

**ASSESSMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INTERVENTIONS  
IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN  
WAJIR EAST SUB-COUNTY, KENYA**

**ABDIAZIZ HUSSEIN ADAWA**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENT OF THE AWARD OF THE MASTER OF ARTS  
DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF  
MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

**APRIL 2025**

## DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

### Declaration by the student

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

Signature ..... 

Date ..... 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2025

**ABDIAZIZ HUSSEIN ADAWA**

**MDS/2021/43087**

### Approval by the supervisor

I confirm that the work reported in this project report was developed by the candidate under my supervision.

Signature: ..... 

Date ..... 22/04/2025

**Dr. Ibrahim Nyaboga (PhD)**

Mount Kenya

## DEDICATION

To My Family.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this opportunity to pass sincere gratitude to the able supervisors, Dr. Ibrahim Nyaboga for the guidance and input in this work. I can't thank you enough. To the school of social sciences at Mount Kenya University, the staff, and the administration, thank you for the guidance and support. I thank the entire Mount Kenya University fraternity for according to me a conducive environment to study. Lastly, thanks to my family for moral support.



## ABSTRACT

The socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS extends beyond the individual to affect households, communities, and the overall development of the region. People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) often face increased vulnerability to poverty, limited employment opportunities, and social stigmatization, further exacerbating their challenges. The existing gap in knowledge pertains to the specific roles, approaches, and competence mechanisms employed by NGOs in addressing the economic welfare of PLWHAs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. The study was guided by three research objectives; To investigate the effect of NGO advocacy programmes on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county; To examine the effect of NGO health services on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county; To establish the effect of NGO educational support on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county. The study was guided by two theories; Social support theory and Human capital theory. By the use of a descriptive survey design, the study targeted 442 PLWHAs. However, the population included the NGO staff offering HIV/AIDS services, staff in health facilities and Ward administrators and Muslim religious leaders. Using Mugenda and Mugenda recommendations, 30% of the PLWHAs (133) was sampled for the study. The rest of the participants (22) was selected by census method. Questionnaires used to gather information from the PLWHAs while interviews used among the NGO staff offering HIV/AIDS services, staff in health facilities and Ward administrators and Muslim religious leaders. Piloting involved 13 (10% of 133) PLWHAs and 2 staff from NGOs associated with support for PLWHAs from the neighboring Wajir Central subcounty. Validity was assessed through the respondents' feedback about the clearness of the inquiries while experts in development studies scientist judged the tools' appropriateness. Reliability involved Cronbach's statistical scale to tests internal consistency of items. Quantitative information was figured out clear insights, for example frequencies, means and rates, with the guide of SPSS Version 24. Qualitative data was coded and analyzed based on themes and reported in verbatims. Triangulation of the results was reported. The findings reveal both successes and challenges in NGO supporting people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Concerning the advocacy programs, the study found that NGOs have successfully enabled PLWHA to share experiences, challenge stigma, and participate in HIV awareness and fundraising events. About health services, the study showed that NGOs have been effective in delivering primary medical care, ART access, and prevention messages. The study also found that about 24-28% of respondents reported positive impacts on employment prospects, business skills, and social networking. The study concludes that while NGOs have made positive contributions, there's room for improvement in service delivery, advocacy effectiveness, and educational support programs to better address the socio-economic welfare of PLWHA in Wajir East Sub-county. The study recommends that the NGOs in the HIV/AIDS support sector develop a policy framework detailing a multifaceted approach combining healthcare, economic empowerment, and education. Moreover, the managers in NGOs may need to redesign the programs in supporting people living with HIV/AIDS. This is informed from the high neutrality in responses suggests inconsistent service delivery. The study's findings may help the NGOS to significantly enhance the quality of life for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in Wajir East Sub County.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
DEDICATION .....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	vi
LIST OF TABLES .....	xi
LIST OF FIGURES .....	xii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....	xiii
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Purpose of the Study .....	4
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.5 Research Questions.....	5
1.6 Justification of the Study .....	5
1.7 Significance of the Study .....	7
1.8 Scope of the Study .....	8
1.9 Limitation of the Study .....	9
1.10 Delimitation of the Study.....	10
1.11 Assumptions of the Study .....	12

1.12 Operational Definition of Terms .....	14
CHAPTER TWO .....	16
LITERATURE REVIEW .....	16
2.1 Introduction.....	16
2.2 Empirical Literature .....	16
2.2.1 NGO advocacy programmes for people living with HIV/AIDS .....	16
2.2.2 NGO health services for people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county.	19
2.2.3 NGO educational for people living with HIV/AIDS .....	22
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	24
2.3.1. Social Support Theory .....	24
2.3.2. Human Capital Theory.....	25
2.4 Conceptual Framework.....	25
2.5 Research Gap .....	27
2.6 Summary of Literature Review.....	28
CHAPTER THREE .....	30
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	30
3.1 Introduction.....	30
3.2 Research Design.....	30
3.3 Study Location.....	30
3.4 Target population .....	31
3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure .....	31

3.6 Data collection Instrument.....	32
3.6.1 Questionnaires.....	32
3.6.2 Interview Guide .....	33
3.7 Piloting of Research Instruments.....	34
3.7.1 Validity.....	34
3.7.2 Reliability.....	35
3.8 Data Collection Procedures.....	36
3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation.....	36
3.10 Ethical Considerations .....	37
CHAPTER FOUR.....	39
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	39
4.1 Introduction.....	39
4.2 Response Rate.....	39
4.3 Demographics of the Respondents.....	39
4.4 Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-county	45
4.5 Effect of NGO Advocacy Programs on the Socio-Economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-County.....	48
4.6 Effect of NGO Health Services on the Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-county.....	55
4.7 Effect of NGO Educational Support on the Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county .....	60
CHAPTER FIVE .....	65

