FACTORS INFLUENCING PERFORMANCE OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN PROGRAM IN NAKURU EAST CONSTITUENCY, NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA
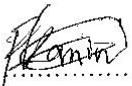
BY

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A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF NAIROBI UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented in any other university or college for examination purposes.
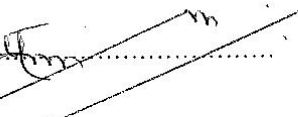
Sign .... Date ....17./.08./2016...........

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L50/76892/2014

Approval

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

Sign .... Date 17..08..2016.........

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved husband and family members who have continuously encouraged me to work hard throughout my education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to acknowledge several people who made completion of this research project a performance. Special thanks go to my supervisor Dr. Waiganjo for guidance and valuable suggestions with many hours spent in reading and providing feedback.

ABSTRACT

With the magnitude and negative consequences of the growing number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) notwithstanding, there is insufficient documentation on "what works" to improve the well-being of these children. The main aim of the study was to look into the factors influencing the OVC Program in Nakuru East Constituency. The objectives of the study was, to assess how planning influence performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency, to assess how funding influence performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency, to assess how monitoring and evaluation affect the performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency. The study will employ a descriptive research design. The target population consists of 788 respondents. Data was collected by use of questionnaire. The questionnaire allows measurement for or against a particular view point. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics methods with the help of SPSS, especially the measures of central tendency. The findings was used to make better informed decisions regarding the allocation of the scarce resources for OVC as well as coming up with effective tailor made projects to effectively stem out loopholes thus ensuring OVC benefit from the program.The study concluded that, the funding should be adequate so as to ensure Performance of OVC programmes thus the government should ensure that they provide enough funds. it also concluded that many challenges NGOs face when providing educational services to OVC. A crucial issue faced by the NGOs is that the money generated through the office not being adequate to cover the expenses of the end result.From the findings the researcher recommends that government should contribute to the welfare and protection of children and families by developing large-scale and long-term government-endorsed policies and action plans. The study suggested that further study be done on factors influencing performance of orphans and vulnerable children program in Nakuru East Constituency, Nakuru County, Kenya.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS: Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

CALP: Collaborative for Advanced Landscape Planning

CCT: Conditional Cash Transfer

CT: Cash Transfer

CTP: Cash Transfer Programme

CT-OVC: Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

DCS: Department of Children's Services

DFID: Department for International Development

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

GOK: Government of Kenya

HCD: Human Capital Development

LOC: Location OVC Committee

LRA: Lord's Resistance Army

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

MGCSD: Ministry of Gender Children and Social Development

MGDs: Millennium Development Goals

MOE: Ministry of Education

MOH: Ministry of Health

OVC: Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PCK: Postal Corporation of Kenya

PMT: Proxy Means Test

SCT: Social Cash Transfer

UCT: Unconditional Cash Transfer

UNAIDS: United Nations Aids Agency

UNCRC   United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

USAID: United States International Development

WHO: World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Most of vulnerability of Children world over has continued to increase. A vulnerable child is one who is living in circumstances with high risks and whose prospects for continued growth and development are seriously threatened, (Traflon, 2009). This includes children that are emotionally deprived or traumatized. Most of these children lack access to basic needs due to high levels of poverty.

The Orphans and Vulnerable Children are more prone to different forms of abuse and exploitation due to their vulnerable circumstances, (Moore, 2009). Childhood in Kenya is largely defined by the fact that over 50% of Kenyans live in absolute poverty, which means that many children – 8.6 million children – live below the poverty line. Children affected by HIV/AIDS are vulnerable long before their parents die. Girls, in particular, assume caring responsibilities for their ailing parents besides parenting for their siblings. (National Bureau of Statistics. Basic report on wellbeing in Kenya April 2010).

Addressing the needs of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and mitigating negative outcomes of the growing OVC population worldwide is a high priority for national governments and international stakeholders that recognize this as an issue with social, economic, and human rights dimensions In the USA, Up to 40% of ninth-grade OVC students in cities with the highest dropout rates repeat ninth grade and who find that their academic skills are insufficient for high school-level work. Over one third of all dropouts are lost in ninth grade. Unfortunately, many students are not given the extra support they need to make a performanceful transition to high school and are lost in ninth grade, (Rawlings, 2003).

In New Delhi, India, nearly one third of the states and union territories have seen an increase in the dropout ratio from 1.2% to 4.3% of OVC in primary education level despite an overall increase in enrolment two years after the Right to Education (RTE) was implemented. This comes at a time when fund allocation has been doubled. Listing steps which the states should

ensure for efficient implementation of RTE, the Education Ministry said textbooks and uniforms should be provided at the beginning of the academic year along with school related grants like teacher grant, maintenance grants and also stressed on implementation and monitoring of admission of children from disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, while demanding that a grievance redress mechanism should be put in place in each school (Harvey, 2011).

In Ghana, 16.3% of children under the age of 15 have at least one parent dead (excluding children with parental status missing), 6.6% of children under the age of 15 are not living with either parent and are included in the vulnerable category (Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, 2008). When figuring out the numbers of children orphaned by AIDS, the Ghana AIDS Commission reports that the HIV/AIDS rates in Ghana are 2.7%, resulting in 270,000 orphaned children by the disease, all under the age of 17 (Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, 2008).

In the year 2010 it was estimated that there are over 2.4 million Orphans in the Kenya having grown from 1.8 million in 2004, 47% are orphaned as a result of HIV/AIDS and many more remain vulnerable due to several other factors. 20% of the Kenyan population is 6years and younger; and 48% of the population is below 15years. (National Bureau of Statistics April, 2010) The 2010 Kenya Demographic Health Survey found that 2.3% of boys and 1.9% of girls under age 15 are double orphans. This proportion jumps to 25% for both boys and girls under age 18 who reported one parent or both parents dead.

The rise in the number of OVC in Kenya has been attributed to HIV/AIDS pandemic and is estimated to have reached 1.2 million by 2009 (Kenya Demographic Health Survey, 2010) The Kenyan government provides leadership for the OVC response. The OVC response program is handled by the Kenya OVC Secretariat under the Department of Children's Services of the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Development (MOGCSD). The multi-sectoral National OVC Steering Committee was established to advise the government on OVC issues in policy, practice, and implementation; and to monitor OVC programming. Members include key ministries such as health, education, and finance; the National AIDS and STI Control Program (NASCOP); National AIDS Control Council (NACC); and development partners. It is chaired by

the Permanent Secretary of the MOGCSD. The steering committee meets regularly to review and advise the government on OVC issues.

The National OVC Steering Committee carried out a Rapid Assessment, Analysis, and Action Planning (RAAAP) Process for OVC in 2004. Notably Kenya was one of the first countries to carry out RAAAP and this is why an effort to quantify the OVC situation, and it then led to the development of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for OVC, 2007–2010. The NPA includes policies and guidelines on OVC interventions in Kenya. It took several years to develop NPA, which was finally published in 2009. The policies and guidelines provide a strategic framework for the OVC response by program developers and implementers.

One of the key findings of the RAAAP assessment was that civil society organizations (CSOs) play an important role in supporting community-based responses to OVC. Nevertheless, many vulnerable children were still not being reached by current programs. These findings were the basis for establishing a comprehensive strategy that: (1) identifies OVC not being supported through NGOs and (2) provides their families, and in some cases foster families, with a cash subsidy. This strategy is referred to in the NPA for OVC. The first priority area in the plan is strengthening the capacity of families to protect and care for OVC at the household level. (Draft National Policy on Orphans and Vulnerable Children, MOHA, November, 2005). Among The 7 Priority Strategic Areas (PSAs) identified that form the basis of this NPA include; to ensure access for OVC to essential services, including but not limited to education, health care, birth registration, psychosocial support and legal protection. Many of the MVC have not been able to access basic education due to the poverty, (Attanasio et al, 2011). The Government of Kenya is committed to achieving Education For All (EFA) and the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). With the significant increase of primary school enrollment following the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) in 2003, many OVC have either enrolled or returned to school. (Children on the Brink Report 2004, UNICEF).

