Table

Areas	Sample Size	Percentage
Ewuaso Enkidong'i	12	19%
Magadi	12	19%
Ilkeekonyokie	12	19%
Ngong	15	24%
O/Rongai	12	19%
Total	**63**	**100**

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

Stratified random sampling was used in this study. This is a sampling process of selecting a number of individuals so that the selected individuals represent the large group from which they are selected, (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). This was employed to a group of farmers implementing ESP fish farming programme where a list of these farmers was obtained from the local fisheries offices in Kajiado North District (District Commissioner's Office). The target population was grouped into five areas as they are administratively: Ewuaso Kedong, Magadi, Ngong, and Ilkeekonyokie.

Simple random sampling was then be used in picking the respondents during data collection. The parameters of interest was the length of time they have been running their fish farms, technical knowledge on fish farming, support from government, whether the fish ponds are complete or if the fish farming business is operational, the benefits accrued from the business and the challenges they have encountered in the process.

3.5 Research Instruments

The information gathering instruments used was structured and unstructured questionnaires and contained systematic and pre-determined questions and was presented with exactly the same wording and in the same order to all respondents. Illiterate and functionally illiterate respondents were reached and re - testing was done in order to ensure that there is a fit with the population profile, (Cooper and Schindler, 2003).

Section A of the questionnaire concentrated on the demographic information of the respondents and the area of project implementation. Section B had questions on the government funding and implementation of fish farming projects. The researcher was interested to know whether the community members understood how the funding of the government worked and how they ended up benefitting from such program. Also apart from ESP, did the farmers know of other they can pursue to sustain the fish farming projects. Section C had questions on the government financial flow processes on implementation of fish farming projects. The researcher was interested to know whether the period and speed of payment had any effects on the implementation of fish farming projects. Section D had questions on the commitment of the beneficiaries on implementation of fish farming projects while section E addressed the influence of socio-cultural beliefs on implementation of fish farming projects.

3.5.1 Pilot Testing of the Research Instrument

Polit, Beck and Hungler, 2001) advices that "administer the questionnaire to pilot subjects in exactly the same way as it was administered in the main study, ask the respondents for feedback to identify ambiguities and difficult questions, record the time taken to complete the questionnaire and decide whether it is reasonable, discard all unnecessary, difficult or ambiguous questions, assess whether each question gives an adequate range of responses, establish that replies can be interpreted in terms of the information that is required, check that all questions are answered, re-word or re-scale any questions that are not answered as expected, shorten, revise and, if possible, pilot again", (Prescott and Soeken, 2009).

3.5.2 Validity of the Instruments

Validity is the appropriateness, meaningfulness and usefulness of the inferences a researcher makes. Validity therefore has to do with how accurate the data obtained in the study represents the variables of the study, (Cochran, 1993). To ascertain the content validity of the questionnaires, they were pre-tested in a pilot study in order to ensure that they yield the required information during the study. The pilot study was carried out by picking ten farmers who will not be included in the final study. External validity assumes that there is a causal relationship in this study between the constructs of factors affecting and performance of ESP projects. It can also be therefore used to generalize this

relationship to the target population or even other times there is transfer of funds like the ESP.

3.5.3 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability refers to the consistency of scores or answers from one administration of an instrument to another and from one set of items to another, (Patton, 2002) and the closer the value is to + 1.00, the stronger the congruence measure (Norman and Lincoln, 2005). A measure is considered reliable if a person's score on the same test given twice is similar. The reliability was estimated using retest method and alpha coefficient o was found which is above the cronbach alpha coefficient of 0.7. This made the questionnaire a reliable as instrument of this research.

3.6 Data collection procedures

After approval of the research proposal, the researcher collected the letter of transmittal from extra-mural department at the University of Nairobi. Contacts of the individual farmers expected to participate in the study was obtained from DCs office in Kajiado North District. Process of data collection began by use of self-administered questionnaires. In some cases research assistants (two enumerators identified in advance for this purpose) were used to help in speedy administration and collection of questionnaires.

Questionnaires were hand delivered and collected later. In order to ensure that the questionnaires reaches as many respondents as possible, the researcher and her assistants will made follow ups on daily basis on the progress made by the respondents in filling them. In this way judgment was made on who is responding adequately and giving appropriate answers.