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	65
5.1 introduction.....	65
5.2 Summary of findings.....	66
5.2.1 Effect of NGO Advocacy Programs on the Socio-Economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-County .....	66
5.2.2 Effect of NGO Health Services on the Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-county.....	67
5.2.3 Effect of NGO Educational Support on the Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county.....	68
5.3 Conclusions.....	69
5.4 Recommendations.....	70
5.4.1 Recommendations for Policy.....	70
5.4.2 Recommendations for Practice .....	70
5.4.3 Recommendations for Future Studies.....	70
REFERENCES .....	71
Appendices.....	76
Appendix 1: Introduction Letter .....	76
Appendix 2: Research Participation Consent Form.....	77
Appendix 3: Questionnaire .....	79
Appendix 4: Key Informant Interviews for the Staff.....	83
Appendix 5: ERC Clearance Letter .....	85
Appendix 6: Postgraduate Introduction Letter.....	86

Appendix 7: NACOSTI Research License .....87

Appendix 8: County Authorization Letter .....88

Appendix 9: Map of the Study Locale .....89

Appendix 10: Turnitin Report.....90



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Sampling Framework.....	31
Table 2 Age of the HIV/AIDS Patients .....	40
Table 3 Gender distribution and HIV/AIDS .....	41
Table 4 Level of Education and HIV/AIDS .....	42
Table 5 Household Size and HIV/AIDS .....	43
Table 6 Period lived with HIV/AIDS .....	44
Table 7 Socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county	46
Table 8 Effect of NGO advocacy on the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS .....	49
Table 9 Effect of NGO health services on the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS .....	55
Table 10 Effect of NGO educational support on the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS .....	61

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework .....	26
-------------------------------------	----



## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

HIV/AIDS:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
KNBS:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs;	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSDC:	National Syndemic Diseases Control Council
PLWHAs:	People Living with HIV/AIDS
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals (),
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNAIDS:	United Nations AIDs
WHO:	World Health Organization)



Mount Kenya University

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The global landscape of HIV/AIDS remains a formidable challenge to public health and sustainable development, even four decades after its emergence in the early 1980s. Initially identified as a mysterious and deadly condition, the epidemic spurred an unprecedented international response, uniting governments, scientists, and communities in a race to understand and combat it. Over the years, remarkable strides have been made: antiretroviral therapy (ART) has transformed HIV from a death sentence into a manageable chronic condition for millions, and global infection rates have declined by 54% since their peak in 1996, according to UNAIDS (2023). Yet, despite these medical advancements, HIV/AIDS continues to cast a long shadow over socio-economic systems worldwide. Beyond the virus itself, its ripple effects—poverty, unemployment, and social exclusion—persist as critical barriers to the well-being of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs).

Globally, there is a growing consensus that addressing HIV/AIDS requires more than biomedical solutions. The well-being of PLWHAs hinges on a holistic framework that integrates economic stability, robust social support networks, and full inclusion in society. For instance, the World Health Organization (WHO) emphasizes that economic empowerment programs, such as microfinance initiatives for PLWHAs, can reduce vulnerability and improve treatment adherence (WHO, 2022). However, these efforts face hurdles, including funding shortages and entrenched stigma, which hinder access to opportunities. In high-income countries like the United States and parts of Europe, social safety nets and workplace protections have mitigated some economic impacts, yet disparities remain stark in low- and middle-income nations. This study is positioned within this expansive global context, recognizing that the challenges faced by PLWHAs—whether in accessing healthcare or

securing livelihoods—are shared across borders, even as solutions must be tailored to specific settings. The worldwide push to meet the UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets (95% of PLWHAs diagnosed, 95% on treatment, and 95% virally suppressed by 2030) underscores the urgency of addressing these multifaceted impacts.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has left an indelible mark, accounting for approximately 67% of the world's 39 million PLWHAs as of 2023 (UNAIDS, 2023). This region, including Kenya, bears the heaviest burden of the global epidemic, with profound implications for health systems, economies, and social structures. The virus has not only claimed millions of lives but also disrupted families, orphaned children, and strained already fragile infrastructures. In response, sub-Saharan Africa has become a testing ground for innovative health strategies, from community-based ART distribution to prevention campaigns targeting high-risk groups. Despite these efforts, the socio-economic toll remains immense: a 2021 study by the African Development Bank found that HIV/AIDS reduces GDP growth by up to 1.5% annually in heavily affected countries due to lost labor productivity and healthcare costs.

Kenya stands as both a leader and a case study within this regional narrative. With an estimated 1.4 million PLWHAs and a prevalence rate of 4.5% among adults (Kenya Ministry of Health, 2022), the country has made significant progress in curbing the epidemic. The introduction of free ART in 2003, widespread testing campaigns, and partnerships with international donors have slashed new infections by 78% since 1990 (UNAIDS, 2023). Yet, economic challenges persist, particularly in rural and marginalized areas where PLWHAs often face unemployment, food insecurity, and limited access to financial services. Regional strategies, such as the East African Community's HIV/AIDS framework, emphasize economic empowerment alongside medical care, but implementation varies widely. In this context, Health Need Wajir East Sub County, located in Kenya's arid northeast, emerges as a microcosm of these broader dynamics.

Here, the interplay of poverty, pastoralist livelihoods, and limited infrastructure amplifies the economic struggles of PLWHAs, making localized interventions critical. The successes and shortcomings of regional efforts—such as mobile clinics and peer support groups—provide valuable lessons for addressing these challenges in Wajir East.