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is another major source of funding for OVC and provided nearly $50 million for OVC in 2010. With these funds, the government provides other OVC services such as free medical services for children below five

years; free primary school, including scholarships for OVC; and legal support for inheritance (Devereux, 2009). Approximately 60% of vulnerable children in Kenya receive some kind of support funded by PEPFAR. These funds support community- and family-based service provision but does not support the expansion of institutional care, (Abebe, 2011).Given that the OVC-CT programme implementers have no direct control over how the cash is spent, the risk of misuse or diversion to uses that do not directly benefit the children is very real hence a concern for this study.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The situation of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) in Kenya has continued to be of national and international concern. Although no comprehensive survey on the number of OVC has been carried out, the government estimates that there are a total of 2.4 million OVCs in Kenya out of which 1.15million as a result of HIV AIDS (Republic of Kenya, 2005)

Though some valuable research has been conducted on the Orphans and vulnerable Children in Kenya, significant gaps remain, for example children are rarely the direct recipients of cash transfers, the lack of consistency in the disbursement of the funds, lack of proper survey of the real orphans and vulnerable children such that those in need are left out and funds not reaching the ultimate beneficiaries on time and decisions on expenditures are usually taken by parents or guardians which these decisions may not be in line with improvement of children's wellbeing

The Government of Kenya through its Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development developed a National Plan of Action (2007-2013) on OVC. This helps to strengthen the capacity of families to protect and care for OVCs provide economic, psychosocial and other forms of social support. As well as mobilize and support community based responses so as to increase OVC access to essential services such as food and nutrition, education, health care, housing, water and sanitation. It has also made some efforts in addressing these issues by using the project officers in the Children's department to carry out the survey instead of the earlier location members and trying to add more beneficiaries regularly so as to be able to improve the children's wellbeing and therefore interrupting the inter-generational transfer of poverty

The underlying problem to occasion the manifestation of these problems maybe be planning, funding and monitoring and evaluation of the program which is targeted at improving the wellbeing of the orphans and vulnerable children in Nakuru East constituency though it's not clear to what extent these problems are reliable for the issues and therefore the need for more research .

The lack of vital strategic information on Orphans Vulnerable children (OVC) is hindering policy makers and program leaders from making well-informed decisions about the way forward to curbing these irregularities(NPA-OVC 2012 report). However, with limited resources available to divide between programming and research, a reasonable balance should be found to answer key questions without sacrificing support for critical services (NPAOVC, 2012, report). This research thus will seek to provide strategic information on the Impact of government funding, planning and monitoring and evaluation of OVC program on social economic status of orphans in Nakuru East Constituency**.**

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research was to investigate the Factors Influencing the of OVC Program in Nakuru East Constituency, Nakuru County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:
  i.   To assess how planning influence performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency.
  ii. To evaluate how funding influence performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency.
 iii. To establish how monitoring and evaluation affect the performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency.

1.5 Research Questions

The research questions were:

i. How does planning affect performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency?

ii. How does funding influence performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency?

iii. How does monitoring and evaluation affect the performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Assembling the relevant available data on OVC in one place, and acknowledging the gaps that still exist in our knowledge, will assist policy makers and program implementers to make evidence-based decisions about how best to direct funding and program activities and maximize positive outcomes for OVC. With the magnitude and negative consequences of the growing number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) notwithstanding, there is insufficient documentation on "what works" to improve the well-being of these children. With more information about the cost and effectiveness of interventions, donors, policy-makers, and programme managers can make better informed decisions regarding the allocation of scarce resources for OVC as well as coming up with effective tailor made projects to effectively stem out loopholes thus ensuring OVC benefit with the programmes. This research study would thus benefit the OVC policy makers in terms of pointing out issues affecting the OVC projects.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Amongst the limitations of the study was a lack of enough research to have been carried out on the particular research question area which made it difficult to borrow the opinion of other scholars on the issues to be addressed by the research questions. However, enough information to warrant continuity of this research was available. The available data was also heavily quantified at the expense of quantitative aspects of vulnerability. Community perceptions on the various reasons of vulnerability did not appear in the official documentation such as the sample surveys and censuses mainly due to their quantitative bias (NPA-OVC, 2012, report). Other limitations of the study included limited time in carrying out the research which made it not look into other

extraneous factors. However the time given was enough to obtain the expected results. Limited finances for research made it not look into other extraneous factors. However the finances available were enough to obtain the expected results.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study

The research was conducted amongst 1200 respondents in Nakuru East Constituency. The study was limited to studying the impact of government funding of OVC program on social economic status in Nakuru east constituency by governmental organizations involved in projects for orphaned and vulnerable children in Nakuru East Constituency

1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The assumptions in this study were that; the sample represented the population, the data collection instrument had validity and was measuring the desired constructs and the respondents will answer questions correctly and truthfully.

1.10 Definition of Terms

Funding: According project planning funding means money provided, especially by an organization or government, for a particular purpose.

In this study it means the money that is given to the guardians of the orphan to improve their social economic wellbeing.

Planning: Planning is the deliberate social or organizational activity of developing an optimal strategy of future action to achieve a desired set of goals, for solving novel problems in complex contexts, and attended by the power and intention to commit resources and to act as necessary to implement the chosen strategy (Alexander 2002, p 73).

In this study the term is used to mean the process of developing goals, strategies and outlining tasks and schedules to accomplish the goals (which is achieving the performance of the program)

Project Performance: According to project planning project performance means the performance contingent on

> the overall value that the product or service yielded for the organization.

> In this study it means the achievement of the social economic wellbeing of the orphans that is improved food consumption, improved school enrollment and attendance ,improved social status and security.

Monitoring and evaluation: According to project planning it is a process that helps improve performance and achieve results. Its goal is to improve current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact.

> In this study it is the routine and systematic collection of information against the plan and making judgment whether the desired goal which is to achieve the performance of the project was achieved depending on the its progress so far.

Orphan: UNICEF and global partners define an orphan as a child who has lost one or both parents.

> In this study the term means a child who has one biological parent or none and is living with a guardian.

Vulnerable child:A vulnerable child is a child under the age of 18 whose mother, father, both parents, or a primary caregiver has died, and who is in need of care or protection.(Namibian Government definition, 2002) In this study the term means the same as the oxford dictionary but the child is living with a guardian and not in a home that has taken in orphans.

1.11 Organization of the Study

Chapter One provided information about the background of the study on issues of OVC in the country and in other parts of the world as well as got to introduce the main research problem statement, research objectives, and significance of the study, scope, limitations and assumptions of the study as well as definitions of significant terms. Chapter Two looked into the research literature review and gave more information with regard to the independent variables, and also provided a schematic conceptual framework. Chapter Three provided peripherals within which the research was conducted in terms of the research design, target population, sampling size and technique, research instruments used and how the data was acquired and analyzed. Chapter four focuses on data analysis, presentation and interpretation. Data collected was presented and analyzed according to the objectives of the study with an aim of answering research questions stated in chapter one. Chapter five seeks to summarize the findings of the research conclusions and give some suggested recommendations of the study based on the data collected and analyzed.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews on the factors influencing the of OVC program in Nakuru East Constituency and Kenya as a whole as well as the various interventions that have been put in place by the Government. It also provides the ideologies with regard to OVC projects showing the correlation between independent, intervening and dependent variables based on this study. Addressing the needs of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and mitigating negative outcomes of the growing OVC population worldwide is a high priority for national governments and international stakeholders that recognize this as an issue with social, economic, and human rights dimensions. Assembling the relevant available data on OVC in one place, and acknowledging the gaps that still exist in our knowledge, will assist policy makers and program implementers to make evidence-based decisions about how best to direct funding and program activities and maximize positive outcomes for children and their caretakers (Garcia, 2010).

2.2 Concept of Orphans and Vulnerable Children

The major challenge in service provision is that the demand for services is far greater than available resources and capacities. Addressing the needs of OVC and mitigating negative outcomes of the growing OVC population worldwide is a high priority for national governments and international stakeholders across the globe that recognizes this as an issue with social, economic, and human rights dimensions (Kraemer, 2003).

The introduction of Cash Transfer programmes in Latin America in the 2000s, provided lessons that have been borrowed and replicated in many developing countries to mitigate chronic poverty and vulnerability. Among the countries they are being implemented include Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Brazil, Turkey, Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, Kenya and Mozambique. While the implementation details vary from country to country, many are modeled on the Mexican PROGRESA (Barrientos & De Jong, 2006). The 2010 Kenya Demographic Health Survey found that 2.3% of boys and 1.9% of girls under age 15 are double orphans. This proportion jumps to 25% for both boys and girls under age 18 who reported one parent or both parents dead. In 2004,

the number of orphans in Kenya was estimated at 1.8 million. Since then the number has steadily grown to the 2.4 million in 2010.

The rise in the number of OVC is due to HIV/AIDS pandemic, estimations in 2009 say 1.2 million OVC due to AIDS. (Kenya Demographic Health Survey, 2010). The OVC database that was launched in September 2010 was seen as a key step toward having a better understanding of the magnitude of the OVC population and support coverage information gaps. But the variance in the way vulnerability is defined has continued to obscure the number of OVC and their needs based on their specific forms of vulnerability, the real cost of supporting them, and the effectiveness of that support. No country definition of OVC stands and the exact number of OVC is not known (Coady, 2004).

Reports of OVC numbers in different organizations show a disparity in the actual OVC numbers in Kenya; UNAIDS: 1.4 million orphans, NACC: 2.4 million orphans; 1.2 million due to AIDS, UNGASS report: 500,000 children living with HIV, UNICEF: 1.9 million OVC. With 28% of all children categorized as OVC, and 1,546 OVC service organizations across the country, this lack of information is hindering policy makers and program leaders from making well-informed decisions about the path forward. Major gaps in the OVC population knowledge base include inadequate data on: magnitude and characterization of the OVC population, effectiveness and impact of OVC interventions and drivers of children's vulnerability and effective interventions. However, with limited resources available to divide between programming and research, a reasonable balance can be found to answer key questions without sacrificing support for critical services (Ellerman, 2008).

