

**AN INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY OF  
DONOR FUNDED COMMUNITY WATER PROJECTS IN KENYA: A CASE  
STUDY OF ADRA-KENYA PROJECTS IN KITUI SUB-COUNTY**

**BY**

**NEWTON MUGENDI**

**RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE IN COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT OF GREYSA UNIVERSITY**

**DECEMBER, 2020**

## DECLARATION

### Declaration by the Student

This project is my original work and has not been presented to any other examination body.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 11<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020

Newton Mugendi

SSC-G-4-0191-16

### Declaration by the Supervisor

This project has been submitted with my approval as The Gretsia university supervisor.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 11/12/2020

Madam Sarah Njuguna

Lecturer Supervising

School of Humanities and Social Sciences

Gretsia University

## **DEDICATION**

This research project is dedicated to my family with special recognition of my dad Robinson Njagi and my brother Nickstride Kinyua for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout my study.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This research project has been possible owing to the support of several persons that I wish to acknowledge. I would like to appreciate my supervisor Madam Sarah Njuguna for her valued advice, guidance, patience and encouragement throughout the entire project. I would also like to thank Gretsia University for granting me the opportunity to undertake my studies at the institution and for the exhilarating intellectual discourse during the entire period of my studies .I also extend this to my family, classmates and friends for all their support, best wishes and understanding during the period.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS.....	viii
ABSTRACT.....	xi
CHAPTER ONE:INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY .....	2
1.1 Introduction .....	2
1.2 Background .....	2
1.2.1 Organizational structure of ADRA Kenya.....	4
1.3 Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.5 Objectives of the Study .....	8
1.7 Limitation of the Study.....	10
1.7.1 Non response .....	10
1.7.2 Accessibility difficulties.....	10
1.7.3 Time constraints.....	10
1.7.4 Lack of cooperation from respondents.....	10
1.8 Scope of the Study.....	11
CHAPTER TWO:LITERATURE REVIEW .....	12
2.1 Introduction .....	12
2.2.1 Community Participation .....	12
2.2.2 Capacity Building.....	14
2.2.3 Effective Utilization of Resources. ....	17
2.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	19
2.3 Critical Review.....	22

2.4 Summary and Gaps to be filled .....	23
2.5.1 Community Participation .....	23
2.5.2 Capacity Building.....	23
2.5.3 Utilization of Local Resources .....	24
2.5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	24
<b>CHAPTER THREE:RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	25
3.2 Research Design .....	25
3.3 Target Population .....	25
3.4 Sample Design .....	26
3.5. Data Collection Methods and Instruments .....	27
3.5.1 Reliability and Validity .....	27
3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation.....	28
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>30</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	30
4.2 Presentations of findings.....	30
4.2.1 Response rate.....	30
4.2.2 Gender .....	31
4.2.3 Respondents Age Group .....	32
4.2.4 Respondents Education level .....	33
4.2.5 Respondents Working Age.....	34
4.2.6 Community participation.....	35
4.2.7 Community participation.....	36
4.2.8 Community participation.....	38

4.2.9 Capacity building .....	39
4.2.9 Capacity building .....	40
4.2.10 Utilization of local resources .....	41
4.11 Utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects.....	42
4.2.12 Utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya .....	43
4.2.12. Monitoring and evaluation.....	44
4.2.14 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	46
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>47</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	47
5.2 Summary of major findings (As per research questions).....	47
5.2.1 How does community participation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya? .....	47
5.2.2 To what extent does capacity building affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?.....	47
5.2.3 How does effective utilization of project resources affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya? .....	47
5.2.4 What is the effect of monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?.....	48
5.3 Conclusion.....	48
5.4 Recommendations.....	49
5.4.1. Community Participation .....	49
5.4.2. Capacity Building.....	49
5.4.3. Utilization of Local Resources .....	49

<b>5.4.4. Monitoring and Evaluation.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>5.5 Suggestions for Further Study.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>APPENDIX II .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>QUESTIONNAIRE .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Appendix B: Letter of Transmittal of Data Collection Instruments .....</b>	<b>58</b>



## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS**

<b>ASAL:</b>	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
<b>ADB:</b>	African Development bank
<b>CBOs:</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>CGAP:</b>	Consultative Groups to Assist the Poorest
<b>CIDA:</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>DFPs:</b>	Donor Funded Projects
<b>DAC:</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>IFIs:</b>	International Financial Institutions
<b>KEWASNET:</b>	Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Societies Network
<b>M &amp; E:</b>	Monitoring & Evaluation
<b>MDG:</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>NGOs:</b>	Non-governmental organizations
<b>NRW:</b>	Non-Revenue Water
<b>OECD:</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PM&amp;E:</b>	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>SPF:</b>	Strategic Prevention Framework
<b>SWIFT:</b>	Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication
<b>USAID:</b>	United States Agency for International Development

**UN:** United Nations

**WSPs:** Water Service Providers

**WASH:** Water Sanitation and Hygiene

**WSPs:** Water and Sanitation Program

## **DEFINATION OF TERMS**

**Capacity Building:** Refers to a method by that the project beneficiaries acquire, improve and retain the abilities, knowledge, tools and instrumentality and alternative resources about the project.

**Community Water Project:** Refers to a water theme serving water to the community.

**Community Participation:** Refers to the involvement of individuals in an exceedingly community in comes to resolve their own issues.

**Donor:** Refers to a corporation that has resources for community project implementation.

**Project:** Refers to a singular method consisting of a collection of coordinated and controlled activities with a begin and end dates beneathtaken to realize specific objectives orthodox to such that necessities under the constrains of your time, price and resources.

**Resources:** Are folks, equipment, place, money, time or anything that you just want so as to finish all of the activities that you just planned for.

**Sustainability:** Refers to wherever community water comes ar managed with efficiency with adequate resources, beneficiaries ar concerned throughout project implementation.

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to research the factors moving property of donor funded community water comes in African country. The main objectives of the study were to work out however community participation, capability building, utilization of native resources and observation and analysis will have an effect on property of donor funded community water comes in African country. The significance of the study was to be for the formulation of presidency policies on property of comes, to NGOs, donors, recipient communities amongst different stakeholders in recognizing their role in project coming up with and implementation of water comes with relation to the property. Descriptive analysis style was utilized in the study. The study targeted two hundred workers of Adra-Kenya to come in Kitui Sub-County, drilling company workers and therefore the community beneficiaries of the borehole facility comes undertaken by the NGO. Sampling technique choose a sample of sixty respondents. Knowledge was to alter, classify, code, tabulate and confer victimization tables, pie charts and graphs then analyze victimization Microsoft stand out. The study discerned every of the factors i.e. community participation, capability building, utilization of native resources and observation and analysis considerably have an effect on the property of donor funded water comes in African country. These results will type a tenet for all the stakeholders within the implementation of facility comes funded by donors largely enforced by native NGOS

## CHAPTER ONE:INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

### **1.1 Introduction**

In this chapter, the background to the study, statement of the problem, the objectives of the research, research questions were presented. The significance of the study the scope and the limitation of the study was discussed.