Zooming into Health Need Wajir East Sub County, the localized impacts of HIV/AIDS reveal a complex tapestry of socio-economic and cultural factors. This semi-arid region, part of Wajir County, is home to a predominantly Somali population reliant on livestock and small-scale trade. With an HIV prevalence estimated at 2.3%—lower than the national average but still significant given the population’s vulnerability (Kenya Ministry of Health, 2022)—PLWHAs here face unique obstacles. Economic opportunities are scarce, with unemployment rates exceeding 60% in rural Wajir, compounded by drought and insecurity that disrupt livelihoods. For PLWHAs, these conditions translate into heightened dependence on family networks, which are often stretched thin. Stigma, deeply rooted in cultural and religious norms, further isolates individuals, discouraging.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

While significant strides have been made globally, regionally, and locally in combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the socio-economic well-being of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) remains a critical and underexplored dimension of their overall quality of life. In the Health Need Wajir East Sub County in Kenya, despite the presence of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) actively engaged in HIV/AIDS interventions, a nuanced understanding of their impact on the economic welfare of PLWHAs is lacking. The intersection of health and economic challenges faced by PLWHAs in this region poses a complex problem that requires in-depth examination.

The socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS extends beyond the individual to affect households, communities, and the overall development of the region. PLWHAs often face increased

vulnerability to poverty, limited employment opportunities, and social stigmatization, further exacerbating their challenges. The existing gap in knowledge pertains to the specific roles, approaches, and competence mechanisms employed by NGOs in addressing the economic welfare of PLWHAs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County.

The lack of a comprehensive understanding of the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs in this region hinders the development and implementation of targeted and effective interventions. Without a clear grasp of the specific roles NGOs play, the approaches they employ, and the competence of their staff in addressing economic challenges, the initiatives designed to improve the economic welfare of PLWHAs may lack precision and effectiveness.

Moreover, the localized nature of the issue necessitates a focused examination of the Health Need Wajir East Sub County, recognizing that the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs are influenced by unique socio-economic, cultural, and healthcare dynamics. This study, therefore, sought to address the gap in knowledge by systematically investigating the roles, approaches, and competence mechanisms of NGOs in improving the economic welfare of PLWHAs in this specific region.

In summary, the problem at hand revolves around the need for a detailed understanding of how NGOs contribute to the economic well-being of PLWHAs in Health Need Wajir East Sub County. By addressing this knowledge gap, the study aims to inform targeted interventions, policies, and practices that can meaningfully enhance the economic resilience and quality of life for individuals living with HIV/AIDS in this specific local context.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to assess Non-Governmental Organizations interventions in socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county, Kenya.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The study was guided by three research objectives;

1. To investigate the effect of NGO advocacy programmes on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county.
2. To examine the effect of NGO health services on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county.
3. To establish the effect of NGO educational support on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county.

#### **1.5 Research Questions**

The research questions consisted of;

1. What is the effect of NGO advocacy programmes on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county?
2. What is effect of NGO health services on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county?
3. What is the effect of NGO educational support on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county?

#### **1.6 Justification of the Study**

The study is justified by the recognition of a significant gap in the existing body of knowledge regarding the economic well-being of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), specifically in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County in Kenya. While HIV/AIDS research has primarily focused on medical interventions, there is a limited understanding of the economic challenges

faced by PLWHAs in this particular region and the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in mitigating these challenges.

The findings of this study will provide valuable insights that can inform targeted interventions aimed at improving the economic welfare of PLWHAs. By understanding the specific roles, approaches, and competence mechanisms employed by NGOs, policymakers, healthcare professionals, and NGOs themselves can develop strategies that are tailored to the unique socio-economic context of Health Need Wajir East Sub County.

The study's outcomes will contribute to evidence-based policymaking, providing data and insights that can be used to advocate for improved economic support systems for PLWHAs. This is crucial in the context of shaping policies that address the intersectionality of health and economic challenges faced by PLWHAs, promoting inclusivity and sustainable development.

NGO staff and healthcare providers working with PLWHAs will benefit from a better understanding of effective strategies and competence mechanisms. This knowledge can enhance the capacity of NGOs to design and implement programs that address the economic dimensions of HIV/AIDS, fostering a more holistic and impactful approach to care.

The study contributes to empowering the community and fostering collaboration among stakeholders. By understanding the roles and approaches of NGOs, local communities can actively engage with these organizations, creating a collaborative environment that maximizes the impact of economic empowerment initiatives for PLWHAs.

The study aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). The findings may contribute to the achievement of these goals by identifying effective strategies to improve the economic well-being of PLWHAs, promoting health equity and economic inclusion.

By shedding light on the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs and the interventions in place, the study contributes to broader discussions on social justice and inclusivity. It aims to reduce stigma and discrimination by emphasizing the importance of economic empowerment as a means to foster a more equitable and supportive society.

In conclusion, this study is justified by its potential to fill a critical knowledge gap, inform targeted interventions, contribute to policy development, empower NGOs and healthcare providers, foster community collaboration, align with global sustainability goals, and promote social justice and inclusivity for PLWHAs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County.

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The study's findings may significantly contribute to enhancing the quality of life for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in Wajir East Sub County. By understanding and addressing the economic challenges they face, interventions can be designed to empower PLWHAs economically, leading to improved well-being and overall health outcomes.

NGOs operating in the region will benefit from insights gained through this study. The information can guide these organizations in making informed decisions about their programs, enabling them to tailor interventions that are effective, culturally sensitive, and aligned with the specific needs of PLWHAs in the local context.