Dropout rates are high, especially for girls, (Rawlings, 2003). Children are often forced to leave school due to the need to provide family income. Girls particularly are often forced into early marriage, early motherhood or to stay at home and raise siblings, (Devereux, 2008). In many poor communities, school fees for tuition, sanitary pads, textbooks, lack of food security, uniforms and supplies force children to drop out of school as these expenses can easily consume a substantial percentage of a poor family's income. (Global education fund, 2012, Kenya report) In the short term, the greatest impact of research will come from filling the most fundamental

gaps in information: How big is the problem and who does it affect? Are current programs working, and if not, what will? What will it cost to have a positive impact? These "building blocks" was useful both independently and in combination to make evidence-based decisions for the allocation of human and financial resources.

2.3 Conceptual OVC Models of Care

The popularity of OVC programmes can be attributed to the performance of the Bolsa Escola (later Bolsa Familia) programme in Brazil and the PROGRESA, later renamed OPORTUNIDADES in

Mexico in the 2000s. OVC programmes are now present in about 45 countries covering 110Million families in developing countries (Hanlon et al, 2010). Some of the other programmes that target children include: The Bolsa Escola programme in Brazil that provided cash transfer to households with school going children conditional on the children being enrolled in school and had an attendance record of at least 85%. In 2004, the government consolidated all existing cash transfer programmes into Bolsa Familia (Barrientos & DeJong, 2006). Mexico's PROGRESA was introduced in 2007 to support poor households with children of school going age in marginalized rural communities (Morley& Coady, 2003). Two models of OVC care are widely identified. These are the "Circle of Hope" and "5x5 models" used by HACI and CARE respectively. The "Circle of Hope" model is a child centered, community development model with focus on the child as the centre of comprehensive care interventions (Ravallion, 2009).

The integrated approach has four strategic objectives which orientate Plan's work with children in a world with HIV: Building awareness (destigmatization); extending the life of the parent/child relationship; preparing the family for transition, and ensuring the child's future, (Fizbein, 2009). This approach aims to reduce the vulnerability of children and ensures that children and their families are protected, basic needs such as access to health and education are met, and children continue to receive the care and support needed to realize their full potential". (Ellerman, 2009). One of the key benefits of HACI is expanded health care, psychosocial support and early childhood development among others (Garcia, 2010). HACI has operated as a continent-wide entity from 2001 to 2007, working in nine countries (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda, and Zambia) to assist OVCs and

address the causes of child vulnerability(Gosling, 2005). HACI-initiated OVC activities and best practices still continue in Plan through the USAID funded Breaking Barriers project in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. HACI has reached more than two million OVC in the nine OVC program countries.

5x5 Model has five areas of intervention which are the individual child, the caregiver/family, the child care setting, the community and the National policy. Like the "Circle of Hope" model, the individual child is the primary beneficiary of all early childhood interventions, (Gosling, 2005). According to this model, its implementation mandates the measurement of impact on children's physical, socio-emotional, and cognitive development using validated and culturally relevant tools and indicators, (Fitzgibbon, 2012). These data, combined with standard health and nutrition indicator data, contribute to the knowledge base of approaches and interventions that have proven to have the most meaningful impact on the development of a child, (Meintjes, 2010). This model has five areas of impact namely health, child rights/protection, economic strengthening, food and nutrition, and child development.

2.4 Government involvement in OVC projects

Government caters for (9%), private-not for profit (4%), faith-based organizations (4%) and multilateral organization (4%).

2.4.1 Effects of monitoring and evaluation on OVC in Kenya

Schubert, (2006) while evaluating the Kalomo Pilot Cash Transfer in Zambia noted that Cash Transfers improve livelihoods, transform and impact communities. Households receiving grants use them for food and health care for the family, for the basic education of their children, and for investments in physical capital that can provide a future source of income. The additional purchasing power transferred to the beneficiaries has a multiplier effect and strengthens the local economy. In this way, Cash Transfers breaks the vicious circle of poverty and promotes pro-poor growth hence kick-starting a virtuous cycle (Schubert, 2006). Monitoring is the systematic collection and analysis of information as a project progresses. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project or organization. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work, (Van Breda, 2010). It helps to keep the work on

track, and can let management know when things are going wrong. If done properly, it is an invaluable tool for good management, and it provides a useful base for evaluation. It enables the researcher to determine whether the resources they have available are sufficient and are being well used, whether the capacity they have is sufficient and appropriate, and whether they are doing what they planned to do (Sudhansu, 2006).

Monitoring involves**:** establishing indicators of efficiency, effectiveness and impact; setting up systems to collect information relating to these indicators; collecting and recording the information; analyzing the information and sing the information to inform day-to-day management as it is an internal function in any project or organization. Evaluation is the comparison of actual project impacts against the agreed strategic plans. It looks at what the researcher set out to do, at what they have accomplished, and how they accomplished it. It can be formative (taking place during the life of a project or organization, with the intention of improving the strategy or way of functioning of the project or organization). It can also be summative (drawing learning from a completed project or an organization that is no longer functioning) (Zepeda, 2005).

Evaluation involves**;** Looking at what the project or organization intended to achieve what difference didit want to make? What impact did it want to make? Assessing its progress towards what it wanted to achieve, its impact targets; Looking at the strategy of the project or organization. Did it have a strategy? Was it effective in following its strategy? Did the strategy work? If not, why not? Looking at how it worked. Was there an efficient use of resources? What were the opportunity costs of the way it chose to work? How sustainable is the way in which the project or organization works? What are the implications for the various stakeholders in the way the organization works, as an evaluation looks at efficiency, effectiveness and impact? (Bresnen et al, 2005).

What monitoring and evaluation have in common is that they are geared towards learning from what you are doing and how you are doing it, by focusing on: Efficiency tells you that the input into the work is appropriate in terms of the output. This could be input in terms of money, time, staff, equipment and so on. When you run a project and are concerned about its replicability or

about going to scale, then it is very important to get the efficiency element right. Effectiveness is a measure of the extent to which a development programme or project achieves the specific objectives it set. Impact tells you whether or not what you did made a difference to the problem situation you were trying to address. In other words, was your strategy useful? Before you decide to get bigger, or to replicate the project elsewhere, you need to be sure that what you are doing makes sense in terms of the impact you want to achieve. Good monitoring and evaluation design has five components: Clear statements of measurable objectives for the project and its components, for which indicators can be defined, A structured set of indicators, covering outputs of goods and services generated by the project and their impact on beneficiaries, Provisions for collecting data and managing project records so that the data required for indicators are compatible with existing statistics, and are available at reasonable cost, Institutional arrangements for gathering, analyzing, and reporting project data, and for investing in capacity building, to sustain the M&E service and Projects for the ways in which M&E findings was fed back into decision making (Hartill, 2011).

The information gained from evaluating the monitoring will tell the project manager where the project is going to plan and where it is not, and if action is required. If you don't measure it, you can't manage it; not collecting the correct monitoring data will mean the project manager may be 'flying blind' when managing the project (Ravallion, 2008). Without the relevant monitoring data the project manager was making uninformed decisions raising the threat of making wrong decisions and endangering the project.

Evaluation and monitoring systems can be an effective way to: Provide constant feedback on the extent to which the projects are achieving their goals, Identify potential problems at an early stage and propose possible solutions, Monitor the accessibility of the project to all sectors of the target population, Monitor the efficiency with which the different components of the project are being implemented and suggest improvements, Evaluate the extent to which the project is able to achieve its general objectives, Provide guidelines for the planning of future projects, Influence sector assistance strategy (Moore, 2009).

Relevant analysis from project and policy evaluation can highlight the outcomes of previous interventions, and the strengths and weaknesses of their implementation, Improve project design. Use of project design tools such as the log frame (logical framework) results in systematic selection of indicators for monitoring project performance. The process of selecting indicators for monitoring is a test of the soundness of project objectives and can lead to improvements in project design, incorporate views of stakeholders.

Awareness is growing that participation by project beneficiaries in design and implementation brings greater "ownership" of project objectives and encourages the sustainability of project benefits. Ownership brings accountability. Objectives should be set and indicators selected in consultation with stakeholders, so that objectives and targets are jointly "owned". The emergence of recorded benefits early on helps reinforce ownership, and early warning of emerging problems allows action to be taken before costs rise, and also Show need for mid-course corrections. A reliable flow of information during implementation enables managers to keep track of progress and adjust operations to take account of experience (OED) (Burman, 2007).

It also provides the only consolidated source of information showcasing project progress, it allows actors to learn from each other's experiences, building on expertise and knowledge, it often generates (written) reports that contribute to transparency and accountability, and allows for lessons to be shared more easily, it reveals mistakes and offers paths for learning and improvements, it provides a basis for questioning and testing assumptions, it provides a means for agencies seeking to learn from their experiences and to incorporate them into policy and practice, it provides a way to assess the crucial link between implementers and beneficiaries on the ground and decision-makers, it adds to the retention and development of institutional memory and it provides a more robust basis for raising funds and influencing policy. Cunningham et al, 2009, thus stress that a lack of an effective monitoring and evaluation system in a project reduces the effectiveness and relatively the performance of the project outcome.