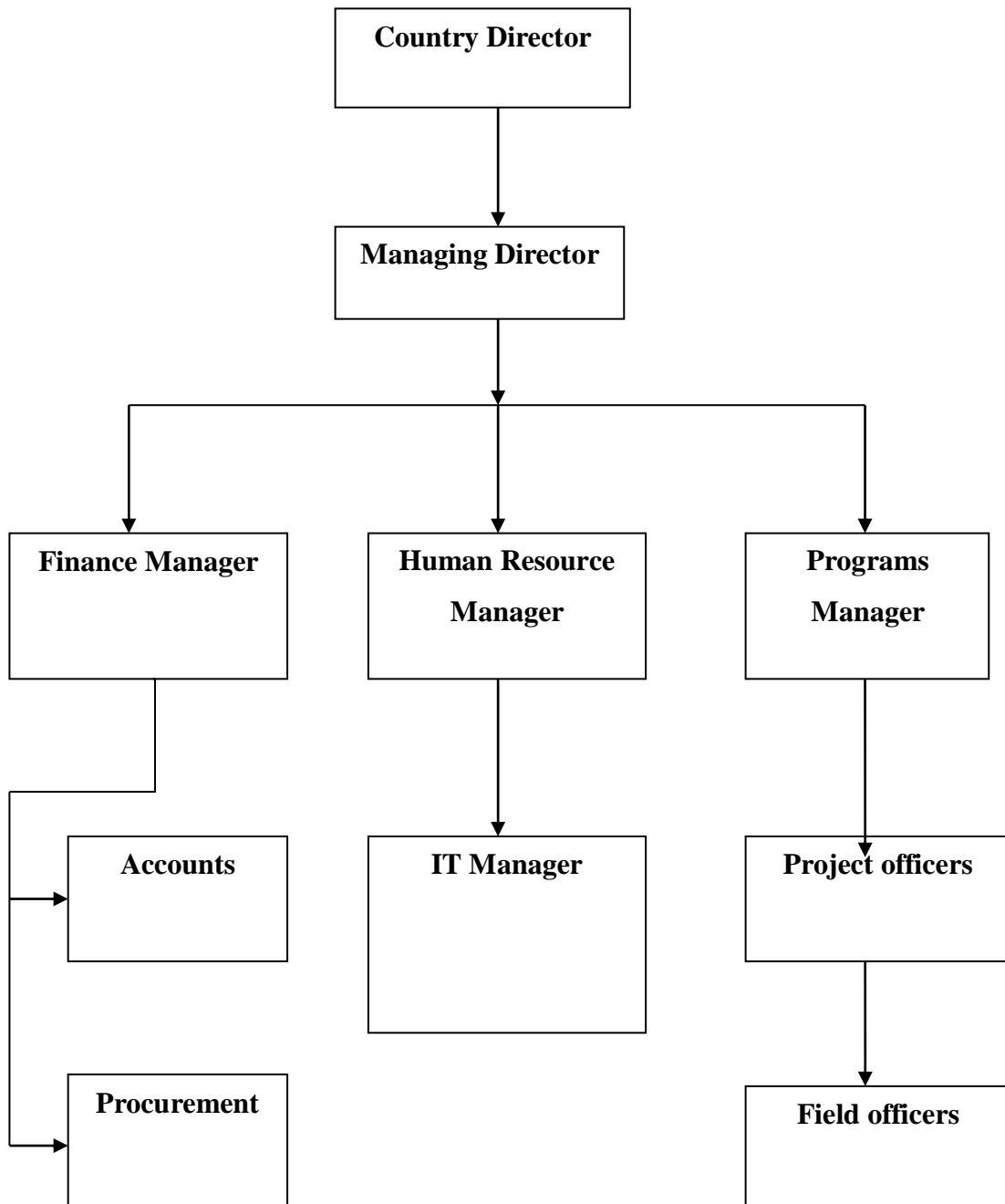
### **1.2 Background**

Reed (2007) says that within the past, the term development has been accustomed imply property but over the previous few years; sustainability itself has return to the forefront of development thinking. however we have a tendency to outline property is in fact vital in setting parameters that are then used for measure it and in understanding the determinant factors which can contribute to, or work against the probability of property. That to mention, that completely different folks, or completely different teams of individuals (users of water, donors, national governments, native non-public sector firms and analysis institutions) can have completely different perceptions of property supported the relative worth of achieving the assorted goals. When property initial entered the lexicon of the water sector, it absolutely was primarily related to money facet of service delivery and also the ought to build comes self-sustaining, even in low financial gain communities, by light the requirement for users to contribute to cost-sharing. In an enclosed survey of donor expertise, the USAID Development help Committee delineate property because the final take a look at of development efforts. Property is outlined as meeting the wants of the current while not comprising the flexibility of future generations to fulfill their own needs. Property suggests that to make sure, to last and to stay being. Property development is concerning well marshalling resources to make sure that some live of human well-being is sustained over time (Turner, 2013).

According to Tyrrel (2009) in universal normal African country is rated among progressive countries in terms of economic process, a great deal a lot of has to be done by assuaging impoverishment and up bread and butter of the many weak and feeble families each within the informal settlement of cities and rural country aspect. It's calculable that half the projected forty three million voters live from hand to mouth; suggests that below poverty level or cannot afford the desired nutrition for the daily meal. Poverty, food insecurity and high illiteracy rate are severe within the country, majorly in rural areas, that's acutely contributed by prolonged and protracted dry amount. Environmental degradation particularly poor water management, severe wearing, declining soil fertility and land depletion is main contributor to extreme. Understanding of the matter, recommend lack of property development suggests that inferiority of life and low normal of living. The absence of property development has toll on people and family's prosperity. The marks, signs and symptoms of it are high rate of illiteracy, low lifetime, poor or no infrastructure, starvation, high dependency on relief aid for survival in terms of food and water thus making dependency syndrome.

The water act (2002) was a key milestone towards up access to drink to most of the Kenyan population. Several countries like African country the water sector is basically supported by the govt whereas the country itself depends on flows of aid. So as to assist ease the ever increasing water shortage in African country many donors have initiated community water comes particularly in ASAL areas. Despite the high range of comes being initiated by donors, determination of property has been pegged on however the comes are widespread enough to draw in resource. Achieving property of water comes has continued to be a challenge to several southern Sahara Desert governments and donors. To many, launching of community water comes has been termed as development while not considering property of the same project (Harvey, 2007).

### 1.2.1 Organizational structure of ADRA Kenya



### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Experience in the development sector reveals that project sustainability is a major challenge. This is despite numerous efforts to develop self-sustaining projects in Kenya (World Bank,2016 ). Community water projects are usually marked with rapid failure once donor support is withdrawn unlike profit enterprises which are known to design and implement self-sustaining projects due to the need to generate continual revenue.

Khan and Have (2015) pointed out that for an NGO to develop a self-sustaining project, they must form a strong programmatic approach and institute proper leadership and foster a belief that the locals are willing to support the project to ensure a project remains relevant to the locals long after the donor withdraws to ensure its sustainability

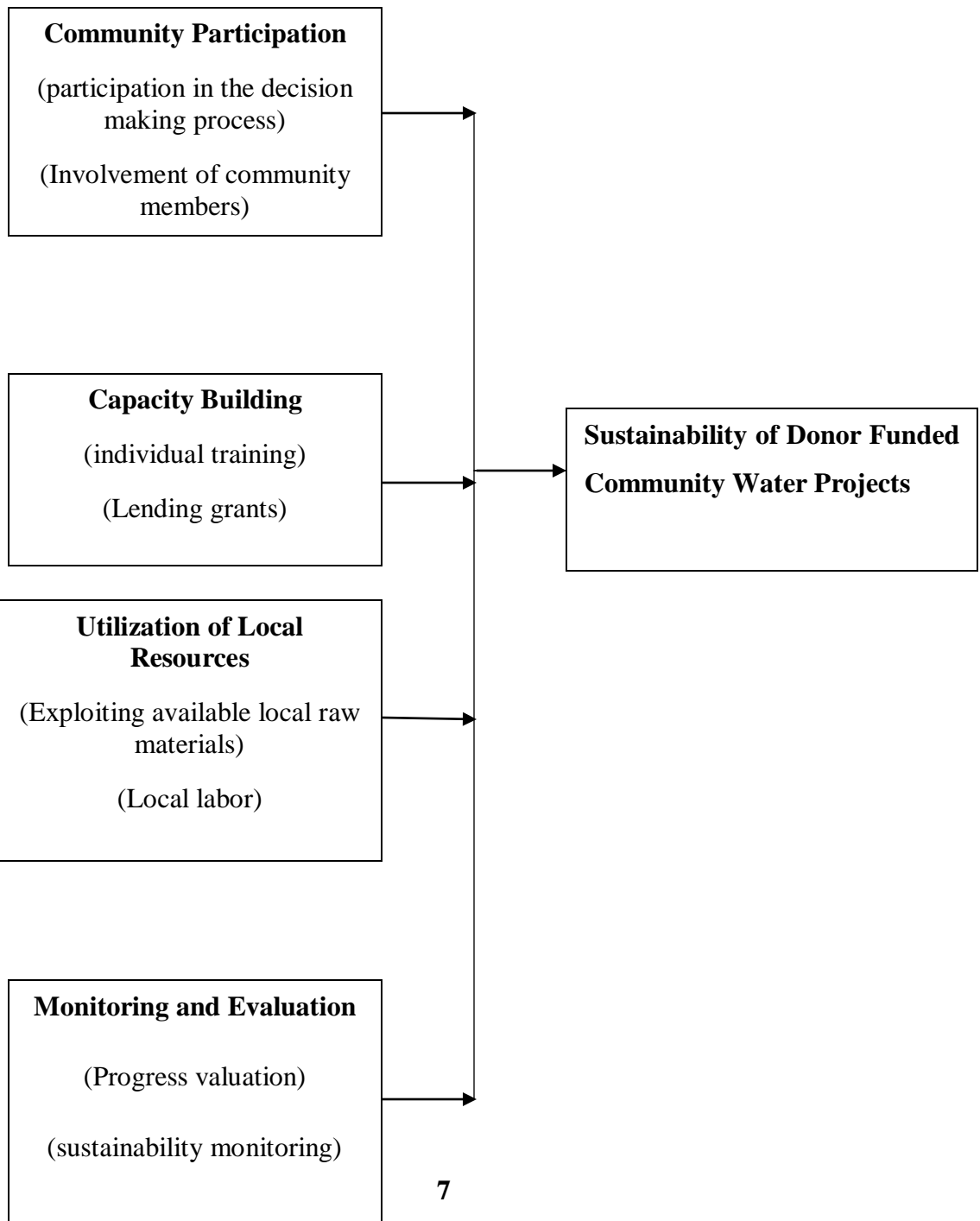




### 1.4 Conceptual Framework

#### Independent Variables

#### Dependent Variable



## **1.5 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study was on investigation of factors affecting sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.

### **1.5.1 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of the study were;

1. to work out however community participation affects property of donor funded community water comes in African nation.
2. to establish however capability building affects property of donor funded community water comes in African nation.
3. To analyse however effective utilization of project resources affects property of donor funded community water comes in African nation.
4. to work out however look and analysis affects property of donor funded community water comes in African nation. Specifically, borehole drilling and armament.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

### **1.6.1 Significance to the govt.**

The government was able to confirm and review current policies on project implementation in terms of observance and analysis, involvement of stakeholders thus on reinforce property development of water comes. NGOs or water comes and donor funding agencies that support the communities and government efforts would get pleasure from the study through the documented lessons learnt thus on adapt to the foremost effective practices.

### **1.6.2 Significance to the community**

The community can have the good thing about the study through multiplied information and knowledge on their roles as they're the key stakeholders in implementation of any donor funded exploitation. The community exploitation management committee members can use the development as a tool to influence modification in knowledge, angle and apply in managing their water comes or structures.

### **1.6.3 Significance to ADRA Republic of Kenya and also the donor community**

The study findings was a reference tool and a guide to development actors like, donor funding agencies in implementation, observation and analysis of strategic plans for facility comes leading to adapting best practices tributary to property. Future analyzers and academicians can have a reference tool in areas for a lot of future analysis and to boot contribute more materials to this literature.

The analysis was useful to those mandated with enacting political, management, and cash and body mechanisms to understand specific goals in Republic of Kenya. This analysis need to produce contribution to policy makers significantly those mandated with property development in rural Republic of Kenya.

Development agencies that focus on donor funded water comes need to notice this analysis useful in understanding property development. Government agencies, donor funded comes and community-based organizations need to grasp the challenges encountered by such comes in Republic of Kenya. The larger Kenyans will understand and notice to know the importance of such data that problems property development on donor funded comes. This data will in its own suggests that contribute to the vision 2030 that every one Kenyans are attempting up to.