The study's outcomes can inform policy development and advocacy efforts at various levels. Policymakers will have access to evidence-based data, enabling them to create policies that better address the economic dimensions of HIV/AIDS. Advocacy efforts can leverage this information to garner support for initiatives that promote economic well-being and social inclusion.

The study has the potential to raise awareness within the local community about the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs. This increased understanding can contribute to reduced stigma

and discrimination, fostering a more inclusive and supportive environment. Moreover, the community can actively engage with NGOs and other stakeholders to promote the economic empowerment of PLWHAs.

Healthcare professionals working with PLWHAs can benefit from the insights generated by the study. Understanding the roles and approaches of NGOs, as well as the competence mechanisms employed, can enhance the capacity of healthcare providers to support the holistic well-being of PLWHAs, integrating economic considerations into their care.

The study contributes to academic knowledge by filling a critical gap in the literature regarding the economic aspects of HIV/AIDS in the specified region. It adds to the body of research on the intersectionality of health and economic challenges faced by PLWHAs, providing a basis for further studies and discussions in this field.

The study aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), contributing specifically to Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). By addressing economic challenges, the study supports global efforts to promote health equity and economic inclusion.

The societal impact of the study extends beyond the immediate context, contributing to the creation of a more inclusive and supportive society. By addressing economic challenges faced by PLWHAs, the study promotes social justice, reduces inequalities, and fosters an environment where individuals can thrive irrespective of their health status.

### **1.8 Scope of the Study**

The study is geographically limited to the Health Need Wajir East Sub County in Kenya. The focus is on understanding the economic challenges faced by People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in this specific sub-county and examining the interventions of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) within this geographical boundary. The findings and recommendations

derived from the study are intended to be context-specific to the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. The temporal scope of the study encompasses recent years leading up to the present. It aims to capture current and relevant information about the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs and the contemporary interventions by NGOs. This ensures that the study reflects the most up-to-date socio-economic conditions and NGO initiatives within the specified time frame.

The study focuses specifically on the economic well-being of PLWHAs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. The content scope includes an exploration of the roles played by NGOs in addressing economic challenges, the approaches they employ, and the competent mechanisms of their staff. Economic challenges encompass aspects such as unemployment, poverty, and limited access to economic opportunities. The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the economic dimensions of HIV/AIDS in the specified geographic area.

### **1.9 Limitation of the Study**

The study's sample may not fully represent the diversity of the population of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. There might be individuals who do not engage with NGOs or those facing more severe economic challenges who are less likely to participate, leading to potential sampling bias. This could affect the generalizability of the findings to the broader PLWHA population in the region.

The study relied heavily on self-reported data from both PLWHAs and NGO staff. This introduces the possibility of social desirability bias, where participants may provide responses that they perceive as socially acceptable. Additionally, memory recall bias could impact the accuracy of participants' accounts of past experiences and interactions. The inherent subjectivity in self-reported data may limit the objectivity of the study.

The study is constrained by its temporal scope, focusing on recent years leading up to the present. Economic conditions, NGO interventions, and other contextual factors may have evolved over time, and the study may not capture long-term trends or the impact of potential policy changes occurring after the specified time frame. The dynamic nature of socio-economic landscapes poses a challenge in providing a complete picture of the ongoing situation.

The findings of the study are specific to the Health Need Wajir East Sub County in Kenya. While the insights gained are valuable for this particular context, the extent to which the findings can be generalized to other regions or populations may be limited. Socio-economic, cultural, and healthcare system variations between regions could impact the applicability of the study's conclusions to different settings.

The study may face challenges in assessing the long-term impact of NGO interventions on the economic welfare of PLWHAs. Economic empowerment programs often require time for tangible outcomes to manifest, and the study's temporal scope may not capture the full extent of the impact or sustainability of these interventions over the long term.

### **1.10 Delimitation of the Study**

The research is specifically focused on the Health Need Wajir East Sub County in Kenya. While this geographic specificity allows for an in-depth exploration of the economic challenges faced by People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) and the roles of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in this region, the findings may not be directly applicable to other sub-counties or regions with distinct socio-economic characteristics.

The study primarily targets PLWHAs within the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. While this population is central to understanding the economic challenges and NGO interventions, the findings may not be generalizable to populations with different demographic compositions

or HIV prevalence rates. Other demographic factors, such as age, gender, or cultural backgrounds, are not extensively explored due to the specific focus on economic aspects.

The study examines the roles, approaches, and competence mechanisms of NGOs operating within the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. However, the scope does not delve deeply into specific types of NGOs or consider potential variations in the nature and scale of their interventions. Different types of NGOs, such as healthcare-focused organizations or those with broader community development objectives, may have distinct impacts that are not fully explored in this study.

The temporal scope of the study is constrained to recent years leading up to the present. While this timeframe allows for a contemporary analysis of economic challenges and NGO interventions, it does not capture long-term trends or the historical context of economic conditions for PLWHAs in the region. The study does not extensively explore changes over a more extended period.

The study primarily concentrates on the economic well-being of PLWHAs, including factors such as unemployment, poverty, and access to economic opportunities. Other dimensions of well-being, such as mental health, social support, or healthcare access, are not the primary focus of the study. The economic lens may not provide a comprehensive understanding of the holistic challenges faced by PLWHAs.

The study utilizes both qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection and analysis. However, the depth of qualitative exploration may be limited by the relatively small sample size, and the quantitative data may not capture the richness of individual experiences. The mixed-methods approach sought a balance but may not fully overcome the inherent limitations of each method.

### **1.11 Assumptions of the Study**

The study assumes that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are actively engaged in addressing the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. This assumption underlies the investigation into the roles, approaches, and competence mechanisms of NGOs in the context of economic empowerment for PLWHAs.