While some valuable research has been conducted on OVC in Kenya, significant knowledge gaps remain. With almost 300 OVC care and support programs in place in the country, and over 2 million OVC and increasing, this lack of information is hindering policy makers and program

leaders from making well-informed decisions about the path forward.However, with limited resources available to divide between programming and research, a reasonable balance should be found to answer key questions without sacrificing support for critical services, (Barrientos, 2004).

In the long term, the greatest impact of research has come from filling the most fundamental gaps in information: How big is the problem and who does it affect? Are current programs working, and if not, what will? What will it cost to have a positive impact? These "building blocks" was useful both independently and in combination to make evidence-based decisions for the allocation of human and financial resources in OVC projects (Baird 2009).

Local NGO and other civil society organizations (CSOs) or community-based organizations (CBOs) play an important role in championing the rights of children affected by AIDS and in holding governments accountable to commitments made on their behalf, They often have the advantage of working quickly and flexibly and tend to be well suited to working with marginalized groups. This work includes conducting assessments of vulnerable children to identify priority needs, making referrals or directly providing services, and monitoring service delivery. NGOs in their capacity also champion for marginalized populations and act as watchdogs for government accountability to OVC, (Devereux, 2010).

Faith-based organizations (FBOs)are defined as faith-influenced NGOs. FBOs are often structured around development and/or relief service delivery programs and can be local, national, or international. Such organizations play a central role in the civil society response to children in the epidemic, (Moore, 2009). They have a unique and powerful ability to mobilize resources and faith communities at the local level for the benefit of children. FBOs are also central to the spiritual elements of response to the epidemic that often undergird emotional and social responses for individuals and communities (Hartill, 2011).

International NGOs support the host-country response for vulnerable children at all levels to strengthen the care management system.Larger international NGOs are also a channel for technical and financial resources to smaller NGOs and CBOs. The balance between larger and

smaller organizations can often be uneven, however, resulting in usurped local ownership and bottlenecks to effective distribution of resources at the local level. At the same time, funneling large amounts of resources to smaller local NGOs before they have the absorptive and technical capacity can also undermine local ownership. A balance between smaller and larger CSOs is required (Ikiara, 2009).

Government actors include publicly funded ministries and departments at the national, regional, and local levels. They contribute to the welfare and protection of children and families by developing large-scale and long-term government-endorsed policies and action plans, (Africare Innovations in Education, 2006). They coordinate all actors in the response to vulnerable children, provide public benefits and services, and collect and manage official data. Government actors have the authority to ensure the safe and equitable delivery of essential OVC services and to provide safety nets that alleviate poverty, (Africare Innovations in Education, 2006).

Services provided to OVC by the NGOs in Kenya can be classified under 6 categories of care and support, with most organizations providing support across multiple categories (Children on the Brink Report 2004, UNICEF). Many of the institutions provide food and nutrition, addressing a very basic need. The least offered forms of support are education and vocational training as well as psychosocial development (Children on the Brink Report 2004, UNICEF).

The NGOs play an important and crucial role in development of the society in developing countries. They often hold an interesting role in a nation's health, economic or social activities, as well as assessing and addressing problems in both national and international issues, such as human, political and women's rights, economic development, democratization, inoculation and immunization, health care, or the environment (Mcintyre, 2009).

NGOs' activities highly depend on the cultures and environments which they are working in. Some NGOs face increasing competition from the private sector and certain member states. Therefore, the role of the NGO in the developing world is not always as effective as possible. (Lewis, 2009)

Distinguished NGOs as operational and advocacy NGOs. Literature reveals that NGOs categorization is still under development and every researcher has his/her own category. As a whole, NGOs are considered as the "3rd sector," while the government and the private sector are the 1st and 2nd sector, respectively. It is difficult to categorize NGOs by their specific activities; many NGOs perform a variety of activities and often shift the balance of the activities they pursue. However, in broader terms, most NGOs can be classified into two groups: operational and advocacy NGOs. Operational NGOs have to mobilize resources, in the form of financial donations, materials or volunteer labor in order to sustain their projects and programs. Advocacy NGOs will carry out much the same functions but with a different balance between them. NGOs and their management practices scenario in developing countries focusing on the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries, namely: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan. He found that the NGOs are not being managed well in SAARC. However, recognizing the large number of NGOs that work in developing countries is difficult due to the lack of clear official statistics. An introduction to NGO management and its role in Iran has been provided by (Zepeda, 2009).

The main focus of most NGOs are spanned around women and children rights, health andfeeding the poor people in Iran. A UNICEF, 2011, report on global programming challenges in addressing OVC education projects revealed that education services for OVC are usually delivered by small community and faith based groups with limited capacity and difficulty in scaling up. Government ministries responsible for children and social welfare tend to be small, poorly funded, politically weak and also poorly staffed to fulfill the requirements expected by international partners. Scaling up demands wider knowledge of, quantification of, and quality assurance for existing, usually disconnected, service providers for whom little national or international guidance exists and of which national and district governments may, in fact, be unaware. Report also revealed that the hardest to reach vulnerable populations are still not accessing services – According to the report conducted in 11 high-prevalence countries, only an estimated 15% of orphans live in households receiving some form of academic assistance, (UNICEF – OVC, 2011).

The report also outlined that children without caregivers, who are abandoned or residing in institutional care are still not receiving adequate resources, attention and support, that most interventions are not adequately costed, many are taken for granted, with little recognition or reinforcement of the best practices, there is still a lack of monitoring and evaluation of national responses to OVC, and that the USG, DFID and the Global Fund expect results to specify the number of children affected by AIDS. This distinction is impossible to make in practice and probably an obstacle to accountable programming and that there is need to find a way to monitor needs and progress for children affected by AIDS without creating systems that force AIDS related exclusion and associated resentment and stigma (UNICEF – OVC, 2011).

2.5 Effects of funding on OVC projects

A study on the impact of the Ingreso Ciudadano programme in Uruguay undertaken by Borraz & Gonzalez in 2009 found no positive effects on children's school attendance. Attanasio et al. (2005) found that though the Colombian programme Familias en Acción increased the attendance of children aged 12-17 years old it had no effect on school attendance of children between 8 and 11 years old pointing to the possibility that impacts may not be uniform across the age groups. Educational funding refers to the money that is allocated for education. In a perfect world, education would be fully funded. However, sometimes there is not enough money to go around, and other times, funding is put into the wrong place. It is important to understand problems with educational funding because there are often initiatives you can vote on or measures you can help pass to change educational funding. Funding is a major challenge for NGOs because their base is servicing needs of the community; there is little focus on making a profit. NGOs' goals are to generate enough funding to maintain services, re-invest in their communities, and provide employees with an up-to-date education and training to service their clients. NGOs are faced with maintaining funding to continue servicing their communities (KAACR Annual Report, 2007). According to KAACR Annual Report, 2007, one of the pressing challenges expressed by the NGOs was inadequate funding and dependency on external donor funding. This sometimes leads to sudden disruption of programs when the funds are not available. Insufficient funding also impacts negatively on the capacity building of teams dealing with OVC in terms of the number of trainings and the number of participants trained. It was noted during the key informant interviews that some OVC program personnel use their own

resources to make follow up visits to children placed in foster care (KAACR Annual Report, 2007).

Non-profit organizations are different from for-profit organizations.. Organizational performance measures are limited in the non-profit world. In for-profit organizations, the bottom line is the primary focus for measuring the health of the organization. In a non-profit organization, the focus is more on how well they meet their mission when servicing the community. Non-profit organizations must develop financial goals in addition to services measurement to ensure the organization is financially healthy and meeting the goals of their mission. The Kenya Government has become a defined source of funding for non-profit organizations. The problem with government funding is that non-profit organizations are challenged when government funding policies change and budgets are cut. Non-profit organizations must become more creative with maintaining funding felt by agencies when policy changes and budget cuts are experienced. NGOs are considered as silent providers, with the interest of the public and private wellbeing at heart. Many such organizations face various problems and issues on a day to day as well as long term basis, (Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey-KIHBS, 2005/6.).

For most NGOs, the crucial relationship is that shared with the Funder, and not the end-user, The input and say of the end-user is minimal. Funding is received to address core issues such as youth or minority ethnic groups, health, eradication of poverty, safer environment, crime prevention and little on educational development. NGO have to brilliantly satisfy the needs of the funder by attending to these issues and projects. A vast number of these organizations receive funds in order to meet the urgent needs of the community and OVC education falls well below the rest in the pecking order. Non-profit organizations rely on volunteers, community groups, and citizens to assist their organizations. In addition to government funding, non-profit organizations are dependent on external stakeholders to make donations, (Lindkvist, 2004).