The study can offer donors with useful data regarding reason for failure or success of donor funded water comes. the information can be integrated in future comes to form certain their propertyInformationfrom this study will to boot be utilized by every the community and donors to alter the property challenges and started higher ways in which of implementing property donor funded water projects.

## **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

### **1.7.1 Non response**

Some questionnaires were left blank by some respondents. These placed the research worker in position of not having the ability to deduce his position regarding the problems raised within the form. The research worker assured the respondents going forward that the data was treated with a great deal of confidence. The researcher additionally augments on the number of questionnaires to hide for those left blank.

### **1.7.2 Accessibility difficulties**

The area beneath study immense and much aloof from the operational station of the investigator and there was a challenge of distances to achieve the respondents wherever they're. This was overcome by partaking analysis assistants and also the use of email and phone to follow questionnaires sent out.

### **1.7.3 Time constraints**

The researcher had a challenge of time owing to alternative assignments from the leader. This was eased by participating analysis assistants and correct watching to make sure proper information assortment, the researcher was restricted by resources and so the analysis space was limited to just one body in Kitui County.

### **1.7.4 Lack of cooperation from respondents**

- Some respondents were not willing to share their views on the research for fear of reprisals, They considered the idea of research as foreign since they had not come across researchers before, the researcher assured the respondents the data collected was handled with confidentiality and convinced them the research exercise would directly benefit them through implementation of more sustainable projects in future.

## **1.8 Scope of the Study**

The study targeted on the factors moving property of donor funded community water projects in African countries. The study was carried out in ADRA African country water project in Mwingi central Sub-County of Kitui County. The subsequent sub-topics were used throughout the review. They embrace community participation, capability building, utilization of native resources and observance and analysis. The study targeted two hundred respondents. Proportional sampling technique was accustomed to choose a sample of sixty respondents. The analysis was administrated between Nov 2019 and Gregorian calendar month 2020.

## **CHAPTER TWO:LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains the reviewed literature on the factors poignant property of donor funded community water projects in African nation. The subsequent sub-topics can be used throughout the review. They include: community participation, capability building, utilization of native resources and observation and analysis. Literary criticism and outline of the gap are going to be known.

#### **2.2.1 Community Participation**

According to Chaudbury (2010) community participation refers to the involvement of individuals in an exceedingly community in comes to resolve their own issues. Globally, water resource is extremely essential for socio-economic development and for maintaining healthy ecosystems. Properly managed water resources are a vital part of growth, impoverishment reduction and equity. Access to adequate, safe and clean beverage is one in all the essential human entitlements. Native and International endeavors are established with a read to guaranteeing availableness and access to water in light-weight of the actual fact that these views are specifically connected to advancement of nature of lives of the overall population. Be that because it might, absence of access to safe water isn't a specialized issue, however rather may be a human, coordination, finance and effectiveness issue. Water assets administration goes for advancing the accessible characteristic water streams, together with surface water and spring water to satisfy these elementary competitive wants.

Bernstein (2011) argues that water is important for every kind of life together with all money exercises. The international organization has pronounced that arrangement for clean water may be a right which dependable access to safe and clean beverage and sanitation aboard alternative native functions, represents around seven to ten for each penny of all water utilize. In geographic region, around 250 million people (67%) want

safe on the market water whereas eighty one of the population wants correct sanitation. everywhere throughout the globe folks pay long hours in search of water. ladies and youngsters a lot of typically than not shoulder the load of water gathering, walking miles to the highest supply. Time spent walking and going on diseases keep them and subject them to a lot of serious danger of harassment and rape. With safe water close-by, ladies are allowed to hunt when completely different engagements and enhance their families' lives.

Berkeley (2013) states that in any donor funded project there's a method on money and economic analyses of the project meant to see the viability and contributions to development. Most donors take into account community participation in comes a necessary ingredient of development and eventually their property when the project cycle from the donor perspective. Similar, the stress between responsibility to donors and accountability to beneficiaries are often glad through community possession and authorisation. Over the years, community participation in project implementation and development has become prominence and its variants have taken on explicit prominence within the policies of bilateral and triangular development agencies. as an example, the event help Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) notes that for property development, comes should be domestically owned which development-operation need to be shifted to a partnership model, wherever donor programs and activities operate among locally-owned development methods.

In the policy document, donors were urged to respect and encourage sturdy native commitment, participation, capability development and possession of the project activities. Donors ought to give a verificatory role, whereas operating closely with governments, business and civil society. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) echoed similar sentiments in 2002by reiterating the importance of native possession as core principles of effective organic process initiative at community level. For property functions, CIDA noted that development methods should be developed by



recipient countries (including governments and people) and that they must replicate the priorities of the recipients instead of those of donors (Keeble, 2013).

Community possession ought to be thought-about since the community itself may be a important quality. This but needs giving the community energy to require action like teaching them project management skills. Within the Arnstein's ladder, community involvement was known as a vital ingredient possible to produce higher results of any donor funded project in terms of property. There are 3 key ingredients necessary for community involvement in donor funded comes. These embody authorisation of native communities to require command of the comes, the observe of co-opting community members to require half in existing programs, and eventually as a masquerading packaging exercise, justifying a planned donor project. This can be a pointer that community mobilization and authorization are necessary in donor funded comes (Barriball, 2014).

To realize this, active community participation was reiterated. Full participation will solely be earned once the community is incorporated in choices creating method within the coming up with and implementation of the project activities. Similarly, community participation plays a job within the societies that contributes towards increasing democracy, combating exclusion of marginalized and deprived population, empowering and mobilizing folks and resources and developing holistic and integrated approaches towards issues that all purpose to make sure possession. Community participation is additionally necessary for validity of any donor funded project that brings within the possession side. Similarly, for any donor funded project to succeed, it should link not solely coming up with with action however conjointly the side that community stakeholders must demonstrate their possession within the in the set up (While, 2014)

### **2.2.2 Capacity Building**

According to Kawachi (2010) capability building is known because the method of strengthening a corporation so as to extend its effectiveness and social impact, and reach

its goals and property over time. The Program 'We are all Citizens' provides explicit stress to NGO capability building; strengthening civil society is additionally a core aim of the Bodossaki Foundation, the Program Operator. The whole project promoter organizations funded through the 'we are all Citizens' Program participate within the NGO capability Building Program. This attracts on palmy approaches to NGO capability building internationally, however it's supported materials and tools that are specially developed to replicate the Greek context. Strategic hindrance Framework (SPF), capability refers to the "various varieties and levels of resources accessible to ascertain and maintain a community hindrance system which will establish and answer community desires." whereas this definition focuses on resources, the SPF goes on to state that capability conjointly depends on the readiness of each the organization and also the broader community to really commit their resources to addressing the known problem(s)..

Leadership buy-in and active promotion by multiple champions across organizations and systems helps guarantee success. Champions and leaders with the power to speak their commitment, interact others, address barriers, and build system capability are particularly valuable. Resource development- Adequate and property funding, staffing, technical help, and materials will facilitate sustain innovations. Body policies and procedures- those who support programs, organizations, and systems conjointly support adoption and property of innovations. These facilitate to assure that innovations stay a part of the routine apply of organizations and send a transparent message regarding the desirability and expectation for sustaining efforts. The absence of the policies will produce political barriers to sustaining innovation. Community and practicing experience- Building and maintaining expertise in such areas as desires assessment, logic model construction, choice and implementation of evidence-based programs, fidelity and adaptation, evaluation, and cultural ability supports capability building and sustainability(Ong'oa, 2009).

Ogendi (2009) says that the goal of property within the model is to implement and maintain effective programs and systems that are frequently alert to neutral desires. This can be accomplished by examining another 5 factors that, if addressed purposely through

strategic coming up with, will facilitate building property. These 5 factors embrace the following: Alignment of program with neutral needs- Despite the capability of the organization to implement AN innovation, it should meet the wants of meant users and alternative stakeholders if it's to be sustained. Less quality, additional compatibility, and a high degree of perceived profit are related to property. Relationship among stakeholders- Establishing and maintaining positive relationships among stakeholders supports property. Collaboration between program developers and implementers and validating networks among implementers is useful.

Commitment to quality of program implementation via method, fidelity, And outcomes analysis supported logic models helps sustain an innovation and guarantee commitment by adopters. Effectiveness- Commitment to effectiveness is additionally important to property. Possession among stakeholders- Strengthening ownership of AN innovation among stakeholders and adopters will increase its property. Possession contains a stronger influence on property than do regulatory measures. Every of those ten factors is addressed with action steps. These action steps embrace the following: Assessing existing conditions, developing a thought to strengthen that issue, implementing the arrange, evaluating the arranges effectiveness and Reassessing and/or modifying the plan. Taking these actions in support of the capability building ANd property objectives represents an in progress method, instead of a one-time event (George, 2009).

Isaac (2009) states that African country is formally listed by the UN as a water-poor country. In 2015, this meant that over four-hundredth of the Kenyan population relied on unimproved (untreated) water. Since the creation of the Water Act in 2002, management of water sources has been localized to Water Service suppliers (WSPs). However, these WSPs usually struggle to supply continuous water provides. Several of the WSPs have a high share of Non-Revenue Water (NRW): occasionally the maximum amount as four-hundredth of water used doesn't generate revenue attributable to contraband connections or escape. Providing most WSPs aren't in a very position to fulfill the ever growing water demand, there's a true got to scale back the NRW. Moreover, whereas several WSPs manage to only regarding cowl their operational prices, they usually don't generate

enough revenue to hide the prices of mating debts or to be reinvested in infrastructural enhancements. This creates property problems within the end of the day.

Another way to support amendment is thru coaching with the employees of the utilities themselves. Earlier this year Oxfam has signed a note of Understanding with KEWASNET, the African country Water and Sanitation Civil Societies Network. Broadly, KEWASNET provides a linkage between water utilities and users by facilitating partnerships between policymakers and stakeholders. By operating along, Oxfam and KEWASNET was ready to share information and resources to extend capability across the water sector: opportunities embrace rising the complaints mechanism and lightness customers' considerations or challenges. On the difficulty of integrity specifically, Oxfam and KEWASNET recently expedited a pair of.5 day workshop at the side of specialists from cewas Integrity Management (McLeroy, 2008).