The study assumes that PLWHAs and NGO staff are willing to participate in the research. This assumption considers that individuals would voluntarily provide information about their experiences, perceptions, and insights regarding economic challenges and interventions. It assumes that participants are comfortable sharing their perspectives with the researchers.

The study assumes that the self-reported data obtained from PLWHAs and NGO staff are valid and reliable. This assumption implies that participants can accurately recall and report their experiences, and that there is a degree of honesty and openness in their responses during interviews, focus group discussions, and surveys.

The study assumes that the sampled PLWHAs and NGO staff are representative of the broader population of PLWHAs and NGOs operating in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. This assumption is crucial for generalizing the findings and insights obtained from the study to the larger community and NGO landscape in the specified region.

The study assumes that the interventions implemented by NGOs are effective in addressing economic challenges faced by PLWHAs. This assumption underlies the investigation into the roles and approaches of NGOs and their impact on the economic well-being of PLWHAs. It implies that the strategies employed by NGOs contribute positively to economic outcomes.

The study assumes a level of stability in the economic conditions within the Health Need Wajir East Sub County during the specified timeframe. This assumption is essential for analyzing and

interpreting the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs, as well as the effectiveness of NGO interventions, without being significantly influenced by abrupt economic changes.

The study assumes that the research design and data collection methods are culturally sensitive and that participants feel comfortable expressing their views within the given cultural context. This assumption is crucial for obtaining authentic and meaningful insights into the economic experiences of PLWHAs and the workings of NGOs in the specified region.



## **1.12 Operational Definition of Terms**

**People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs):** Individuals who have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and are actively living with the condition in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County during the specified time frame of the study.

**Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Organizations that are independent of government control and are engaged in activities related to the well-being of PLWHAs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. These organizations may include healthcare-focused NGOs, community development NGOs, or any non-profit entities working towards improving the economic welfare of PLWHAs.

**Economic Well-Being:** The overall financial and economic status of PLWHAs, including factors such as employment status, income level, access to economic opportunities, and the ability to meet basic needs. Economic well-being is measured through self-reported data, including information on employment status, sources of income, and perceived financial stability.

**Roles of NGOs:** The specific functions and activities that NGOs undertake to address the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. This includes, but is not limited to, providing skills training, facilitating income-generating projects, offering financial assistance, and advocating for economic inclusion.

**Approaches Used by NGOs:** The strategies, methods, and interventions employed by NGOs to improve the economic well-being of PLWHAs. This encompasses the various ways in which NGOs design and implement programs, initiatives, and projects to address economic challenges faced by PLWHAs.

**Competence Mechanisms of NGOs Staff:** The skills, knowledge, and capabilities possessed by staff members of NGOs involved in implementing initiatives aimed at improving the

economic well-being of PLWHAs. This includes the ability to effectively design, manage, and evaluate programs, as well as communicate and collaborate with stakeholders.

**Health Need Wajir East Sub County:** The specific administrative subdivision within Wajir County, Kenya, known as the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. It includes the defined geographic area with its unique socio-economic, cultural, and healthcare characteristics.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the literature review related to the concept and research problem. It presents the related empirical literature as per the research objectives in objective one, discusses the theories that guided the study and how they form the basis of the specific variables in the study. The chapter also presents the conceptual framework, the research gaps and winds up with the summary of literature.

#### **2.2 Empirical Literature**

This section is presented based on the research objectives. The discussion on reviewed literature is as presented in the following subsections.

##### **2.2.1 NGO advocacy programmes for people living with HIV/AIDS**

Brown and Turner's empirical study from 2017 explored the advocacy efforts of NGOs in promoting economic inclusion for PLWHAs. The research highlighted the importance of policy advocacy in creating an enabling environment for economic opportunities, emphasizing the need for NGOs to address systemic barriers.

Research by Garcia and Patel (2016) emphasizes the importance of NGO interventions in fostering economic resilience and reducing the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS. The study underscores the need for NGOs to tailor their programs to the specific needs of local communities, considering cultural nuances and socio-economic contexts.

The Partnership Effectiveness Survey in 2015 explored the role of collaboration and networking among NGO staff. The study found that competent staff members actively engaged in collaborative efforts, forming partnerships with various stakeholders, thereby maximizing the impact and sustainability of economic interventions.

NGO advocacy programs have played a crucial role in transforming the landscape of HIV/AIDS support in South Africa. The Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), one of South Africa's most influential NGOs, has been particularly successful in advocating for access to antiretroviral treatment (Heywood, 2019). Their efforts led to significant policy changes and improved healthcare access for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

According to Mbali (2021), NGO advocacy has been instrumental in challenging stigma and discrimination, particularly in workplace settings. Research shows that advocacy efforts have resulted in a 40% increase in workplace protection policies for PLWHA between 2015 and 2020.

NGOs have also been effective in advocating for women's rights and gender equality. Studies by Thompson et al. (2020) demonstrate that gender-specific advocacy programs have led to improved access to healthcare services and economic opportunities for women living with HIV/AIDS.

Resource mobilization through advocacy has been another significant achievement. Parker and Smith (2022) report that NGO advocacy efforts have resulted in a 60% increase in government funding for HIV/AIDS programs between 2018 and 2022.

However, challenges remain. Research by Zuma and Ndlovu (2023) indicates that rural areas still face significant barriers in accessing services, suggesting the need for more targeted advocacy efforts.