The researcher then booked appointments and also kept a database of all relevant contacts. The entire data collection exercise took approximately 3 weeks. After the data was collected, checking for errors and inconsistencies was undertaken. At the end of each day, the researcher held a brief meeting with the research assistants to review the day’s experiences and checked the completeness and consistency of the data collected. At the same time all the questionnaires administered in a particular day were collected at the end of the day to avoid cases of alterations of the collected data.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

The data was analyzed based on the themes of the research objectives. Quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 20 and presented in form of tables and prose form. Qualitative data was analyzed by making inferences from the expressions and opinions of the respondents around the themes and presented descriptively through content analysis to draw conclusions and recommendation.

3.8 Ethical issues

These are issues that pertain to the behavior of both the researcher and the respondents in the process of conducting research. In this study, confidentiality of the respondents was maintained by upholding their names and contacts. Any information termed as 'confidential' by the respondents was neither be disclosed to any other party nor formed the basis of this study.

Respondents were also informed that participation is voluntary and that one can withdraw at anytime with no negative repercussions. Potential respondents were allowed to decide if they want to participate in the survey and will not be coerced or unduly influenced to take part in the survey. Therefore oral consent in this case was sought from the respondents.

All people were treated with a lot of respect and courtesy, including children and mentally challenged. The culture, community behaviours and the beliefs were highly observed throughout the period.

3.9 Operational Definition of Variables

The operational definition of study variables was done as shown on table 3.2

Table 3.2 Operationalisation Table of Variables

Variable	Category	Indicators	Measurement Scale
Implementation of ESP fish farming projects	Dependent	Number of fish ponds Completion within time frame Number of fish ponds in operation Benefits of fish ponds to the farmers	Ratio
Government Funding	Independent	Provision of subsidies	Ordinal
		Partial funding	
		Provisions of credit facilities	Ordinal
		Money Transfers	Ordinal
Government Financial Flow process	Independent	Flow of funds	Ordinal
		Time taken to disburse the funds to beneficiaries	
Target beneficiaries commitment	Independent	No of farmers registered for the training	Ordinal
		No farmers trained	
		Farmers' personal contribution	
		Farmers' level of involvement in all stages of the project	
Socio-cultural beliefs	Independent	Communal attitude towards fish	Ordinal
		Communal livelihood structure	Ordinal
		Stereotypes	Ordinal

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on data analysis, results presentation and discussion of the findings. The general objective of this study was to establish the various factors influencing implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District. The study also sought to establish whether the government funding, government financial flow, commitment by beneficiaries and social-cultural beliefs influence implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kenya**.** The research findings were presented in form of tables, graphs and prose form.

4.2 Questionnaire Response Rate

The sample size of this study was 63 who were individual fish farmers in Kajiado North district. All the 63 farmers filled and returned their questionnaires. This represents 100% response rate. According to Babbie (2002) any response of 50% and above is adequate for analysis thus 100% was good enough

4.3 Validity of the Questionnaires

Table 4.1 Cronbach's Alpha Values

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha
Government funding	0.76
Financial flow	0.844
Commitment by beneficiary	0.29
Socio cultural influence	0.64

4.4 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section asked about the gender, age of the respondents, education level, marital status, presence of children, the employment status of the respondents among other things

4.4.1. Distribution of the Respondents by Gender

The distribution of respondents by gender is as shown in table 4.2

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	47	73.4
Female	16	25.0
Total	63	100.0

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender. According to the findings in figure 4.2 above, 73% of the respondents indicated that they were male while 25% indicated that they were female. From the findings, most of the fish farmers were males.

4.4.2Distribution of the Respondents by Age

Table 4.3 Respondents Age

	Frequency	Percent
No response	1	1.6
18-35 years	19	29.7
35-50 years	18	28.1
over 50 years	25	40.6
Total	63	100.0

The fish farmers were also asked to indicate their age. According to the findings in table 4.3 above, 40.8% of the respondents indicated that they were over 50 years, 29.7% indicated that they were aged between 18 and 35 years, 28.1% indicated that they were aged between 35 and 50 years.