Although this funding is essential to the organization, external stakeholders exercise significant influences on the organization's operations (Akingbola, 2006). One of many challenges non-profit organization are faced with is the different perceptions stakeholders may have for the

organizations. Not enough to go around; Governments, both national and state, have only a certain amount of money available through taxes and other types of income. Depending on where you live, there might not be enough money to fund everything on the list, and education has often gotten the short end of the stick. Who is making decisions; when lawmakers decide how much money goes to specific schools or educational programs, they might not always be fully informed. Some lawmakers have other programs or organizations that they would like to fund above schools, so they will campaign to have more money put into other programs. Unless the lawmakers are fully informed about how important educational funding is, schools might see less money. Overcoming this problem is a matter of making sure the right people are making laws, and that those making laws are informed (Sudhansu, 2006).

Year-to-year changes; Year-to-year changes in the number of OVC attending school, the needs (special needs or regular needs) of those students and the number of teachers available mean that even if schools get the same amount each year, that amount isn't always enough. Teachers may have enough money one year to plan classroom activities, but may not have enough the next year because they have more children (Barrientos, 2006).

Technology changes; Technology changes at a fast pace, so items purchased with educational funding one year might be outdated in a couple of years. However, lawmakers and others in charge of educational funding don't provide money to replace technology as often as the money is needed. Some might believe that since the state received money for computers five years ago, they don't need more computers. However, the technology has changed so much in that time that students using older computers aren't benefiting as much as they would be if they had newer ones (Coady, 2004).

There are many challenges NGOs face when providing educational services to OVC. A crucial issue faced by the NGOs is that the money generated through the office not being adequate to cover the expenses of the end result, (Turner et al, 2003). Commercial aid is sought for to overcome this issue, through grants, sponsorships and other means. In the recent past, funding from local establishments and governmental authorities has stipulated certain conditions when working with specific groups, thereby posing a huge burden for these organizations.As the cost of meeting the needs rises, the end user is also not in a position to meet the extra expense.

Looking at this issue in an intellectual way, it is obvious that it was devastating to go ahead with such projects. Though it is not viable for a well established company to take up such a project, it is expected for NGOs to work in such an environment, (Garcia et al, 2008). A growing concern NGOs have is where the full cost is not met by the funder, thereby leaving the organization to weigh the pros and cons, and decide whether to accept or turn down the money provided, due to the fact that reduction of funds will lead to a reduction of quality delivered, (Save Children UK, 2007).

Another important challenge a non-profit organization faces is in relation to costs of overheads in delivering such services, Quite often this is looked at with mistrust by the funder, as they expect all finances funded by them to deliver the end result, not taking into consideration the other factors that are equally important to deliver the goods, (Turner, et al 2003). Thereby, their belief in restricting funds would restrict cost. What they fail to realize is, in reality the efficiency and program quality is undermined. Another growing concern NGOs face is the difficulty in finding funders for non-profit organizations, Governmental and corporate organizations shun away from these sectors, and are also very critical, always looking at them with a caustic eye. This in turn incapacitates the OVC projects from achieving their objectives thus in a negative, less attractive light (Barrientos, 2009).

Funding in a project directly influence HRM in 3 ways; recruitment, training and retention HRM is a core process in all organizations affecting the way they acquire and use human resources, and how employees experience the employment relationship. HRM is of strategic importance to all organizations, contributing to the performance of the organization and helping to create competitive advantage. Effectiveness of project-based organizations in managing complex products and systems gives example of arguments from a top-down-perspective. Hobday reports that the project-based organization he studied had created a "high pressured work environment that had left little space for formal training or staff development", and a "lack of incentives for human resource development". He also argues that project-based organizations can breed insecurity over career development because of the dispersion of technical leadership across projects (DeJong, 2006).

Some challenges of HRM in some project-based organizations include; Lack of adequate planning for HRM; Administrative approach to understanding HRM; Lack of clear distinction between staff and line HRM roles; Given the centralized HRM processes (e.g., selection, compensation), project managers may not possess required authority for human resource management; Limited and unclear delegation; Project management and HR competencies must be developed in relation to the strategic directions of PBOs; Leadership crisis given the workload of project management activities; Performanceion planning and career development plans, especially for project management careers; Lack of adequate acceptance of young staff employees by project members; Transferring knowledge from experienced to young employees; Retention of knowledge workers; Internal/external recruitment approaches; Limited resources that result in high stress; Safety issues; and Work-family and morale issues (Chigwenya, 2007).

According to (Huemann et al, 2007);"Managing by projects", specific characteristics of HRM in project-based organization include; Temporary nature of projects; Dynamism; Project-portfolio resource and role demands; Specific management environment; and Specific considerations for the wellbeing of employees and their families. NGOs mostly carry out temporary projects and programs. Every time a new project or program starts or an old one finishes the human resource configuration of the parent organization changes. Thus not only will the organization require HRM practices in the parent organization, it will need to apply practices specific to the temporary organization that is the project. This creates the need for new HRM practices like assigning personnel to projects, assessing, developing and rewarding their work on projects, dispersing them on project completion, and linking project assignments to careers.

At any time a project based organizations holds a portfolio of different internal and external project types (Gareis, 2005). A person can work in different projects at the same time, maybe even in different project roles. This can create role conflict at an individual level (Rau et al, 2002). The organization also needs HRM practices to assign people to several projects or programs, and to smooth the demands between projects and programs.

The ideal Project Oriented Company (POC) has a specific management culture expressed in the empowerment of employees, process-orientation and teamwork, continuous and discontinuous

organizational change, customer-orientation, and networking with clients and suppliers. Therefore specific competences and skills are needed by project personnel to work together in projects. This may require the POC to adopt training and development practices to develop employees capable of working in the project environment, which in turn may require it to adopt specific HRM practices in these areas matched to the management paradigm adopted. In the dynamic work environment where the HR configuration is constantly changing, the challenges of ensuring employee well-being and ethical treatment is important but may be overlooked. The temporary nature of the work and the dynamic nature of the work environment can create specific pressures on employees (Carolina Population Center, 2013).

In achieving a work life balance, Employees can find it difficult balancing their workload in the face of peaks in project work, especially against unpredictable demands from customers. This in turn creates problems in managing their work-life balance. Recent research has shown that companies have problems in grasping the work and emotional situation of the individual, and multi role assignments that may lead to burn out for younger employees or to manage the damaging consequences of role overload and role conflict.

Temporary projects bring a degree of uncertainty for employees who cannot be sure what kinds of projects they was assigned to or colleagues they will work with. Both tasks and roles, and managers and co-workers, are core aspects of employee work experience. From an organizational and managerial perspective, failure to address the role conflict of project work may damage efforts to retain workers as both can cause job dissatisfaction and in extreme cases physical, psychological and behavioral withdrawal and voluntary turnover. It can also impact on the organization's initiatives to improve the work environment with staff working away at client's sites (Alkire, 2013).

There is a need to link project assignments to career development, both from an organizational and individual perspective. The organization needs to develop staff for its future projects, but if staff members do not feel that their project assignments offer them the development opportunities they aspire to, they may look elsewhere. When it comes to considering the effects of HRM practices, the organizational or managerial perspective dominates and the effect on

individual employees can be marginalized. Failure to consider the specific requirements of HRM in project oriented companies may mean theorists overlook these issues, and fail to consider effects, positive and negative, of project-oriented work practices in individuals However, we have also observed that project work does seem to be inherently more interesting than routine work. Project-oriented companies have greater performance of retaining their employees doing project work than those doing routine work (Baird, 2009).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The theory was propagated by Pierre Bourdieu, James Coleman and Robert Putman though each emphasized a different aspect. Bourdieu uses social capital in order to explain the reproduction of social class divisions and inequalities of power, while Coleman and Putman focus on the virtues of network membership and the assets individuals can access through their associations with others (Kawachi, 2009).

Bourdieu identified three dimensions of capital: Economic, Cultural and Social which he saw as the main components of social resources whose control defines the social position of actors. He equates capital with power. Bourdieu argued that just as access to economic capital brings certain privileges to a group or individual, and cultural capital sets a group or individual apart from their less privileged peers, so does social capital supply the networks and connections which allow continued and future access to privileges. He therefore provides a causal mechanism for access to power and privilege and the inability to access power that results in social exclusion (Bourdieu, 2006).

Social capital is traditionally construed to include two factors: one, the networks of affiliation to which people belong - family groups, friendship ties, networks of professional colleagues and business contacts, membership of formal and informal associations and groups; and two, informal behavioral norms individuals and groups rely upon in establishing, maintaining and using those networks, which include reciprocity and trust (Coleman, 2008).