Sternly and Kariuki (2021) conducted a scoping Review on the effect of NGO advocacy programs on social economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Kenya. The study assessed the effects of socio-economic effects on non-profit advocacy activities on the lives of HIV&AIDS patients in Kenya, with its focus maintained on empowering them economically, involving them in the community and also access to healthcare. The main aim of the study is

to provide a full understanding of how non-governmental organizations (NGOs) enhance the well-being of people living with HIV/AIDS in Kenya by examining the role of these activities. The study was conducted by 500 participants across Kenya. Cross-sectional technique was used in the study. Samples of the people affected by HIV/AIDS were selected to take part in the study. Structured questionnaires and in-depth oral interviews were used to collect data. This made it possible for both qualitative and quantitative insights to be obtained. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were used to scrutinize the data collected. To have an overview on participants' demographic characteristics and socioeconomic status, descriptive statistics was used. On the other side, inferential statistics helped to identify the relationship and implications of NGOs activities on the socio-economic activities. The results were reliable to the broader population of HIV/AIDS patients in Kenya.

Sternly and Kariuki (2021) found that those who participated in activities organized by the NGOs had an increase in income. 41% of them started their own businesses. This shows that the initiatives made by the NGOs were successful in giving HIV/AIDS patients everything they needed to pursue their entrepreneurial dreams. The ability of those who participated to access health care facilities improved. 73% of them received routine medical check-ups and antiretroviral treatment. This showed an improvement in healthcare provision. There was also an improvement in the involvement of HIV/AIDS patients in community activities. Reducing societal stigma and improving community support can significantly enhance the quality of life for those living with HIV/AIDS. The study indicates how important NGO advocacy to the patients living with HIV/AIDS. It suggests that the government and the NGOs should work together to sustainably scale up successful projects. This kind of partnership will increase the efficiency of the programs.

Sternly and Kariuki's work offers a foundation for more research to be done so that the socio-economic problems associated with HIV/AIDS to be addressed. The outcomes show that the

activities of the NGO advocacy, improves the socio-economic well-being of persons living with HIV/AIDS. They pinpoint how it is important in raising income, improving access to healthcare, finding jobs and reducing stigma.

In conclusion, Sternly and Kariuki (2021) highlight the role of Non-governmental organizations(NGOs) in improving the socio-economic well-being of persons living with HOV/AIDS in Kenya. These programs improve the lives of the affected people. The paper recommends strategic partnerships and continuing help to expand and sustain the positive benefits of NGO lobbying. It is on this basis that the current study investigated the effect of NGO advocacy programmes on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county.

### **2.2.2 NGO health services for people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county.**

Globally, the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs have been recognized as a critical aspect of their overall well-being. Research by Smith et al. (2019) emphasizes that PLWHAs often experience higher rates of unemployment and income disparities, contributing to increased vulnerability to poverty. This trend is observed across diverse regions and underscores the importance of targeted interventions to address economic disparities.

Studies by UNAIDS (2018) and the World Health Organization (WHO) (2020) highlight the interconnectedness of health and economic well-being, advocating for comprehensive approaches that go beyond medical care. Economic stability is identified as a determinant of treatment adherence and overall health outcomes among PLWHAs. These global perspectives frame the context for understanding the specific challenges faced by PLWHAs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County.

NGOs play a pivotal role in addressing the economic challenges of PLWHAs globally. The literature indicates that NGOs often serve as key actors in implementing economic empowerment programs (Johnson et al., 2017). These programs encompass a range of

interventions, including skills training, income-generating projects, and financial support mechanisms.

NGOs have significantly contributed to health service delivery for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Nigeria through various interventions and support programs. According to Adebayo et al. (2021), NGO-supported health services have improved access to antiretroviral therapy (ART), leading to a 45% increase in treatment adherence among PLWHA between 2018 and 2021.

Research by Okonjo and Ibrahim (2022) demonstrates that NGO interventions have strengthened healthcare systems through capacity building of healthcare workers and infrastructure development. Their study shows that NGO-supported facilities demonstrate 30% better service delivery compared to non-supported facilities.

Maternal health services for HIV-positive women have particularly benefited from NGO support. Studies by Nwankwo et al. (2023) indicate that NGO programs have reduced mother-to-child transmission rates by 50% in supported healthcare facilities through comprehensive prevention services.

However, challenges persist. Mohammed and Peters (2022) highlight disparities in service access between urban and rural areas, with rural communities receiving significantly less NGO support. Additionally, Uche and Ahmed (2023) identify sustainability concerns, noting that many NGO-supported health services struggle to maintain quality when external funding decreases.

Mwangi (2023) lead a team from University of Nairobi to investigate the impact of non-governmental organizations(NGO) health services on the socioeconomic well-being of persons with HIV/AIDS in Kenya. The study aimed to evaluate how these interventions improved outcomes, provided social support to people living with HIV/AIDS. The main aim of the study

was to investigate the extent to which Non-governmental organizations health services improved the health status of persons living with HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, the study sought to quantify the economic benefits of various health treatments as the social aid provided by the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with a focus on how they influence the quality of life for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Mwangi's study used both quantitative and quality data gathering techniques. A sample 500 persons living with HIV/AIDS who had received NGO health services in Kenya and Kisumu yielded quantitative data. To gather data on health, quality of life characteristics and employment status structured questionnaires were used. Interviews and focus discussions were also conducted to yield qualitative data on the NGO healthcare practitioners, and community leaders. This provided extensive insights into personal experiences and perceived efficacy of NGO interventions.

Mwangi reported that about 86% of the responders reported better control of HIV/AIDS and fewer opportunistic infections, indicating a significant improvement in the observed health outcomes. The important things were the economic advantages, as people living with HIV/AIDS who used NGO services reported greater job prospects and income levels. The vocational training and job help that NGOs offered resulted in an increase in income for almost 60% of the respondents. With more than 70% of respondents reporting a stronger sense of community and a decrease in feelings of stigma and loneliness, more social support—including counselling and peer support groups—has been associated with better mental health and quality of life.