Fawcett (2008) declared that the aim here isn't solely to tell the WSPs (as well because the County Governments) of the legal framework beneath that they're meant to work, however conjointly to offer them an summary of the various management and business models that they will adopt to make sure service delivery, in addition as priority problems or challenges that require to addressed

### **2.2.3 Effective Utilization of Resources.**

Shi& bird genus (2010) resources are individuals, equipment, place, money, time or anything that you simply want so as to try to all of the activities that you planned for. Each activity in your activity list must have resources assigned thereto. Before you'll assign resources to your project, you wish to grasp their handiness. Resource handiness includes data concerning what resources you'll use on your project, once they're accessible to you, and also the conditions of their handiness. Resource management is that the economical effective preparation of an organization's resources after they are required. Such resources could embody monetary resources, inventory, human skills, production resources, or data technology (IT). Whetton & Cameron (2012) within the realm of project management, processes, techniques, and philosophies for the simplest

approach for allocating resources are developed. These embody discussions on purposeful versus cross-functional resource allocation likewise as processes espoused by organizations just like the Project Management Institute (PMI) through the methodology of project management printed in their publication A Guide to the Project Management Body of information (PMBOK).

Lindskold (2008)in order to with success meet the requirements of a project, it's necessary to possess a high-performing project team created of people United Nations agency are each technically skillful and motivated to contribute to the project's outcome. one in all the various responsibilities of a project manager is to reinforce the flexibility of every project team member to contribute to the project, whereas additionally fostering individual growth and accomplishment. At identical time, every individual should be inspired to share concepts and work with others toward a typical goal. Through performance analysis, the manager can get the data required to confirm that the team has adequate knowledge, to determine a positive team surroundings and a healthy communication climate, to figure properly, and to confirm answerability.

Managing the project team includes appraisal of worker performance and project performance. The performance reports give the idea for social control selections on the way to manage the project team. Worker performance includes the employee's work results such as: quality and amount of outputs, work behavior (such as punctuality) and job-related attributes (such as cooperation and initiative). when conducting worker performance reviews, project managers should: give feedback to staff concerning however well they need performed on established goals, give feedback to staff concerning areas during which they're weak or may do higher, take corrective action to deal with issues with staff working at or below minimum expectations and reward superior performers to encourage their continuing excellence (Leavitt, 2013).

Burns (2011) once additional resources like machines or individuals are required than are accessible, or maybe a particular person is required in each tasks, the tasks can have to be compelled to be rescheduled consecutive to manage the constraint. Resource leveling

throughout project coming up with is that the method of partitioning these conflicts. It may be wont to balance the employment of primary resources over the course of the project, typically at the expense of 1 of the standard triple constraints (time, cost, scope). Once victimization specially designed project package, leveling generally means that partitioning conflicts or over-allocations within the project set up by permitting the package to calculate delays and update tasks mechanically. Project management package leveling needs delaying tasks till resources are accessible. In additional advanced environments, resources might be allotted across multiple, co-occurring comes so requiring the method of resource leveling to be performed at company level.

#### **2.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation**

According to clergyman (2010) observance and analysis refers to the method that helps improve performance and attain results, it's a framework for performance mensuration against arrange in project management. Its goal is to boost current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact. Project observance is that the continuous and periodic review and overseeing of the project to confirm that input deliveries, work schedules, target output and different needed actions proceed in step with project arrange. Analysis Associate in Nursing attempt{tries} to see as consistently and objectively as doable the value or significance of an intervention, strategy or policy. Analysis findings ought to be credible, and be able to influence decision-making by program partners on the idea of lessons learned. For the analysis method to be objective, it must attain a balanced analysis, acknowledge bias and reconcile views of various stakeholders (including supposed beneficiaries) through the utilization of different sources and strategies. Observance and analysis is assessing actual amendment against explicit objectives, and creating a judgment whether or not development efforts and investments were worthy or cost-efficient.

Davies (2003) argues that observance and analysis ought to involve beneficiaries, giving them the chance to make a decision on the factors of success. Evaluations ought to be used as a management tool to spot any deficiencies and to determine a course of action to remedy issues which ends up to property. Observance permits management to spot and

assess potential issues and success of a program or project. It provides the idea of corrective actions, each substantive and operation to boost the program or project style, manner of implementation and quality of results. Additionally, it permits the reinforcement of initial positive results. It's a significant facet that can't be unnoticed as a result of it determines the property of any venture or project. One among the explanations for project failure is lack of project observance and management.

The success and property of any project or program mostly depend upon constant feedbacks concerning project on going activities. Project observance is that the continuous and periodic review and overseeing of the project to confirm that input deliveries, work schedules, target output and different needed actions proceed in step with project arrange. Analysis Associate in Nursing attempt|tries} to see as consistently and objectively as doable the value or significance of an intervention, strategy or policy. Analysis findings ought to be credible, and be able to influence decision-making by the project team on the idea of lessons learned. For the analysis method to be objective, it must attain a balanced analysis, acknowledge bias and reconcile views of various stakeholders (including supposed beneficiaries) through the utilization of different sources and strategies (Friedman, 2001).

Withers (2006) says that community participation in observance and analysis is outlined because the collective examination and assessment of the program or project by the stakeholders and beneficiaries. It takes under consideration the importance of taking native people's perspective and giving them a larger say in coming up with and managing the analysis method. Native folks, community organizations and different stakeholders decide along a way to live results and what actions ought to follow once this info has been collected and analyzed. The effectiveness and property of democratic observance and analysis needs that or not it's embedded during a sturdy commitment towards corrective action by communities, project management and different stakeholders during a position to act. Observance and analysis, is especially necessary to property since it permits Associate in nursing on-going review of project effectiveness.

Gibson (2005) states that one among the explanations for project failure is lack of project observance and management. The success and property of any project or program mostly depend upon constant feedback concerning project in progress activities. neutral analysis is typically wont to establish differing types and styles of observance and analysis information demanded by completely different stakeholders with varied degrees to different types of data in relevancy their wants and interests. Observance and management of project work is that the method of trailing, reviewing, and control the get to meet the performance objectives outlined within the project management arrange. It more explains that observance includes standing coverage, progress mensuration, and prognostication. Performance reports give info on the project's performance with relevance scope, schedule, cost, resources, quality, and risk, which may be used as inputs to different processes.

Monitoring and evaluating of comes is of nice importance to numerous players as well as project sponsors because it would guarantee similar projects are replicated elsewhere as witnessed in various projects undertaken by the money sector that revolve around many areas. Through the review of literature, the man of science singled out 3 major aspects in relevancy observance and analysis in project management. The 3 aspects embrace strength of the observance team, approaches to M&E and stages in project lifecycle. If the M&E operate is found during a section or related to important power in terms of decision-making, it's a lot of seemingly to be taken seriously. He more explained that M&E units need to be seen as adding worth, and should for his or her own continuance be able to justify their efforts therefore M&E managers would like success factors to bolster their quality. This implies that the observance team must be increased and reinforced so as for it to possess a lot of power which is able to increase its effectives. Additionally, to power of M&E groups different factors additionally play a job in strengthening observance teams that includes: frequency of scope monitoring to spot changes, range of persons observance project schedule, Extent of observance to notice value over runs (Kemp, 2005).



Parto (2005) noted that money accessibility is that the main resource in any practical organization as so much as different resources like human are involved. To line up a observance department, finances are needed. He more elucidates that workers capability each in numbers and skills are terribly instrumental in any effective implementation and property of observance and analysis. While not relevant skills it's exhausting to master the rule of any game. Therefore, the staffs ought to be equipped with the relevant skills for performance and success. Project structural capability and above all knowledge systems and data systems are necessary for observance and analysis exercise. a good observance and analysis may be a major contributor to project success and therefore the utilization of technology to go with the efforts of the M&E team will strengthen it; which is able to successively result in worth addition by the team.

Managing Stakeholders, cooperation among members and observance the progress of the project work are a number of the key processes wont to manage the project work. a decent observance team is that the one that has good stakeholders' illustration. Likewise Associate in Nursing M&E team that embraces cooperation may be a sign of strength and an ingredient for higher project performance. It's noted that there's a desire for correct understanding of observance & analysis practices in donor funded comes. This can be a sign that there was lack of shared understanding of observance & analysis practices in donor funded comes among the assorted groups. With correct improvement and capacitating of the observance groups, there would be a lot of team work and therefore more productivity (King, 2008)

### **2.3 Critical Review**

This analysis was centered on four main factors moving property of donor funded water projects, specifically borehole drilling and mobilization projects in Kitui County. The factors will include: utilization of native resources, observance and analysis, capability building and community participation, the factors analyzed centered on are from the read purpose of the donors. More analysis might be carried on alternative factors moving property of donor funded projects with regards to the benefitting communities that

include: accomplishment levels within the community, accessibility of technical skills, money management skills, priorities of the community wants amongst others.

## **2.4 Summary and Gaps to be filled**

The analysis investigated on the factors moving property of donor funded community water projects in African nation. The literature reviewed addressed factors like community participation, capability building, utilization of native resources and watching and analysis and the way they have an effect on property of donor funded community water projects however the analysis coated additional details than what the past researchers had provided.

Further analysis was distributed within the factors moving property of donor funded project with relevancy the recipient community's read purpose like accomplishment levels in the community, availableness of technical skills, money management skills, priorities of the community desires amongst others

### **2.5.1 Community Participation**

Community participation refers to the involvement of individuals in a very community in comes to unravel their own issues. Globally, water resource is extremely essential for socio-economic development and for maintaining healthy ecosystems. Properly managed water resources are a vital element of growth, economic condition reduction and equity. Access to adequate, safe and clean water is one in all the fundamental human entitlements.

### **2.5.2 Capacity Building**

Capacity building is known because the method of strengthening a company so as to extend its effectiveness and social impact, and reach its goals and property over time. The Program 'We are all Citizens' provides specific stress to organization capability building; strengthening civil society is additionally a core aim of the Bodossaki Foundation, the

Program Operator. The complete project promoter organizations funded through the 'we are all Citizens' Program participate within the organisation capability Building Program.