It can be deciphered from the theory that, individuals endowed with a diverse stock of social networks and associations was in a stronger position to confront poverty and vulnerability, resolve disputes and take advantage of new opportunities. Conversely, the absence of social capital can have an equally important impact. According to Wilson (2006), a defining feature of being poor is that one is not a member of or is excluded from certain social networks and

institutions. There is evidence that as the diversity of the social networks of the poor expands so too does their welfare. Cash Transfers on the one hand can foster interpersonal trust, improve social bonds and raise the self esteem of the beneficiaries. Being selected as a beneficiary of a Cash Transfer Programme can make a certain individual or household more confident about the future and can strengthen their links with other community members and the State. Among those who do not receive the Transfer the opposite feeling can develop and may lead to stigmatization of Programme beneficiaries and widening of social gaps. Further, Social Capital allows individuals to establish and continue social relations on the basis of their expectations that such relations were mutually advantageous. The poor and marginal people face constraints in systems of exchange because they have low social capital, hence have weak social networks and lack tradable assets (Devereux, 2001). Cash Transfers, because they are paid regularly and in cash, provide bargaining power within these systems of reciprocity. They give recipients something valuable to trade socially, in the form of resources. Therefore Cash Transfers strengthen the position.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The study was based on a conceptual framework showing the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

Independent variables   **Dependent variables**

Planning

- Specific,
- Measurable, attainable,
- Realistic, time bound

Performance of OVC programmes

- Improved food consumption
- Improved food security
- Improved enrolment and attendance in school
- Improved social relations
- Increased social status

Funding

- Government funds
- Amount
- How regular

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Follow up on projects
- Reports on Projects
- Follow up on projects

Moderating Variables
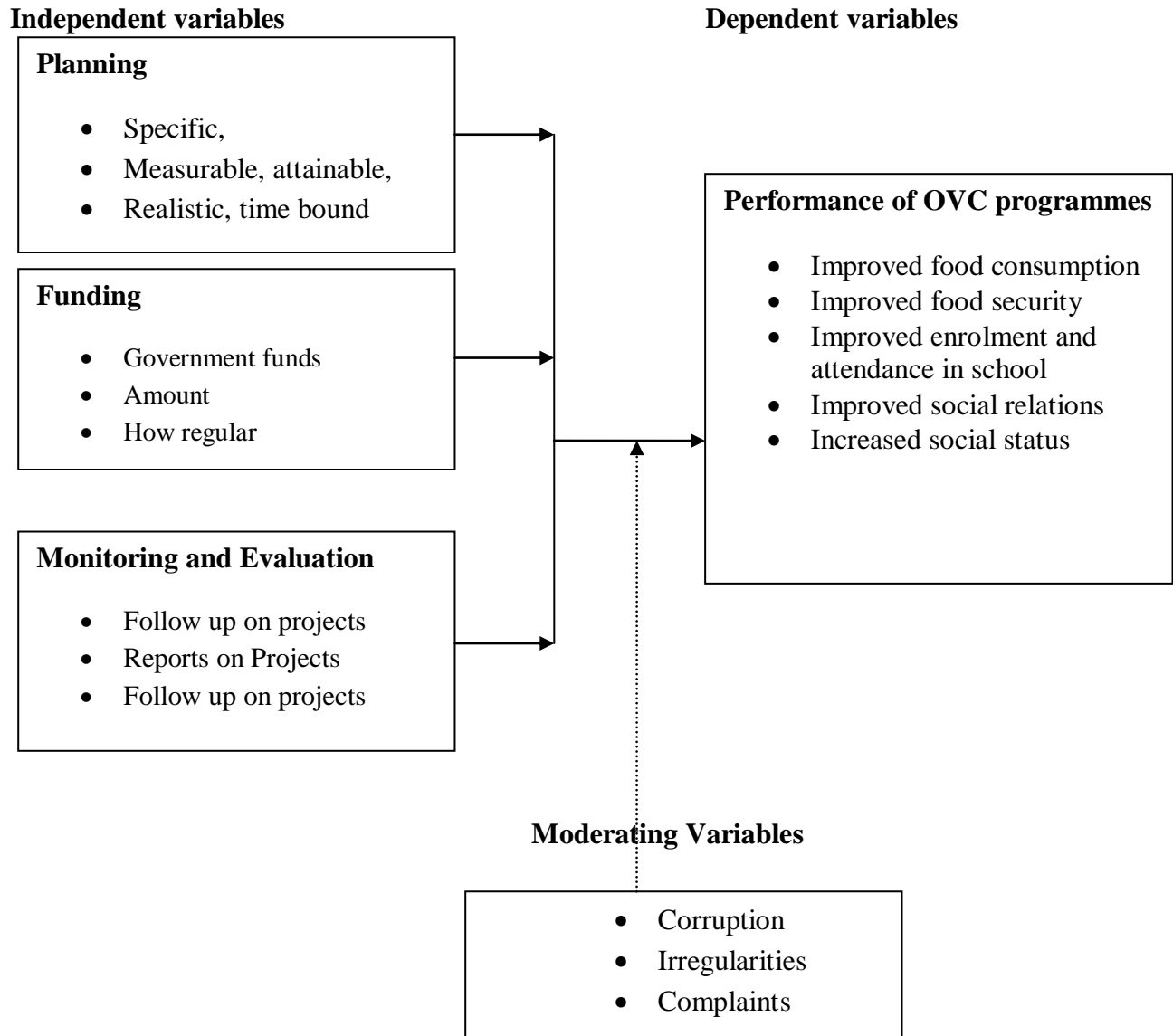
- Corruption
- Irregularities
- Complaints

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Frameworks

From the framework it is clear that for the OVC programs to be performanceful there must Planning, and the planning should be Specific, Measurable, attainable, Realistic, time bound so

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as to ensure the Performance of OVC programmes. The funding should be adequate so as to ensure Performance of OVC programmes thus the government should ensure that they provide enough funds.

Finally on Monitoring and Evaluation the aspects of Follow up on projects, Reports on Projects, Follow up on projects should be adhered to so as to ensure Performance of OVC programmes.

2.8 Summary of Literature Review

It is imperative to note that cash transfer programs have been the central part of child protection. There are various variables that determine the provision for cash. The management of the cash transfer has a great influence on the efficiency of the program. Management of the cash transfer programme is imperative in enhancing their effectiveness and operation. Due to poor management of the resources, the funds targeting the OVCs could fail to reap much benefit especially if some community members in this group fail to get enough funds. This hinders effectiveness of the programme. Education plays a major role in influencing the implementation of cash transfer programmes. The program target OVC and the major aim is not making them wealthy but reducing poverty levels and this is mainly done by providing education to the OVC (UNICEF, 2012).The socio-economic status of the community; poverty levels, beliefs, culture and religious views have either a positive or negative influence on the cash transfer programs. Stakeholders such as politicians and governments, donors and NGOs have a positive role too in determining the provision of cash transfers to OVC. If we have more OVCs accessing good food, education, shelter and clothing, then we would say the cash transfer programme is effective. Literature has revealed that developed countries have made remarkable investment in cash transfer for OVC and have reduced the rate of OVC in the community unlike the LDCs. On the other hand, developing countries, Kenya included, are rapidly and heavily investing in cash transfer programmes despite the other challenges they face for instance, HIV pandemic, civil wars, drought and famine (WHO, 2012).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology used; it entails the research design, target population, sampling procedure, methods of data collection, validity and reliability of data collection instruments, methods of data analysis, operational definition of variables and finally ethical considerations.

3.2. Research Design

Research design refers to the procedures selected by a researcher for studying a particular set of questions or hypothesis; this includes the researcher's choice of quantitative or qualitative methodology, and how, if at all, causal relationships between variables or phenomena are to be explored. (Orodho, 2009).This study employed a descriptive survey research design. Descriptive survey as a means of gathering information about the characteristics, actions or opinions of a large group of people. Surveys are capable of obtaining information from large samples of the population. This design was suitable as it brought out information on attitudes that would be difficult to measure using observational techniques. Equally, surveys require minimal involvement to develop and administer and are quite easy for making generalizations.

3.3 Target Population

Target population is a set of subjects which the researcher wants to generalize the results of the research (Borg and Gall, 2009). In Nakuru the study targeted guardians from 603 Free Area and 185 Bondeni.

Table 3.1 Population survey grid of respondents

Category	Target
Guardians	
Free area	603
Bondeni	185
Total	**120**

Source: Nakuru East Children's Office Annual Report of 2016.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Sample design is a definite plan determined before any data are actually collected for obtaining a sample from a given population, the statement about the sample should be true in relation to population (Orodho, 2008). According to Mugenda (2009), for descriptive study, 10% of accessible population was enough. Given that the target population was heterogeneous due to the nature of the factors influencing the provision of cash transfer to OVC in the area of study, stratified random sampling was used to allow full participation of the respondents. From Free are 603 and Bondeni 185 was randomly selected making up a total of 788 respondents.

Table 3.2 Random sample of respondents targeted for research

Category	Working	Target	Total
Guardians			
Free area	603 x 0.1	603	60
Bondeni	185 x 0.1	185	18
Total	**788**	**120**	**78**

Source: Nakuru East Children's Office Annual Report of 2016.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The questionnaires and interview schedules are the main instruments of data collection that was used. The questionnaire helped the researcher to collect data on knowledge, opinions as well as attitudes of respondents towards provision of cash transfer to OVC. The questionnaire was suited for this study because it was practical and was used to collect data from a large number of people within a short time and in a relatively cost effective manner. The questionnaires were used to collect data from the OVC, guardians/parents. Observation was expected to be used to help gather crucial data that couldn't be obtained through interviews and questionnaires. The interview guide was used to gather data from the principals, head masters and assistant chiefs to establish the cash transfer policies, resource allocation and their influence on the provision of cash transfer to OVC in Nakuru East Constituency. Piloting was done to test the validity and reliability of the instruments. The instruments were piloted in two schools and the procedure repeated in two weeks. The school where the piloting was done was part of the study sample to avoid biased results of the study. Piloting helped the researcher to eliminate any ambiguity in the research instruments to ensure they generated valid results of the research. The questionnaire was administered by the researcher and selected enumerators. Both open-ended and closed ended questions were used. Open ended questions enabled respondents to provide sufficient details while close ended questions enabled the researcher to easily quantify results by the use of SPSS.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of Research

Validity is a measure of how well a test measures what it is supposed to measure. It is the degree to which results obtained actually represent the phenomenon under investigation. Reliability is the measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after a repeated trial.