4.4.3 Distribution of Respondents by the Level of Education

Table 4.4 Respondents Level of Education

	Frequency	Percent
No response	1	1.6
Post graduate	23	35.9
Diploma	19	29.7
KCSE	13	20.3
KCPE	8	12.5
Total	**63**	**100.0**

The respondents were asked to indicate their highest education level. From the findings in figure 4.4 above, 35% of the respondents indicated that they had bachelor's degree as their highest level of education, 23% indicated that they had postgraduate degree, 21% diplomas, while 21% indicated that they had secondary education

4.4.4 Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Table 4.5 Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent
Single	13	20
Married	45	70
Divorced	5	10
Total	**63**	**100.0**

The respondents were asked to indicate their marital status. From the findings in table 4.5 above, 70% of the respondents indicated that they are married, 20% single and 10% divorced

4.4.5 Distribution of Respondents by children's' Presence

Table 4.6 Presence of Children

	Frequency	Percent
No response	1	1.6
Yes	48	75.0
No	15	23.4
Total	**63**	**100.0**

The respondents were asked to indicate whether they have children or lack. From the findings in table 4.6 above, majority 75% of the respondents indicated that they had children while, 23% didn't have children.

4.4.6 Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Table 4.7 Other Occupation

	Frequency	Percent
Pastor	1	1.6
Nurse	8	13
Farmer	40	63
Teacher	11	18
Housewives	3	4.4
Total	**63**	**100.0**

The respondents were asked to indicate their primary occupation. From the findings in table 4.7 above, 63% of the respondents indicated that they are farmers as their main occupation, 18% indicated that they are teachers, 12% are nurses, while housewives are 4.4%.

4.4.7 Distribution of Respondents by Land Ownership

Table 4.8 Land Ownership

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	58	91
No	5	9
Total	**63**	**100.0**

The respondents were asked to indicate whether they own land and the type of ownership. From the findings in table 4.8 above, majority 91% of the respondents indicated that they own land they are farming in while 9% who don't own land have either rent from relatives or using family land.

4.5. Government Funding and ESP

Table 4.9 Government Funding ESP

	D	N	A	NR	Total
Fully aware of govt funding through ESP	9.4%	7.8%	81.2%	1.6%	100%
Govt provided enough finance to boost my fish farming	45.3%	25%	28.1%	1.6%	100%`
ESP has reduce the cost of farming inputs	54.7%	20.3%	23.4%	1.6%	100%
Govt long term financing will sustain my business	43.7%	12.5%	37.5%	6.3%	100%
Fish farming best funded by govt	50.0%	20.3%	28.1%	1.6%	100%
Both phases of fish farming funded fully by govt	54.7%	0	43.7%	1.6%	100%
Conditions for benefitting were simple	7.7%	17.2%	73.5%	1.6%	100%

First objective of the study was to examine the influence of government funding on implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District. The respondents were asked on their opinion of different aspects of government funding and gave responses as stated above in table 4.9

On awareness of government funding through ESP program, majority (81.2%) agreed that they are aware but 9.4% didn't agree while 7.8% were neutral. On whether government

provided enough finance to boost their fish farming, majority (45.3%) did not agree while 28.1% agreed, but 25% remained neutral. On whether ESP has helped in reducing the cost of fish farming inputs, majority (43.7%) did not agree while 34.8% agreed, but 20.3% remained neutral. In respect to government long term financing sustaining their fish farming ventures majority (43.7%) did not agree while 34.4% agreed, but 12.5% remained neutral. On whether fish farming should be best funded by the government, majority (50%) did not agree while 28.1% agreed, but 12.5% remained neutral. In respect to whether both phases of fish farming funded fully by government under ESP majority (54.7%) did not agree while 43.7% agreed. And finally on whether criteria for selecting beneficiaries were simple, majority (73.5%) agreed that the criterion was simple but 25% didn't agree while 17.8% were neutral.