### **2.5.3 Utilization of Local Resources**

Resources are individuals, equipment, place, money, time or anything that you just would like so as to try and do all of the activities that you planned for. Each activity in your activity list has to have resources appointed to that. Before you'll assign resources to your project, you would like to grasp their handiness. Resource handiness includes data concerning what resources you'll use on your project, once they're on the market to you, and also the conditions of their handiness.

### **2.5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and analysis refers to the method that helps improve performance and attain results. Its goal is to enhance current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact. Project watching is that the continuous and periodic review and overseeing of the project to make sure that input deliveries, work schedules, target output and different needed actions proceed in keeping with project set up. Analysis Associate in Nursing attempt tries to work out as consistently and objectively as potential the value or significance of an intervention, strategy or policy.

## **CHAPTER THREE:RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

Monitoring and analysis refers to the strategy that helps improve performance and attain results. Its goal is to spice up current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact. Project observance is that the continual and periodic review and overseeing of the project to form positive that input deliveries, work schedules, target output and fully totally different needed actions proceed keep with project discovered. Analysis Associate in Nursing try tries to work out as consistently Associate in Nursingd objectively as potential the value or significance of an intervention, strategy or policy.

### **3.2 Research Design**

The researcher used descriptive analysis style to undertake the study. Per Kothari (2004), descriptive analysis style provides details of the findings and additionally makes it doable to raise queries and find response consequently. It's so an additional versatile analysis style that permits generalization of the findings to represent the complete population.

### **3.3 Target Population**

According to Saleemi (1997), the target population throughout Associate in Nursing analysis is that the overall kind of the individuals in an exceedingly cluster that the analysis is about to work on. The target population thus is that the selection that will be worked on throughout Associate in Nursing analysis. The aim of the target population is to point the quantity of the larger cluster that the person of science meant to control therefore on get the desired information. throughout this analysis the study population is 2 hundred respondents. The study was drawn from 3 strata: ADRA state staff, Borehole Drillers staff and members of the benefitting community

**Table 3.1 Target Population**

<b>Category of Staff</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
ADRA employees	30	20
Driller employees	40	30
Benefitting community	130	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source; Author (2019)**

### **3.4 Sample Design**

According to Kothari (2004), proportional sampling technique is usually applied so as to get a proportional sample. To urge the respondents stratified sampling technique are going to be wont to cluster the population into strata that may simple to check. The population are going to be divided into many sub-populations that are separately a lot of solid than the overall population then things were designated from every stratum to represent a sample. The man of science derived a sample size of half-hour of the overall variety of population. So the sample size of the study was sixty.

**Table 3.2 Sample Size**

<b>Category of staff</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
ADRA employees	30	9	15
Driller employees	40	12	20
Benefitting community	130	39	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

### **3.5. Data Collection Methods and Instruments**

The study used info from Primary sources that was ready to be collect pattern semi-structured questionnaires. The questionnaires that were administered will have every open and closed over queries so as that they provide enough and proper information and supply the respondents with a chance to supply their scan freely with none limitations.

#### **3.5.1 Reliability and Validity**

According to town and Gall (1989), the term pilot studies discuss with mini versions of a complete study additionally because the specific pretesting of a specific analysis instrument like a form or interview schedule.

A pilot study are going to be conducted at Action comes Thika, respondents wherever ten questionnaires are going to be distributed. This permits the man of science to create alterations wherever necessary and improve the instruments. Dependableness refers to the consistency of activity result and also the extent to that they're correct, error free and stable. Reliable activity results are duplicable and generalizable to alternative measurement occasions. Dependableness proof most frequently are going to be reported

as a parametric statistic. Historically, dependableness are going to be classified into many differing types, as well as stability equivalence, homogeneity aid scorer dependableness. Dependableness of analysis instrument is its level of internal consistency or stability over time

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation**

According to Perttinger, (2001); knowledge analysis may be a method of gathering, modelling, and reworking knowledge with the goal of lightness helpful info, suggesting conclusions, and supporting deciding. Toney (2003), indicated that knowledge analysis is that the method of breaking a posh info or substance into smaller elements to realize a far better understanding of it.

The purpose of the information was to analyse, but it's to arrange the crude data into explicable styles. Knowledge was analysed victimization applied math ways by use of tables, charts, frequencies and percentages. These comparative ways are the most effective since the information collected was qualitative in nature. Before the summarisation of the information, the form was checked to confirm that it's absolutely completed.





## CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses data analysis, presentation. After collecting from the respondents, the data was edited, classified, coded and tabulated. The data analysis was based on the research objectives and questionnaire items which were analyzed using statistical tools like frequency distribution tables and graphs as presented in the results. The first contains an analysis of information on quantitative terms while the other part details findings that form the judgmental opinion held by majority of the respondents. This chapter is concluded through a summary of the data analysis.

### 4.2 Presentations of findings

This section deals with findings as analysis from the feedback received from the respondents. The quantitative analysis and results have been presented in form of tables, figures, charts and graphs as well as percentages of the response rate.

**Table 4.1 response rate**

<b>Population category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Actual Response</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Non-Response</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

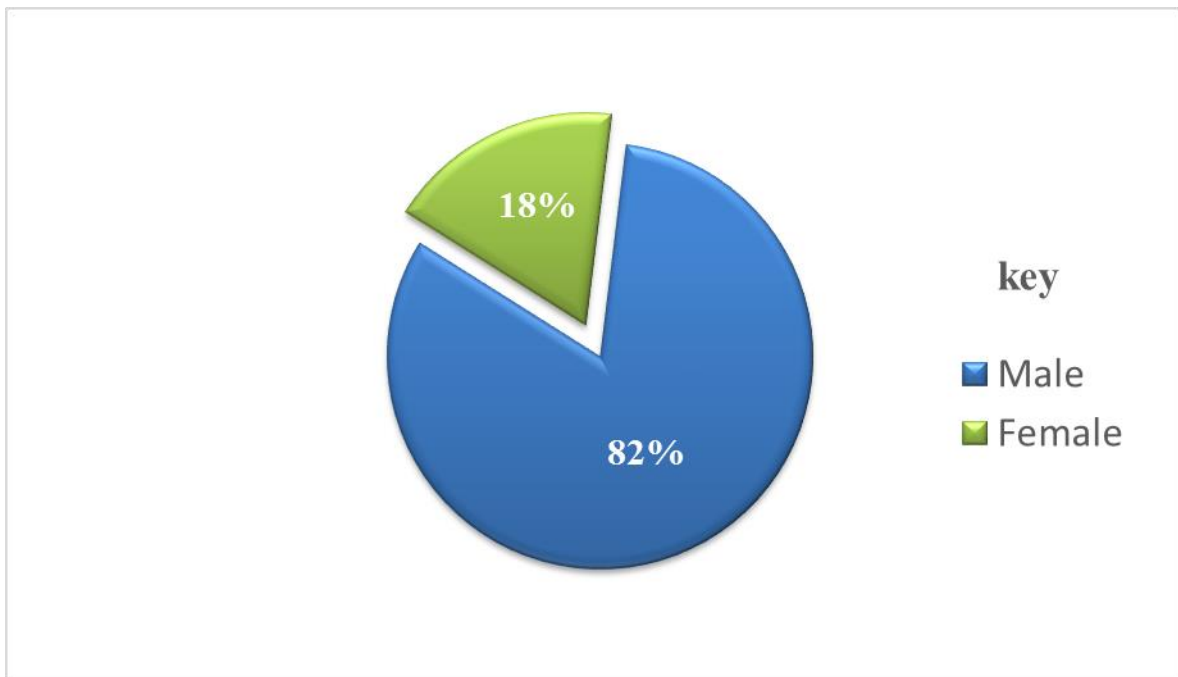
#### 4.2.1 Response rate

From the findings on table out of 60 questionnaires that were administered to the respondents, 57 of them were returned for analysis. This translated to 95% response rate

was achieved which was considered to be moderately high and good enough for the analysis. Only 3 of the questionnaires issued which were not returned which accounted for % of the total number issued.

#### 4.2.2 Gender

**Figure 4.2 Gender**



The figure 4.2 shows the findings that 82% of the respondents were male where as those who were female consisted 18%. This indicates that there were more male respondents as compared to their female counterparts.

### 4.2.3 Respondents Age Group

**Table 4.3 Respondents Age**

<b>Age Bracket</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Below 25 years</b>	6	11
<b>26-35 years</b>	20	35
<b>36-45 years</b>	23	40
<b>46 and Above</b>	8	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>

From the findings on the table 4.3, the researcher has established from the analysis that the majority of the respondents who constituted 11% fell into the age bracket of below 26 years, 35% of the respondents fell within the age bracket of 26-35 years, 40% of the respondents were aged between 36-45 years and 14% of the respondents were 46 years and above.