3.6.1 Validity of the Research Instrument

Norland (2009) refers to validity as the quality that a procedure or instrument or a tool used in research is accurate, correct, true and meaningful. The research used content validity as a measure of the degree to which the data collected using the questionnaire represents the objectives of the study. The instrument was verified by the sub-county children officer in charge of Nakuru East Constituency who implements the Cash Transfer OVC Programme, to assess

what the instrument is trying to measure and his opinions was incorporated in the final questionnaire.

3.6.2 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Mugenda (2003) says that reliability is concerned with estimates of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials. In this study, reliability was determined by a test-retest administered to 20 subjects not included in the sample. An interviewer was asked to carefully note any ambiguity or inappropriate questions that are not clear or offending. Input from invaluable sources was obtained during the study that was useful in modifying the questionnaire before a final set of questions was produced.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

A questionnaire and face to face interview guide was used since they was the best tools for this study that aimed at establishing the factors influencing the provision of cash transfer to OVC in Nakuru East Constituency. The questionnaire was prepared on the basis of a review of literature on provision of cash transfer to OVC. Data collection tools were piloted and suggestions made before finalizing the questionnaire. The study will utilize a self administered questionnaire and an in depth interview schedule and equally referred to the existing secondary data. The researcher will get a permit from the graduate school and relevant authorities to undertake research. The sub-county children's officer was contacted and informed that the study will take place in the area. The researcher will visit the sampled households and offices and administer the questionnaires and conduct the interviews. Appointments to the sampled households and offices were arranged prior to the visits to avoid any inconveniences to the respondents. The researcher emphasized that the information given was specifically used for the study and it was private and confidential and that names was not be necessary.

3.8 Data Analysis

Data analysis refers to separation of data into constituent elements. Quantitative data obtained from the open ended questions was coded to facilitate quantitative analysis. The coded data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics comprising of frequency tables. Upon completion of the data collection exercise, all completed research instruments were edited to eliminate errors that

might have been made by the respondents. All the data from the study were coded to classify the responses given into categories for ease of analysis. The coded data was presented in form of tables and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentages. The hypothesis was tested by use of Chi Square. Data analysis was done by use of SPSS 17.0

3.9 Ethical Considerations

All government authorities were informed prior to the study to avoid suspicions and resistance from the community members. Consent was sought from the respondents whose participation in this study was voluntary. The information they provided was treated with utmost confidentiality. Privacy and dignity of the respondents was considered during the research. Names of the respondents were not exposed and codes were used instead. The respondents was assured that a feedback session was organized in order to disseminate the research findings to the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services where the CT-OVC Programme is implemented as well as other interested stakeholder.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on data analysis, presentation and interpretation. Data collected was presented and analyzed according to the objectives of the study with an aim of answering research questions stated in chapter one.

4.2 Demographic Information

This section analyzes the demographic data of the selected respondents. It helps to build a profile of the respondents in response to their, gender, duration with orphan, occupation and type of orphan. The study findings are summarized in the subsequent tables and figures.

4.2.1 Gender of the respondents

The researcher wanted to find out the gender of the respondents. Gender of the respondents is significant because it indicates gender parity, the results are shown on table 4.1 below

Table 4.1 Gender of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
Male	42	54
Female	36	46
Total	**78**	**100**

According to the research findings 42(54%) of the respondents were male while 36(46%) were female. The findings showed that majority of the participant were male.

4.2.2 Relationship with the orphan

From the respondents' opinion, majority of the respondents opined that there was no relationship between the orphan and the guardian.

4.2.3: Duration living with orphan

The researcher wanted to find out the duration the respondent as lived with orphan. Duration of the respondents is significant because it indicates how respondent understand on factors influencing performance of orphans and vulnerable children program in Nakuru East Constituency, Nakuru County, Kenya. The results are shown on table 4.2 below

Table 4.2 Age bracket

Duration	Frequency	Percent
Below 5years	13	17
6-15 years	32	41
16-35years	26	33
Above 35 years	7	8
Total	**78**	**100**

Table 4.2 above shows 13(17%) had lived with orphan below 5years, 32(41%) had lived between 6-15 years, 26(33%) had lived between16-35years and the remaining 7(8%) had lived with them were aged between 44-56 years while the rest 8(33%) and 2(8%) were over 57years. The finding show that majority of the emplyoyee were of aged between 31-43 years hence understands on factors influencing performance of orphans and vulnerable children program in Nakuru East Constituency, Nakuru County, Kenya.

4.2.4: Working status

The researcher wanted to find out the respondents work or not. Working condition of the respondents is significant because it indicates socio-economic condition of the respondents, the results are shown on figure 4.1 below.

Table 4.3: Working status

Working status	Percentage
Yes	67
No	33
Total	100

According to the research findings 67% of the respondents were working while 33% were had no work. The findings showed that majority of the participant were working.

4.2.4: Type of Orphan

The researcher wanted to find out the type of orphan with the respondents, the results are shown on figure 4.2 below.

Table 4.4 : Type of Orphan

Type of Orphan	Percentage
Have Lost Father	17
Have lost Both Parent	53
Have Lost Mother	30
Total	100

From the research findings about the type of orphan majority of the respondents, 53% had lost both parents, 30% have lost mother and the remaining 17% have lost father. The findings showed that majority of the participant indicated that the orphans had lost both parents.

4.3: Planning of Orphaned and vulnerable children projects.

The researcher wanted to find out the planning of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency. The results are shown on table 4.3 below

Table 4.5 Planning of Orphaned and vulnerable children projects

Item	S.A	A	U	D	SD
The officials from the constituency concerned with orphan projects regularly collect information on the number of orphans which has improve the implementation of projects.	32(41%)	16(20%)	9(12%)	8(10%)	10(13%)
We usually provide information about the situation of orphans to officials from the constituency on time which has improved the implementation of projects.	36(46%)	25(32%)	5(6%)	5(6%)	5(7%)
Parents and guardians are involved in planning of the projects hence improving their performance	28(36%)	20(25%)	10(12%)	11(14%)	11(14%)
There is no favourism in deciding on who the beneficiaries because we give accurate information to the officials hence improving their performance	32(41%)	23(30%)	15(19%)	4(5%)	4(5%)

The finding shows that majority of the respondent 32(41%) strongly agreed that the officials from the constituency concerned with orphan projects regularly collect information on the number of orphans which has improve the implementation of projects. Furthermore, 36(46%) of

the respondent strongly agreed that they usually provide information about the situation of orphans to officials from the constituency on time which has improved the implementation of projects, 25(32%) agreed, 5(6%) were undecided, 5(6%) disagreed and the remaining 5(7%) strongly disagreed. On the other hand, 28(36%) of the respondent strongly agreed that parents and guardians are involved in planning of the projects hence improving their performance, 20(25%) agreed, 10(12%) were undecided, 11(14%) disagreed and the remaining 11(14%) strongly disagreed. Finally, 32(41%) of the respondent strongly agreed that there is no favourism in deciding on who the beneficiaries because we give accurate information to the officials hence improving their performance, 23(30%) agreed, 15(19%) were undecided, 4(5%) disagreed and the remaining 4(5%) strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents were in agreement that they usually provide information about the situation of orphans to officials from the constituency on time which has improved the implementation of projects.

4.4: Guardian opinion if finances provided are sufficient for all the daily needs of the orphans

The researcher wanted to find out guardian opinion about finances provided if they are sufficient for all the daily needs of the orphans. The results are shown on figure 4.3 below

Table 4.6: Guardian opinion if finances provided are sufficient for all the daily needs of the orphans

Guardian opinion if finances provided are sufficient for all the daily needs of the orphans	Percentage
Yes	52
No	48
Total	100

From the research findings shows that 48% of the guardian agreed that the finances provided are sufficient for all the daily needs of the orphans while the remaining 52% disagreed. Majority of

the respondents disagreed that the finances provided are sufficient for all the daily needs of the orphans.

4.4.1: Opinion if the time finances are provided improve the performance of the projects

The researcher wanted to find out if the time finances are provided improve the performance of the projects. The results are shown on figure 4.4 below

Table 4.7: Opinion if the time finances are provided improve the performance of the projects

Opinion if the time finances are provided improve the performance of the projects	Percentage
Yes	55
No	45
Total	100

From the research findings shows that majority of the respondents 55% agreed that the time finances are provided improve the performance of the projects while the remaining 45% disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed that the time finances are provided improve the performance of the projects.