4.6 Government Financial Flow Processes

Table 4.10 Government Financial Flow

	SD	D	N	A	SA	NR	Total
Aware of financial flow from treasury to my farm	34.4%	7.8%	0	20.3%	35.9%	1.6%	100%
Financial flow is very effective	17.2%	10.9%	18.8%	28.1%	23.4%	1.6%	100%
Time taken to get money from treasury is minimal	26.6%	3.1%	42.2%	7.8%	18.8%	1.6%	100%
Processing requisitions is friendly	4.7%	0	51.6%	15.6%	26.6%	1.6%	100%
Govt financial flow is simple and flexible	9.4%	15.6%	46.9%	7.8%	18.8%	1.6%	100%
Treasury and bank have good arrangement	12.5%	0	51.6%	10.9%	23.4%	1.6%	100%
Offices involved are friendly to work with	0	0	21.9%	15.6%	60.9%	1.6%	100%

The second objective of the study was to determine the influence of government financial flow on implementation of ESP fish farming projects. The respondents were asked on their

opinion of different aspects of government financial flow and gave responses as stated below.

On awareness of financial flow from treasury to their farms, majority (56.2%) agreed that they are aware 42.2% were not aware. On the effectiveness of financial flow majority (51.5%) agreed that the flow is effective while (28.1%) didn't agree. It can be seen that the majority of the farmers (29.7%) held the opinion that time taken to get money from treasury is long while minority did not think so (26.6%). 42.2% remained neutral. On tediousness of processing requisition, majority (42.2%) agreed that it is friendly, while (4.7%) disagreed. On government financial flow being simple and flexible, (26.6%) agreed that the system is simple and flexible while (25%) didn't agree. 46.9% were neutral. It can be seen that the majority of the farmers (34.3%) held the opinion that treasury and bank have good work arrangement while minority did not think so (12.5%). 51.6% remained neutral. And finally on Offices involved in ESP are friendly to work with, majority (76.5%) agreed while the rest were neutral (21.9%)

4.7 Commitment by the Beneficiaries

Table 4.11 Commitment by the beneficiary

	SD	D	N	A	SA	NR	Total
Personal responsibility to learn fish farming	0	0	0	3.1%	95.3%	1.6%	100%
Willing to participate in fish farming in my area	0	0	4.7%	9.4%	76.6%	9.4%	100%
Committee to present our grievances	23.4%	9.4%	4.7%	28.1%	32.8%	1.6%	100%
Formed fish farming groups to discuss our issues	12.5%	12.5%	18.8%	21.9%	32.8%	1.6%	100%
Closely working with government officials	0	4.7%	28.1%	40.6%	25%	1.6%	100%
To sustains the enterprise with own resources	21.9%	4.7%	12.5%	15.6%	43.8%	1.6%	100%

The third objective of the study was to determine the influence of commitment by beneficiaries on implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District.

The respondents were asked on their opinion of different aspects of beneficiary commitment to ESP and gave responses as stated in table 4.5 below. On taking Personal responsibility to learn fish farming, majority (98.1%) agreed that they take personal initiatives. On willingness to participate in fish farming group activities in their areas, (86%) agreed, (4.7%) were neutral while (9.4%) didn't respond. In regards to formation of Committee to present their grievances, majority (60.9%) agreed while (32.8%) disagreed. On formation of fish farming groups to discuss their issues, majority (54.7%) agreed while (25%) disagreed. On closely working with government officials, majority (65.6%) of the farmers agreed while (4.7%) didn't agree. 28.1% remained neutral. And finally on aspects of sustaining the enterprises with their own resources once the project ends (59.4%) agreed while (26.6%) disagreed

4.8 Socio Cultural Influences and Economic Stimulus Projects

Table 4.12 Socio Cultural Influences

	SD	D	N	A	SA	NR	Total
Culture doesn't allow us uptake govt initiated projects	81.3%	4.7%	12.5%	0	0	1.6%	100%
Fish is major food around	23.4%	25%	23%	14.1%	0	1.6%	100%
Dont believe in eating fish	4.7%	28.1%	57.8%	7.8%	0	1.6%	100%
Community lifestyle doesn't embrace fish farming	23.4%	21.9%	28.1%	25%	0	1.6%	100%
Fish farming associated with women	25%	4.7%	51.6%	12.5%	4.7%	1.6%	100%
Livestock land can't be committed for other things	56.3%	0	20.3%	12.5%	9.4%	1.6%	100%