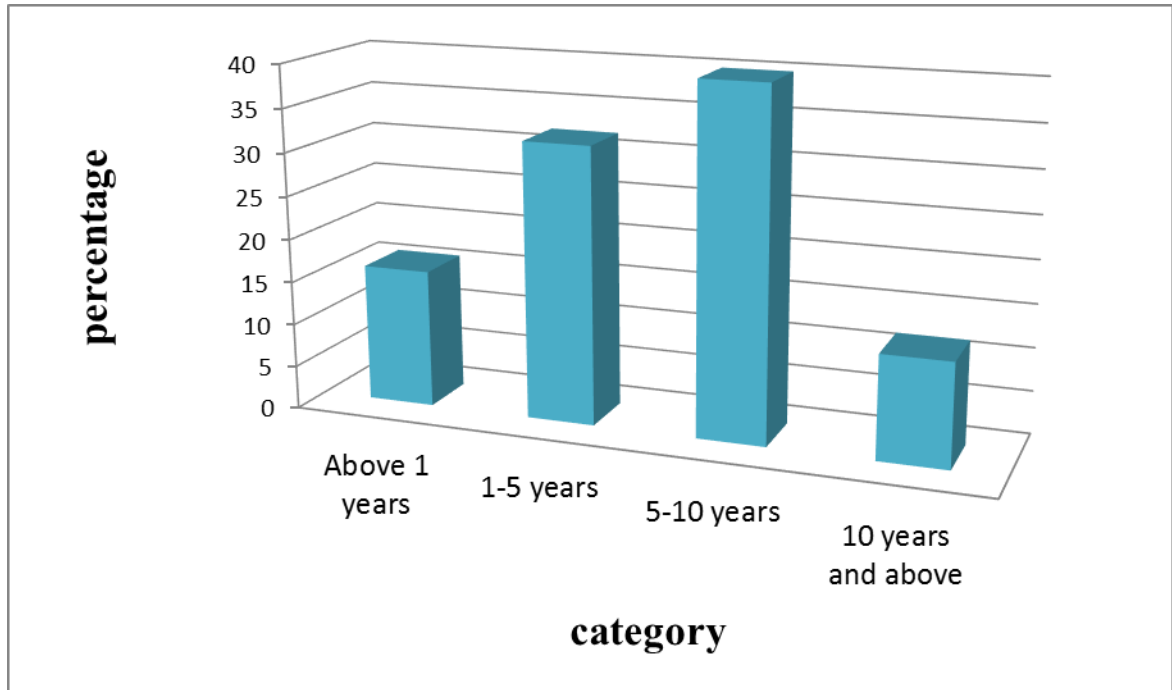
#### 4.2.4 Respondents Education level

Table 4.4 Respondents Education level

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Master degree	4	7
Degree	22	39
Diploma	23	40
Certificate	8	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>

From the findings on the table 4.4 the researcher has established from the analysis that 7% of the respondent's master degree 39% had degree, 35% diploma and 14% had certificate qualification. This indicated that majority of the respondents had degree.

#### 4.2.5 Respondents Working Age



**Figure 4.5 working period**

From figure 4.5 findings shows that 16% of the respondents have worked in the institution below 1 year, 32% respondents have worked in the institution between 1-5 years, 40% have worked for 5-10 years and 12% have worked in the institution between 10 years and above. This shows that the majority of the respondents have good experience in the institution.

#### 4.2.6 Community participation

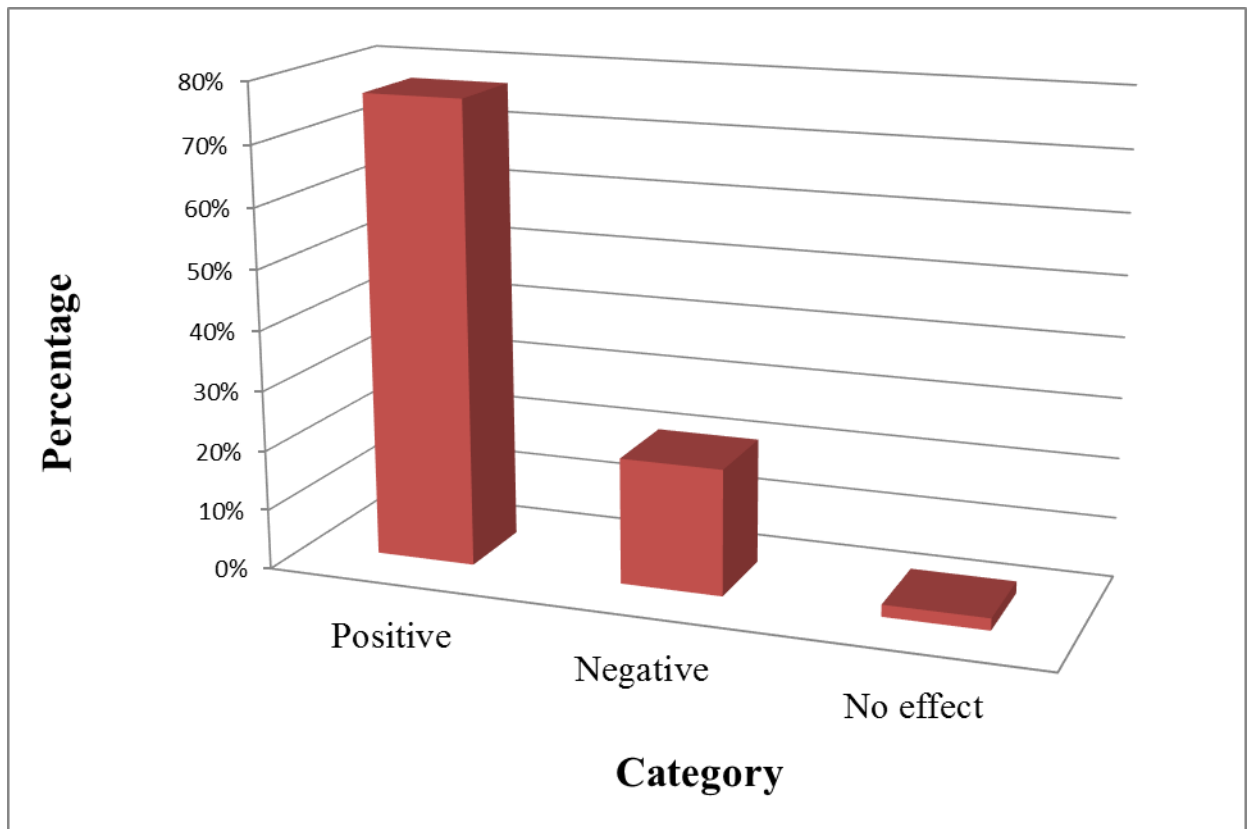
**Table 4.6 Community participation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	52	91
<b>No</b>	5	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>

As shown above that 91% of the respondents believe that community participation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects and 9% are of the opinion that Community participation dosent affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects. Majority of the respondents had the opinion that Community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects.

#### 4.2.7 Community participation

#### 4.7 How community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects.



**Figure 4.7. How community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects**

Table 4.7 and figure 4.7 indicate that 77% of the respondents agreed that community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects positively 21% negatively and 2% felt it has no effect. Majority of respondents indicated that community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects positively.





#### 4.2.8 Community participation

**Table 4.8: Rate at which community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects**

<b>Communication rate</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Very low</b>	1	2
<b>Low</b>	4	7
<b>Moderate</b>	8	14
<b>Large</b>	21	37
<b>Very large</b>	23	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.8 shows the findings of how the respondents felt about the extent to which community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects. From the findings, 40% said that community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects to very large extent, 37% to a large extent, 14% to a moderate extent, 7% to a low extent and 2% to a very low extent. This indicated that community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent.

#### 4.2.9 Capacity building

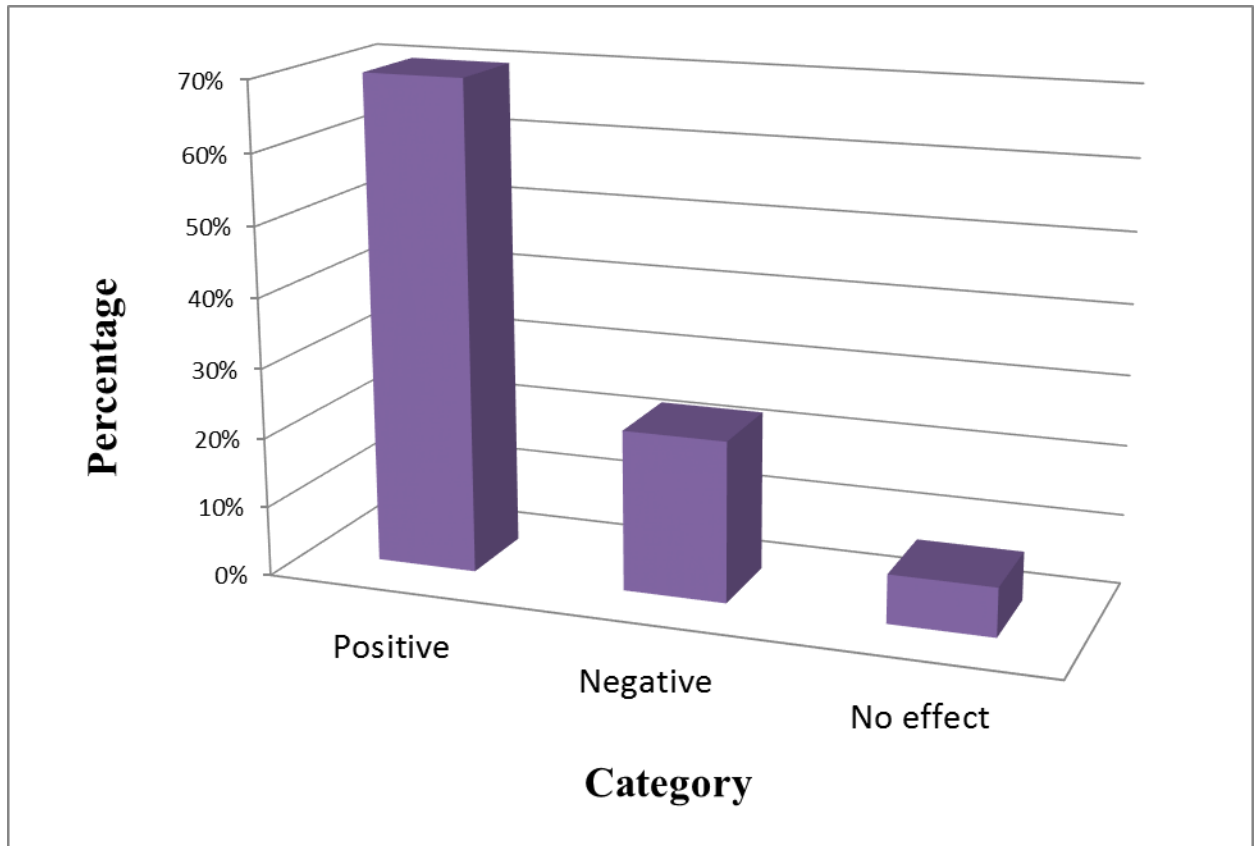
**Table 4.8 Analysis on whether capacity building affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya**

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	53	93
No	4	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 4.8 Analysis on whether capacity building affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya**

Table 4.8 shows the findings of 91% of the respondents believe that capacity building affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya while 7% of the respondents disagreed. This shows that the majority of the respondents felt that capacity building affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.