4.4.2: Opinion if funds are disbursed equally among the projects for the orphans in order to improve the performance of the projects.

The researcher wanted to find out if funds are disbursed equally among the projects for the orphans in order to improve the performance of the projects. The results are shown on figure 4.5 below

Table 4.8: Opinion if funds are disbursed equally among the projects for the orphans in order to improve the performance of the projects.

Opinion if funds are disbursed equally among the projects for the orphans in order to improve the performance of the projects.	Percentage
Yes	61
No	49
Total	100

From the research findings shows that majority of the respondents 61% agreed that the funds are disbursed equally among the projects for the orphans in order to improve the performance of the projects while the remaining 49% disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed that the funds are disbursed equally among the projects for the orphans in order to improve the performance of the projects. Majority of the guardians were chosen due to their trust through ballot voting and were paid monthly.

4.5: Monitoring and Evaluation affect the performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency

The researcher wanted to find out monitoring and Evaluation affect the performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency. The results are shown on table 4.4 below.

Table 4.9: Monitoring and Evaluation affect the performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency

Item	S.A	A	U	D	SD
The Officials from the constituency regularly visit homes with orphan children	24(31%)	23(30%)	8(10%)	8(10%)	11(14%)
The officials from the constituency regularly visit children orphans at school to check on their progress.	37(47%)	19(24%)	5(6%)	10(13%)	8(10%)
The officials from the constituency usually meet with the guardians to check on how the orphans are doing	44(56%)	12(15%)	9(12%)	10(13%)	4(5%)
The beneficiaries welfare committee often meet with the chief and the ward administrators to discuss on how they can improve orphan projects	32(41%)	23(30%)	3(4%)	8(10%)	8(10%)

From the research findings 24(31%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the Officials from the constituency regularly visit homes with orphan children, 23(30%) agreed, 8(10%) were undecided, 8(10%) disagreed and the remaining 11(14%) strongly disagreed.

Furthermore, 37(47%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the officials from the constituency regularly visit children orphans at school to check on their progress, 19(24%) agreed, 5(6%) were undecided, 10(13%) disagreed and the remaining 8(10%) strongly disagreed.

Moreover, 44(56%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the officials from the constituency usually meet with the guardians to check on how the orphans are doing, 12(15%) agreed, 9(12%) were undecided, 10(13%) disagreed and the remaining 4(5%) strongly disagreed. Finally, 32(41%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the beneficiaries welfare committee often meet

with the chief and the ward administrators to discuss on how they can improve orphan projects, 23(30%) agreed, 3(4%) were undecided, 8(10%)disagreed and the remaining 8(10%)strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents were in agreement that the officials from the constituency usually meet with the guardians to check on how the orphans are doing.

4.5.1: Perception of the community concerning beneficiary status

The researcher wanted to find out perception of the community concerning beneficiary status in Nakuru East Constituency. The results are shown on figure 4.6 below

Table 4.10: Perception of the community concerning beneficiary status

Perception of the community concerning beneficiary status	Percentage
Privilege	49
Deserving	25
Undeserving	12
Jealous	6
Do not Know	8
Total	100

From the research findings shows that majority of the respondents 49% perceive that it is a privilege, 25% say it deserves, 12% say it is undeserving, 6% were jealous and the remaining 8% do not know. Majority of the respondents perceive that it was a privilege.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter seeks to summarize the findings of the research conclusions and give some suggested recommendations of the study based on the data collected and analyzed.

5.2 Summary and Discussion of the Findings

This section analyzes the demographic data of the selected respondents. It helps to build a profile of the respondents in response to their, gender, duration with orphan, occupation and type of orphan. Features of the respondents are vital to this study. They provide a base for further analysis of the specific research objectives and their findings using descriptive statistics, tables, frequencies and percentages. Demographic analysis is crucial since demographic factors affect respondent's social, economic and political behavior hence they are tools in analysis of research objectives. The findings showed that majority of the participant were male, aged between 31-43 years and had no relationship between the orphan and the guardian. Furthermore the study findings shows that majority of the participant were working hence economical stable and live with orphans who had lost both parents hence understand on factors influencing performance of orphans and vulnerable children program in Nakuru East Constituency, Nakuru County, Kenya.

5.3: Planning of Orphaned and vulnerable children projects.

Majority of the respondents were in agreement that they usually provide information about the situation of orphans to officials from the constituency on time which has improved the implementation of projects.

5.4: Funding of orphaned and vulnerable children projects

Majority of the respondents disagreed that the finances provided are sufficient for all the daily needs of the orphans and the time finances are provided improve the performance of the projects.

It also shows that most of the respondents agreed that the funds are disbursed equally among the projects for the orphans in order to improve the performance of the projects. Guardians were chosen due to their trust through ballot voting and were paid monthly.

5.5: Monitoring and Evaluation affect the performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects

Majority of the respondents were in agreement that the officials from the constituency usually meet with the guardians to check on how the orphans are doing and most of the respondents perceive that it was a privilege.

5.6 Conclusion

Having analyzed the data and the findings the researcher came up with the following conclusions as possible remedial measures: The study concluded that, the funding should be adequate so as to ensure Performance of OVC programmes thus the government should ensure that they provide enough funds. it also concluded that many challenges NGOs face when providing educational services to OVC. A crucial issue faced by the NGOs is that the money generated through the office not being adequate to cover the expenses of the end result. Finally, study concluded that local NGO and other civil society organizations (CSOs) or community-based organizations (CBOs) play an important role in championing the rights of children affected by AIDS and in holding governments accountable to commitments made on their behalf, they often have the advantage of working quickly and flexibly and tend to be well suited to working with marginalized groups.

5.7 Recommendation

From the findings the researcher recommends that government should contribute to the welfare and protection of children and families by developing large-scale and long-term government-endorsed policies and action plans. It also recommends that government should conducting assessments of vulnerable children to identify priority needs, making referrals or directly providing services, and monitoring service delivery.

5.8 Suggestion for further studies

The study suggested that the information gained from evaluating the monitoring should be used to tell the project manager where is going to plan and where it is not, and if action is required. The study suggested that further study be done on factors influencing performance of orphans and vulnerable children program in Nakuru East Constituency, Nakuru County, Kenya.

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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GUARDIANS

Good morning/afternoon/evening.

Thank you for taking the time to talk to me. My name is **Frashiah Kanini Musyoka of P.O. Box 12697, Nakuru**. You have been selected by chance to participate in this research study entitled; **"FACTORS INFLUENCING PERFORMANCE OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN PROGRAM IN NAKURU EAST CONSTITUENCY, NAKURU COUNTY."** Your participation in this study is important and completely voluntary. If you agree to be interviewed, it is important that you be honest and truthful in answering these questions. I volunteer and without any element of force or coercion agree to participate in the research. I understand that for any information or questions about the study, Frashiah Kanini Musyoka can be contacted. I have read and understood this consent form.

Respondent's Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

Section A: Respondent Information

1. Gender:

   Female ☐   Male ☐

2) State your relationship with the orphan?...

4. For how long have you stayed or lived with orphan?   ☐

   Below 5years   ☐

   6-15 years   ☐

   16-35years above 35 years ☐

5. Are you working?

   Yes ☐   No ☐

5) Type of Orphan

   Have lost Father   ☐

   Have lost both parents ☐

   Have lost Mother   ☐

SECTION: C

Please indicate by the tick (√) the correct responses to each of the following items

Part A: Planning of Orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency

Item	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
The officials from the constituency concerned with orphan projects regularly collect information on the number of orphans which has improve the implementation of projects.					
We usually provide information about the situation of orphans to officials from the constituency on time which has improved the implementation of projects.					
Parents and guardians are involved in planning of the projects hence improving their performance					
There is no favourism in deciding on who the beneficiaries because we give accurate information to the officials hence improving their performance					

Others_____

_____

_____

Part B: Funding of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency

i)   As the guardian do you think the finances provided are sufficient for all the daily needs of the orphans?

   Yes   (   )

   No   (   )

ii)   Are the finances provided in time in order to improve the performance of the projects

   Yes   (   )

   No   (   )

iii)   Are funds disbursed equally among the projects for the orphans in order to improve the performance of the projects?

   Yes   (   )

   No   (   )

iv) Do you know why you were selected to receive the money?

_____

_____

v) How were you selected?

_____

_____

vi) How often are the payments made?

_____

Part C: Monitoring and Evaluation affect the performance of orphaned and vulnerable children projects in Nakuru East Constituency

Item	S.A	A	U	D	SD
The Officials from the constituency regularly visit homes with orphan children					
The officials from the constituency regularly visit children orphans at school to check on their progress.					
The officials from the constituency usually meet with the guardians to check on how the orphans are doing					
The beneficiaries welfare committee often meet with the chief and the ward administrators to discuss on how they can improve orphan projects					

a) What is the perception of the community concerning your beneficiary status?

Privileged   ☐

Deserving   ☐

Undeserving   ☐

Jealous   ☐

Do not know   ☐

APPENDIX III: NAKURU EAST CONSTITUENCY MAP