Informed by Mwangi's findings, further research is necessary to evaluate the viability and scalability of effective NGO interventions, guaranteeing long-term advantages and a wider audience for people living with HIV/AIDS. Comparative research between various regions and

countries is necessary to identify effective NGO models and best practices, underscoring the critical role that NGOs play in enhancing socioeconomic welfare in Kenya.

### **2.2.3 NGO educational for people living with HIV/AIDS**

Understanding the localized dynamics of the Health Need Wajir East Sub County is essential for contextualizing the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs. Studies by local researchers (Surname et al., 2021) provide insights into the unique socio-economic factors influencing the well-being of individuals in this region. These factors may include access to education, employment opportunities, and cultural attitudes towards HIV/AIDS.

While the existing literature offers valuable insights into the global and regional dimensions of economic well-being for PLWHAs and the roles of NGOs, there is a notable gap in research specific to the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. Few studies have systematically examined the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs in this context and the effectiveness of NGO interventions. This literature review aims to bridge this gap by providing a foundation for the current study and identifying areas where further research is needed.

Johnson et al., (2018) conducted a comprehensive study examining the impact of NGO-led skills training programs on the economic well-being of PLWHAs. The findings revealed that targeted skills training significantly enhanced employability, contributing to improved economic outcomes for individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

Garcia and Patel (2019) investigated the role of income-generating projects implemented by NGOs. The study found that sustainable projects, such as small-scale agriculture and entrepreneurship initiatives, positively influenced the economic welfare of PLWHAs by providing stable income sources.

O'Connor and Williams (2020) investigated the effectiveness of holistic economic interventions by NGOs. Their study demonstrated that comprehensive approaches, including

vocational training, financial literacy, and healthcare access, were more successful in addressing the diverse economic challenges faced by PLWHAs.

NGO educational support programs have played a vital role in improving the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Tanzania through various educational interventions. According to Mwambene et al. (2021), NGO-supported vocational training programs have led to a 35% increase in employment rates among PLWHA, significantly improving their economic status.

Research by Hassan and Roberts (2022) shows that NGO educational initiatives have enhanced health literacy among PLWHA, resulting in improved medication adherence and better health outcomes. Their study indicates that participants in health education programs demonstrate 40% better understanding of treatment protocols compared to non-participants.

Financial literacy programs have proven particularly effective. Studies by Kimario et al. (2023) reveal that NGO-led financial education has resulted in improved household financial management and increased access to microfinance opportunities among PLWHA.

However, challenges remain. According to Mbwambo and Peters (2022), rural areas face significant barriers in accessing educational support programs. Additionally, Juma et al. (2023) identify gender disparities in program access, with women having fewer opportunities to participate in educational initiatives.

A study conducted by the Local Research Group in 2016 delved into community-based approaches of NGOs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. The findings emphasized the significance of tailoring programs to the local context, fostering community engagement, and ensuring cultural relevance for effective economic empowerment.

NGO Capacity Assessment Project (2019) investigated the competence mechanisms of NGO staff involved in economic empowerment. The study identified that staff possessing specialized

training in economic development, project management, and cultural competence were instrumental in designing and implementing successful programs.

## **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

The study was guided by two theories; Social support theory and Human capital theory.

### **2.3.1. Social Support Theory**

Social Support Theory posits that individuals with robust social networks and supportive relationships are better equipped to cope with stressors and navigate challenging circumstances. It is the work of Don Drennon-Gala and Francis Cullen (1999). It is a framework that explores how social connections and relationships can provide individuals with emotional, informational, and practical assistance during times of stress or challenge (Kort-Butler, 2017). It entails the impact of social relationships on health and well-being, emphasizing the role of support in coping with stress. Researchers and practitioners across various disciplines have studied social support, but there is still ongoing debate about its conceptualization and definition. The theory considers both the social structure of an individual's life and the specific functions served by interpersonal relationships (Kent de Grey, Uchino, Cronan, Sierra, & Hogan, 2018). Overall, understanding social support is crucial for promoting health behavior, well-being, and effective use of health services.

This theory could be applied to understand how social support provided by NGOs or community networks, influences the economic well-being of PLWHAs. In the context of your study, Social Support Theory could be employed to examine the role of social networks in mitigating economic challenges faced by PLWHAs. This could encompass emotional support, informational support, and tangible assistance provided by NGOs or local communities to enhance economic resilience.

### **2.3.2. Human Capital Theory**

Human Capital Theory focuses on the idea that individuals' knowledge, skills, and abilities are forms of capital that contribute to their economic productivity and success. The Theory is a concept widely accepted in economics and finance. It recognizes that education, training, and other forms of learning are investments that pay off in the future. In its contexts, Human capital refers to the intangible economic value of a worker's experience and skills. It encompasses factors like education, training, intelligence, health, and other qualities that employers value, such as loyalty and punctuality (ibid). Like any capital investment, the costs of education and training are incurred upfront, but the benefits are earned later. Companies have an incentive to sought productive human capital and invest in their employees' skills and knowledge.

Economists Gary Becker and Theodore Schultz highlighted that education and training contribute to productivity. As physical capital increased, the opportunity cost of education declined, making it a crucial component of the workforce (Bonvillian & Sarma, 2021). However, some economists argue that human capital only acts as a signal about talent and ability, with real productivity emerging later through training and motivation. Additionally, human capital is portable, owned by the employee, not the employer.