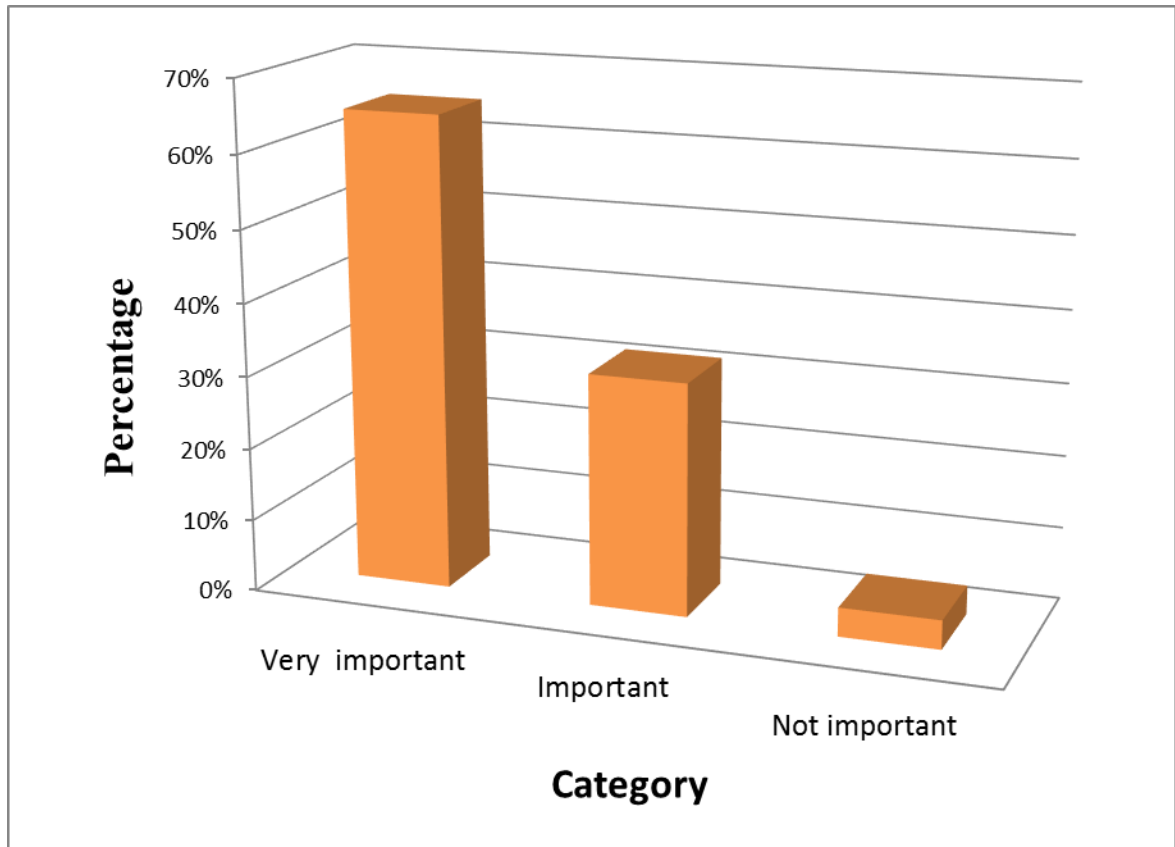
#### 4.2.9 Capacity building



**Figure 4.9** Indicates how capacity building affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects.

Figure 4.9 indicate that 70% of the respondents agreed that capacity building affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects positively 23% negatively and 7% felt it has no effect. Majority of respondents indicated that capacity building affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects positively.

#### 4.2.10 Utilization of local resources



**Figure 4.10 Analysis on utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.**

Figure 4.10 indicate that 65% of the respondents agreed that utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya, 31% important and 4% felt it is not important. Majority of respondents indicated that utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.

**4.11 Utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects.**

**Table 4.11 indicates how utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	50	88
<b>No</b>	7	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 4.11 indicates how utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.**

Table 4.11 indicated that 88% of the respondents felt utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya while 12% disagreed. Majority of respondents agreed that utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.

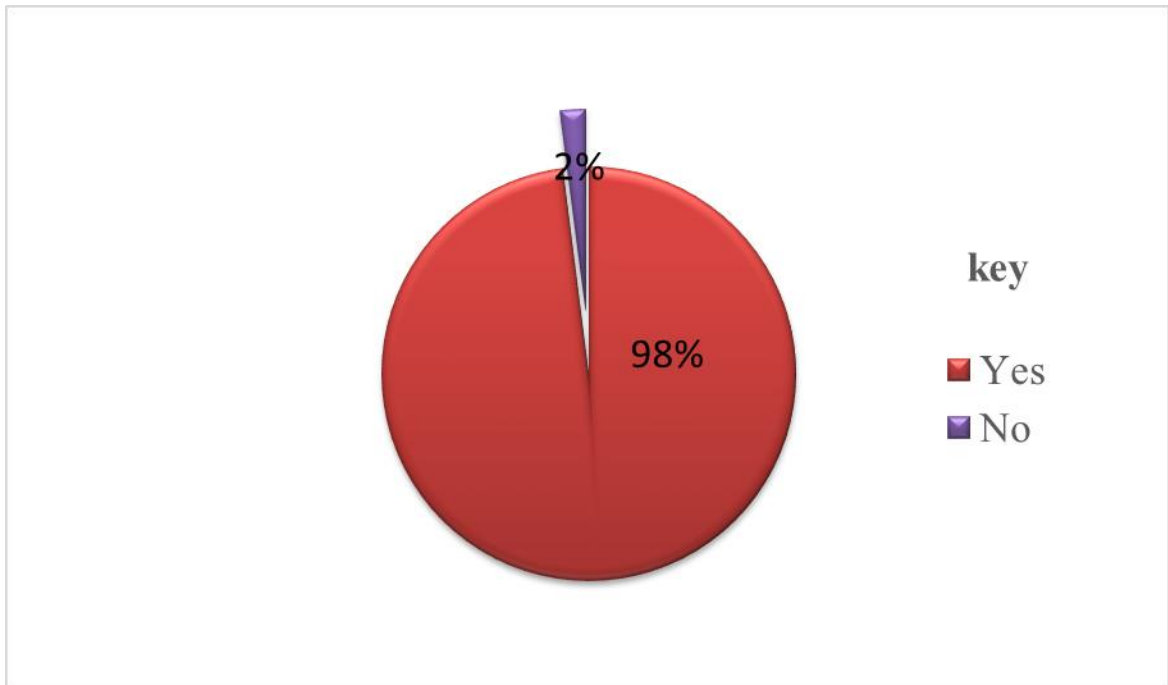
#### **4.2.12 Utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya**

**Table 4.12 Rate at which utilization of local resources on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Very low</b>	2	4
<b>Low</b>	3	5
<b>Moderate</b>	11	19
<b>Large</b>	20	35
<b>Very large</b>	21	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.12 shows that Findings indicated that 37% of the respondent felt that utilization of local resources affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent, 35% to a large extent, 19% to a moderate extent, 5% to a low extent and 4% to a very low extent. This indicated that community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent.

#### 4.2.12. Monitoring and evaluation



**Figure 4.12 indicating how monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.**

As the figure 4.12 indicates that just 2% of the respondents think that monitoring and evaluation does not affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects and 98% thinks that monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects. Therefore through these findings, there is clear indication that monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.

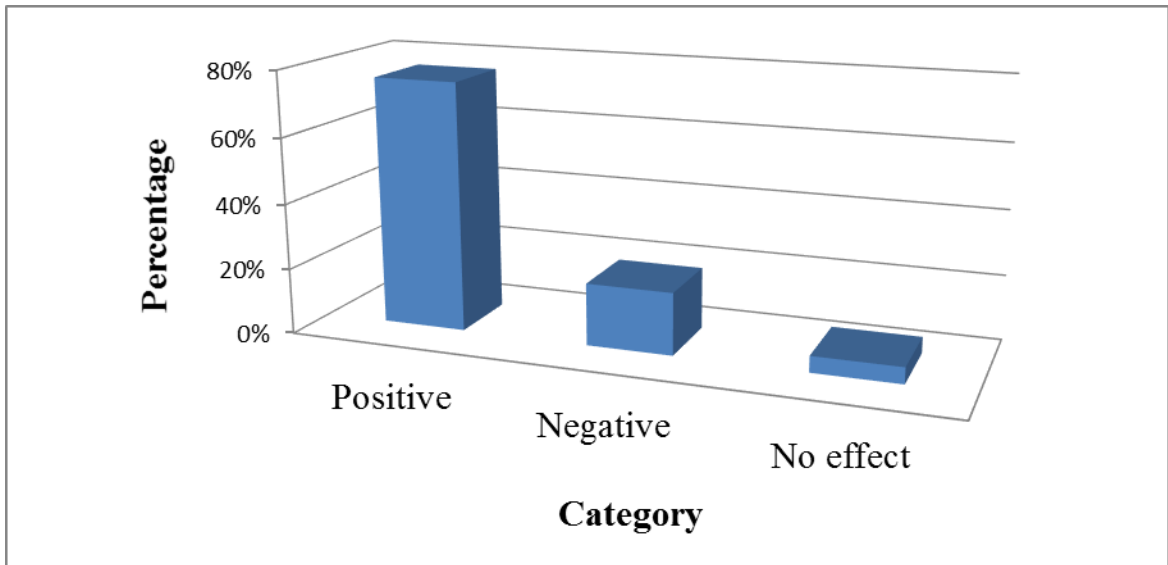
**Table 4.13 Rate at which monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.**

<b>Rate</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Very low extent</b>	2	4
<b>Low extent</b>	5	9
<b>Moderate extent</b>	9	16
<b>Large extent</b>	17	30
<b>Very large extent</b>	24	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>

From the findings on table 4.13, the researcher has established that 42% of the respondents felt that monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent, 30% to a large extent, 16% to a moderate extent, 9% to low extent, 4% to a very low extent. Majority of the respondent indicated that monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent.