To find out how social-cultural beliefs influence implementation of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North District. The respondents were asked on their opinion of different aspects of social-cultural beliefs influence on the implementation of ESP and gave responses as stated in table 4.11 above. On whether the farmer's culture doesn't allow acceptance of government initiated projects, majority (86.0%) disagreed while (12.5%) remained neutral. On fish being a major food around, majority (48.4%) disagreed while (14%). About (23%) remained neutral. Majority (32.8%) believe in eating while

(7.8%) believe tin eating fish. About 57.8% are not sure. On community lifestyle not embracing fish farming, majority (45.3%) disagreed while (25%) agreed. Majority (29.6%) disagreed that fish farming is associated with women, (25%) agreed and (51.6%) were neutral. On whether livestock land can't be used for other things, majority (56.3%) disagreed, (21.9%) agreed and (20.3%) were neutral

Table 4.13 Recommendations

	Frequency	**Percent**
No response	14	21.9
Establish fish research and breeding center	10	15.6
Permanent water source	5	7.8
Provide for good quality inputs	5	7.8
Pay government workers well to reduce corruption	4	6.3
Enhance access to funds	6	9.4
The government should plan better after consultations with beneficiaries	20	31.3
Total	**63**	**100.0**

Table 4.12 above shows that, the majority (31.3%) of the fish farmers recommended that The government should plan better after consultations with beneficiaries, (15.6%) recommended establish fish research and breeding center, (9.4%) recommended enhancement of funds, (7.8%) recommended provision of good quality inputs as well as permanent source of water (7.8%) and finally (6.3%) suggested better remuneration to civil servants.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the study findings. It also presents the recommendations, conclusion and areas for further research. The data were analyzed by use of SPSS package to produce the descriptive statistics. Frequency tables and charts were used to describe the data and draw conclusions on the findings.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The research findings are as presented in chapter four and the following summaries are made in light of the objectives of the study.

5.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

On the demographics, (73%) of the respondents indicated that they were male while (25%) indicated that they were female. From the findings, most of the fish farmers were males. (40.8%) of the respondents indicated that they were over 50 years, 29.7% indicated that they were aged between 18 and 35 years, 28.1% indicated that they were aged between 35 and50 years. (35%) of the respondents indicated that they had bachelor's degree as their highest level of education, (23%) indicated that they had postgraduate degree, (21%) diplomas, while (21%)indicated that they had secondary education. Majority (70%) of the respondents indicated that they are married, (20%) single and 10%)(divorced . Majority 75% of the respondents indicated that they had children while, 23% didn't have children. On occupation, 39.1% of the respondents indicated that they are farmers as their main occupation, 17.2% indicated that they are teachers, 12% are nurses, while housewives are 4.7%. . On land ownership, majority 91% of the respondents indicated that they own land they are farming in while 8% who don't own land have either rent from relatives or using family land.

5.4 Awareness of Government Funding through Economic Stimulus Projects

Majority (81.2%) agreed that they are aware but 9.4% didn't agree while 7.8% were neutral. On whether government provided enough finance to boost their fish farming, majority (45.3%) did not agree while 28.1% agreed, but 25% remained neutral. On

whether ESP has helped in reducing the cost of fish farming inputs, majority (43.7%) did not agree while 34.8% agreed, but 20.3% remained neutral. In respect to government long term financing sustaining their fish farming ventures majority (43.7%) did not agree while 34.4% agreed, but 12.5% remained neutral. On whether fish farming should be best funded by the government, majority (50%) did not agree while 28.1% agreed, but 12.5% remained neutral. In respect to whether both phases of fish farming funded fully by govt under ESP majority (54.7%) did not agree while 43.7% agreed. And finally on whether criteria for selecting beneficiaries were simple, majority (73.5%) agreed that the criterion was simple but 25% didn't agree while 17.8% were neutral.

5.5 Financial Flow and Economic Stimulus Projects

On awareness of financial flow from treasury to their farms, majority (56.2%) agreed that they are aware 42.2% were not aware. On the effectiveness of financial flow majority (51.5%) agreed that the flow is effective while (28.1%) didn't agree. It can be seen that the majority of the farmers (29.7%) held the opinion that time taken to get money from treasury is long while minority did not think so (26.6%). 42.2% remained neutral. On tediousness of processing requisition, majority (42.2%) agreed that it is friendly, while (4.7%) disagreed. On government financial flow being simple and flexible, (26.6%) agreed that the system is simple and flexible while (25%) didn't agree. 46.9% were neutral. It can be seen that the majority of the farmers (34.3%) held the opinion that treasury and bank have good work arrangement while minority did not think so (12.5%). 51.6% remained neutral. And finally on Offices involved in ESP are friendly to work with, majority (76.5%) agreed while the rest were neutral (21.9%)

5.6 Commitment by Beneficiaries and Economic Stimulus Projects

On taking Personal responsibility to learn fish farming, majority (98.1%) agreed that they take personal initiatives. On willingness to participate in fish farming group activities in their areas, (86%) agreed, (4.7%) were neutral while (9.4%) didn't respond. In regards to formation of Committee to present their grievances, majority (60.9%) agreed while (32.8%) disagreed. On formation of fish farming groups to discuss their issues, majority (54.7%) agreed while (25%) disagreed. On closely working with government officials, majority (65.6%) of the farmers agreed while (4.7%) didn't agree. 28.1% remained

neutral. And finally on aspects o sustaining the enterprises with their own resources once the project ends (59.4%) agreed while (26.6%) disagreed.

5.7 Social Cultural Beliefs and Economic Stimulus Projects

On whether the farmer's culture doesn't allow acceptance of government initiated projects, majority (86.0%) disagreed while (12.5%) remained neutral. On fish being a major food around, majority (48.4%) disagreed while (14%). About (23%) remained neutral. Majority (32.8%) believe in eating while (7.8%) believe tin eating fish. About 57.8% are not sure. On community lifestyle not embracing fish farming, majority (45.3%) disagreed while (25%) agreed. Majority (29.6%) disagreed that fish farming is associated with women, (25%) agreed and (51.6%) were neutral. On whether livestock land can't be used for other things, majority (56.3%) disagreed, (21.9%) agreed and (20.3%) were neutral

5.8 Conclusion

The results have shown Implementation of fish farming under ESP is highly influenced by the government financial flow, followed socio cultural influences, and then commitments by beneficiaries and least by government funding

5.9 Recommendations

The government should consider enhancing the funds it provides for project implementation in order to get quality products and services. It should also consider reprimanding corrupt individuals who embezzle project funds as well as recognizing and awarding the implementers of the best performing projects. The government should also consider remunerating its employees well who are core implementers of this projects to reduce the embezzlement levels. This way, government fund will be well utilized and used for proper use.

The public should be taken through awareness programs on the government financial flow process. The time taken in the entire process should also be reduced and the officers to be taken through refresher programs on how to handle the public in their offices. Proper documenting and creation of databases for all projects implemented in a certain area at any given time should both be maintained by the government offices concerned as well as the community committees and proper handing over after project completion should be

emphasized. A post monitoring and evaluation process which should include the community members should also be considered. This will help the community members to own and implement the projects as their own.

The government should consider a bottom up and a full participatory approach when considering the type of projects to benefit specific areas. This will take care of different cultural beliefs and practices surrounding the communities in terms of project ownership and implementation.

5.10 Suggestions for Further Research

In future, a study on “performance of ESP fish farming projects in Kajiado North” should be done to assess how the projects performed in an area where fish farming is not fully embraced. This will act as a guide to the government on how to choose the projects which should benefit certain areas.

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APPENDIX I

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Sarah M. Kioi
P.O Box 849-20117
Naivasha
2nd June, 2014

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

My Name is Sarah Muthoni Kioi a Master of Arts student in project planning and management from the University of Nairobi. I am currently undertaking a study to determine the factors influencing implementation of economic stimulus fish farming projects in Kajiado North District. You have been identified as a respondent for this research. Therefore I kindly request you to take a short break from your busy schedule to fill in this questionnaire/interview. The information you share will purely be used for academic purpose and will not be disclosed to any other persons without your consent. Anticipating your positive response

Yours Faithfully

Sarah M. Kioi

APENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions

Please fill in the empty spaces or tick where applicable in this questionnaire

Section A: Demographic Information

1. Please indicate your gender.(M) (F)
2. What is your age bracket? (Below 18 years) (Between 18 and 35 years) (35 and 50 years) (50+ years)
3. What is highest level of education you have attained (Masters and above) (Degree) (Diploma) (K.C.S.E) (K.C.P.E) (Others)
4. What is your marital status (Single) (Married) (Divorced) (Separated) (Others)
5. Do you have any children (Yes) (No)
6. Are you in any employment (formal or informal) or is fish farming your only source of employment. Explain

   ……

   ……

   ……
7. What is the name of your fish farm?