#### 4.2.14 Monitoring and Evaluation



**Figure 4.14 indicated that monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.**

Figure 4.14 indicate that 76% of the respondents agreed that monitoring and evaluation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects positively 16% negatively and 5% felt it has no effect. Majority of respondents indicated that monitoring and evaluation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects positively.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

This entails the summary of findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations of the research project carried out.

### **5.2 Summary of major findings (As per research questions)**

#### **5.2.1 How does community participation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?**

Findings indicated that 40% of the respondents said that community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects to very large extent, 37% to a large extent, 14% to a moderate extent, 7% to a low extent and 2% to a very low extent. This indicated that community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent.

#### **5.2.2 To what extent does capacity building affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?**

Findings indicated that 70% of the respondents agreed that capacity building affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects positively, 23% negatively and 7% felt it has no effect. Majority of respondents indicated that capacity building affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects positively.

#### **5.2.3 How does effective utilization of project resources affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?**

Findings indicated that 37% of the respondent felt that utilization of local resources affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent, 35% to a large extent, 19% to a moderate extent, 5% to a low extent and 4% to a very low extent.

This indicated that community participation affects sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent.

#### **5.2.4 What is the effect of monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?**

The researcher has established that 42% of the respondents felt that monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent, 30% to a large extent, 16% to a moderate extent, 9% to low extent, 4% to a very low extent. Majority of the respondent indicated that monitoring and evaluation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects to a very large extent.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

Full participation will solely be earned once the community is incorporated in choices creating method within the designing and implementation of the project activities. Similarly, community participation plays a task within the societies that contributes towards increasing democracy, combating exclusion of marginalized and deprived population, empowering and mobilizing individuals and resources and developing holistic and integrated approaches towards issues that all purpose to making sure possession.

Effective capability building additionally will increase AN organization's or community's ability to reply to dynamic problems with innovative solutions. capability building may be a method of guaranteeing AN accommodative, effective, and efficient misuse hindrance system that achieves semipermanent results that profit numerous stakeholders. structure and infrastructure development is critical to make capability also on sustain effective hindrance policies, systems, and programs, and thus includes a property element.

Resource management may be a key component to activity resource estimating and project human resource management. As is that the case with the larger discipline of project management, there square measure resource management code tools offered that

alter and assist the method of resource allocation to come. the foremost necessary resource to a project is its individuals the project team. comes need specific experience at specific moments within the schedule, counting on the milestones being delivered or the given section of the project.

The effectiveness and property of democratic observance and analysis needs that it's embedded in an exceedingly robust commitment towards corrective action by communities, project management and alternative stakeholders in an exceedingly position to act. observance and analysis, is especially necessary to property since it permits AN on-going review of project effectiveness.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

The following recommendations were based on the study findings:

### **5.4.1. Community Participation**

Policy document, donors were urged to respect and encourage robust native commitment, participation, capability development and possession of the project activities. Donors ought to offer a participation role, whereas operating closely with governments, business and civil society

### **5.4.2. Capacity Building**

Company managers need to understand that organizational and infrastructure development is necessary to build capacity as well as to sustain effective prevention policies, systems, and programs, and therefore includes a sustainability component. This was of great importance of successful implementation and sustainability of water projects.

### **5.4.3. Utilization of Local Resources**

Project managers and the donors need to ensure they fully utilize local resources as they put in place sustainable strategies on ensuring the community enjoys the products and services they offer.

#### **5.4.4. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluating of comes will be of nice importance varied|to varied|to numerous} players together with project sponsors because it would guarantee similar comes ar replicated elsewhere as witnessed in various comes undertaken by the money sector that revolve around some areas

#### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Study**

Further studies should be carried out on the impact of government policy on the sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.

## REFERENCES

- Banerjee, A., &Chaudhury, S. (2010). Statistics without tears: Populations and samples. *Industrial psychiatry* 12(1), 40-78
- Bernstein, H. (2011). *Modernization theory and the sociological study of development*.*The Journal of Development Studies*. 06(2), 12-22
- Burns, J.M. (2011). *Resource management*, New York: Harper & Row.
- Carter, R. C., Tyrrel, S. F., &Howsam, P. (2009). The impact and sustainability of community water supply and sanitation programs in developing countries. *Water and Environment Journal*. 98 – 101-136
- Carter, R. C. (2006). Strategies for hand pump water supply programs in less developed Countries. *Journal of the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management*. 99(03), 34-38
- Crater R., Tyrrel S. and Howsann P. (2009), The Impact of Sustainability of Community Water Supply and Sanitation Programs in Developing Countries. *Journal of Chartered Institute of Water and Environment Management* 09(01). 23-47
- Churchman, C. W. (2010).Operations research as a profession.*International Journal of Management & Social Sciences*.
- Dart, J., & Davies, R. (2003). A Dialogical, Story-Based Evaluation Tool: The Most Significant Change Technique. *American Journal of Evaluation*.
- Fiedler, F.E. (2010). Validation and Extension of the Contingency Model of Leadership Effectiveness. *Psychological Bulletin*,76 (2), 128–48.
- Friedman, V. J. (2001). Designed Blindness: An Action Science Perspective on Program Theory Evaluation. *American Journal of Evaluation*. 01(1), 5-26

- Goodman RM, Speers MA, McLeroy K, Fawcett S, (2008) Identifying and defining the dimensions of community capacity to provide a basis for measurement. *Journal of Health Education Behavior.* 08 \_ 56-87
- Harvey and Reed, R. (2007). *Community Managed Water Supplies in Africa: Sustainable or dispensable? Community development journal.*
- Kemp, R., Parto, S., & Gibson, R. B. (2005). Governance for sustainable development: moving from theory to practice. *International Journal of sustainable development.*05 (01)- 32-67
- King, J. A. (2008). Bringing Evaluative Learning to Life. *American Journal of Evaluation.*
- Kim D, Subramanian SV, Kawachi I. (2010), Bonding versus bridging social capital and their associations with self-rated health. *Journal of Epidemiology Community Health.*134(2) 116-85
- Keeble, J. J., Topiol, S., & Berkeley, S. (2013). Using indicators to measure sustainability performance at a corporate and project level. *Journal of Business Ethics.*
- Leavitt, H. (2013). *Resource utilization.* New York: Dow-Jones-Irwin and Penguin Books.
- Lindskold, S. (2008). Trust Development and management of resources, *Psychological Bulletin*85(4), 772–93.
- Louise, Barriball, K., & While, A. (2014).Collecting Data using a semi-structured interview: a discussion paper. *Journal of advanced nursing.*
- Ogendi, George M., Isaac M., Ong'oa, (2009). Water Policy, Accessibility and Water Ethics in Kenya. *Santa Clara Journal of International Law.* 145(03) 165-167

- Rothman, J., & Withers, B. (2006). The Power of Why: Engaging the Goal Paradox in Program Evaluation. *American Journal of Evaluation*.06(15) 12-45
- Shi, Q., & Chen, J. (2010). *The Human Side of Project Management: Leadership Skills*. Newtown Square, PA: Project Management Institute, Inc.
- Tannenbaum, R., & Schmidt, W. (2012). *How to utilize resources*.Harvard Business Review 36, 95–101.
- Turner, J R, and Cochrane, R A. (2013). Goals-and-methods matrix: coping with projects with ill-defined goals and/or methods of achieving them. *International Journal of Project Management*.
- Whetton, D., & Cameron, K. (2012). *Developing Management Skills*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.



**APPENDIX II**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**APPENDIX II**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Questionnaire on the factors affecting sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya.**

**INTRODUCTION**

**Please tick appropriate in the box provided and for any explanation please be brief.**

**SECTION A: Background Information of Respondents.**

1. Please indicate your gender.

Male

Female

**2. Age Bracket:**

(Below 25 yrs)

(26-35 yrs)

(36-45 yrs)

(46 yrs and above)

**3. Highest Level of Education:**

- Master's Degree
- Degree
- Diploma
- Certificate

If others specify.....

**4. Years of work Experience**

- Below 1 Yrs
- 1-4yrs
- 5-10 Yrs
- Over 10 Yrs

**SECTION B: Community Participation**

**5.** Does community participation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?

- Yes
- No

Explain

.....  
 .....

**6.** How does community participation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?

- Positively
- Negatively

No effect [ ]

7. To what extent does community participation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?

To a very large extent [ ]

To a large extent [ ]

To a moderate extent [ ]

To a low extent [ ]

To a very low extent [ ]

8. In your own option, state how community participation affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?

.....  
.....

**SECTION C: Capacity Building**

9. Does capacity building affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?

Yes [ ]

No [ ]

Explain

.....  
.....

10. How does capacity building affect sustainability of donor funded community water projects in Kenya?

Positively [ ]

Negatively [ ]

No effect [ ]

**Appendix B: Letter of Transmittal of Data Collection Instruments**  
**NEWTON MUGENDI**

**P.O BOX 3 -01000**

**THIKA**

**Dear Sir /Madam,**

RE: Letter To The respondents

I am currently a student at Greta University pursuing a bachelor's degree in co. To meet the requirements of the programme I am undertaking a study on **AN INVESTIGATION ON FACTORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY OF DONOR FUNDED COMMUNITY WATER PROJECTS IN KENYA**

Kindly provide data which I require for this study through the provided study instruments. The data you provide will be used for research purpose only and your identity will be held confidential.

Thank you.

Yours Faithfully,

NEWTON.