……..……

8. What is the area/location of your fish farm? ....…… ……
9. Do you own the land where you practice fish farming (Yes) (No)

Explain ……..

Section B: Government Funding and Economic Stimulus Projects

10. Please indicate the overall level of agreement with the following,

1- Strongly Disagree, 2-Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly Agree.

Influence of funding on implementation of ESP fish farming	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
I am fully aware of the government funding through ESP					
The government has been able to provide adequate financial aid to me to boost my fish farming business					
Through the ESP programme, the cost of buying fish farming inputs have been greatly subsidized					
I will be able to successfully sustain my fish farm because of the government long term financing arrangement					
Of all the programmes under ESP, fish farming is one of the best in terms of financing by the government					
My fish farming project is fully funded by the government both in phase I and phase II					
The pre conditions before benefiting from the fund were simple and affordable					

Section C: Government Financial Flow Process and implementation of ESP

11. Please indicate the overall level of agreement with the following,

1- Strongly Disagree, 2-Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly Agree.

Influence of government financial flow process	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
I am fully aware of the entire process involved in flow of finances from treasury to my fish farm					
The entire financial flow process is very effective					
The time taken to get the funds to the district treasury is very is minimal					
Processing of the requisition forms at the district treasury is very friendly					
The government financial flow process is very flexible and tailor made to fit my needs					
There is proper arrangement between the district treasury and the local bank in accessing the funds					
The offices involved in the entire process are friendly to work with					

1. What are the main challenges faced in the district treasury and the bank?

……

……

……

2. Give recommendations on ways to improve the process to fast track fish farming projects in this district.

……

……

……

Section D: Commitment by Beneficiaries and implementation of projects

1. In short describe your level of involvement in fish farming and success of the fish ponds under the ESP programme

……

……

……

2. To what extent do you agree with the following aspect of the project?

Key: 1 – to very low extent, 2 – low extend, 3- not at all, 4 – to a high extent, 5 – to a very high extent.

Level of beneficiaries commitment in fish farming projects	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
I have taken it a personal responsibility to learn more about ESP and fish farming					
I am always ready and willing to participate in any activities on fish farming taking place in this area					
Community leaders from our midst have been appointed to present our challenges and recommendations to the government officials on any difficulties experienced in this projects					
To ensure diversity in terms of skills, ideas and ideologies, we have formed ourselves in groups where we meet occasionally to discuss issues surrounding our fish business.					
We work closely with the government officials in the implementation process of fish programmes in the area					
I will sustain this project using the proceeds from the farm and personal funds (where necessary) when the government pulls out					

Section E: Effect of Socio-cultural beliefs on implementation of the projects

The following statements denote the influence of socio-cultural believes on fish farming

1- Strongly Disagree, 2-Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly Agree.

Social-cultural beliefs on implementation of ESP projects	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
My culture does not allow us to embrace projects initiated by the government					
Fish is one of the major source of food in this area					
Some people don't believe in fish and therefore consumption is very low					
The local community way of life does not embrace fish farming					
Fish farming and fish eatingis only associated with women					
My culture do not allow committing land meant for livestock keeping to any other projects					

Additional information (optional)

……

……

……

Thank you for your Cooperation

APPENDIX III

RESEARCH PERMIT

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471, 2241349,310571, 2219420
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Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No.

Date:

24th July, 2014

NACOSTI/P/14/7747/2546

Sarah Muthoni Kioi
University of Nairobi
P.O.Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"Factors influencing effective implementation of economic stimulus projects in Kenya: A case of fish farming projects in Kajiado North District,"*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Kajiado County** for a period ending **31st October, 2014.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Kajiado County** before embarking on the research project.

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

DR. S. K. LANGAT, OGW
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

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