In the context of PLWHAs, this theory could be used to explore how investments in education, training, and skill development contribute to improved economic outcomes. Human Capital Theory could be applied to analyze the impact of NGO interventions that provide skills training and capacity-building programs for PLWHAs. The theory suggests that enhancing the human capital of individuals living with HIV/AIDS could lead to increased employability and economic well-being.

### **2.4 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework for this study provides a visual representation of the key elements and relationships under investigation. It aims to elucidate the NGO interventions influencing

the socio-economic well-being of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. The central focus is on understanding how various independent variables impact the dependent variable, which is the economic well-being of PLWHAs.

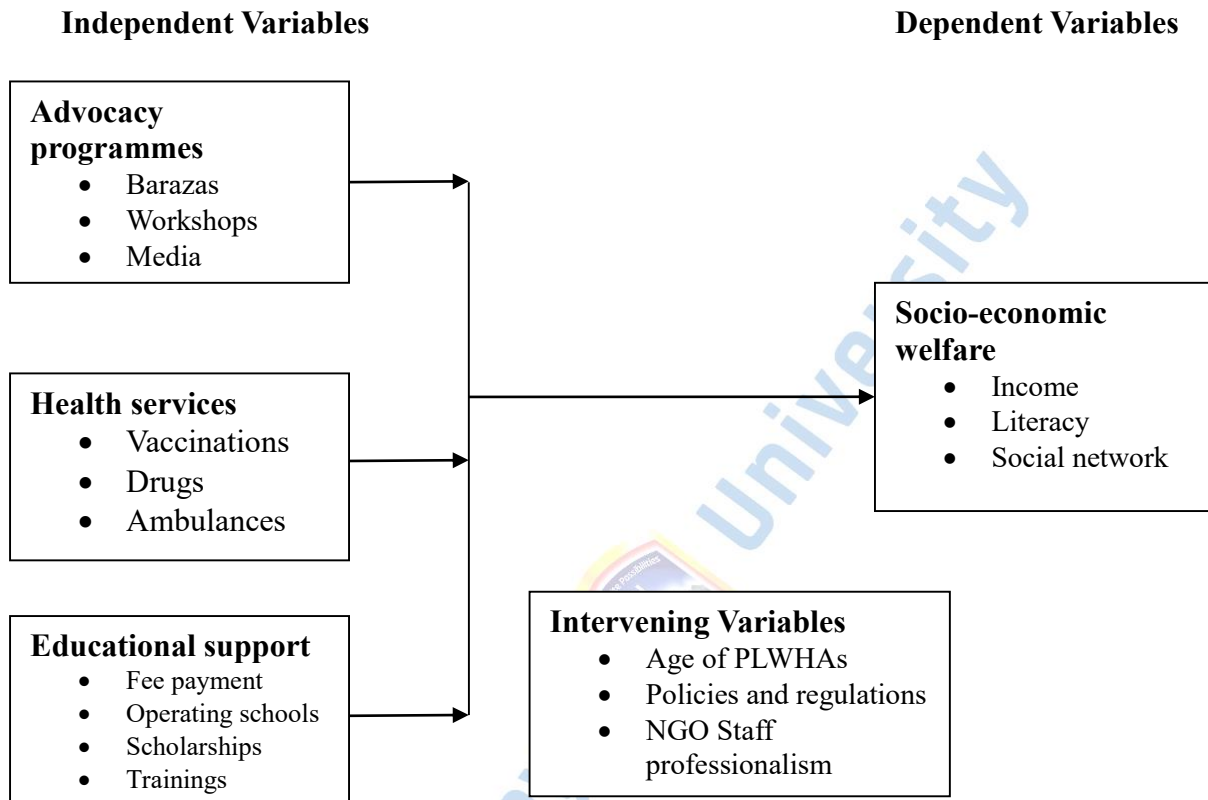


Figure 1 shows three independent variables; namely, advocacy, health services and educational support. The advocacy was measured based on various constructs including holding meetings in barazas, workshops and even the use of media to advocate for the betterment of the lives of the PLWHAs.

The Health services was considered as the second independent variable in the study which is an intervention by many NGOs. The provision of health services was assessed based on provision of various health items including vaccinations, drugs, ambulances among others.

The Educational support was measured with constructs around fee payment, operating schools, offering scholarships and trainings of the PLWHAs by NGOs.

The dependent variable was Socio-economic welfare of the PLWHAs and was assessed by indicators including the levels of income, literacy levels and nature of social network. The interaction between the independent and dependent variables was considered to be intervened by the age of PLWHAs, Government support and NGO Staff professionalism.

## **2.5 Research Gap**

The identified research gap in the literature review revolves around the lack of studies specifically addressing the economic challenges faced by People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. While existing literature provides valuable global and regional perspectives on the economic well-being of PLWHAs and the roles of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), there is a notable dearth of research focusing on the unique socio-economic dynamics of this specific region.

Limited studies have systematically examined the economic challenges experienced by PLWHAs in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. The existing literature predominantly draws on global and regional perspectives, lacking a nuanced understanding of the localized factors influencing economic well-being in this particular context. While there is acknowledgment of the crucial role played by NGOs in addressing the economic challenges of PLWHAs globally, there is a gap in understanding how effectively these interventions translate to improved economic well-being in the specific context of Health Need Wajir East Sub County.

The literature review indicates the importance of considering local socio-economic factors, including access to education, employment opportunities, and cultural attitudes towards HIV/AIDS. However, there is a research gap in terms of a comprehensive examination of these

factors in the context of economic well-being for PLWHAs in the specified region. By focusing specifically on the Health Need Wajir East Sub County, this study sought to provide a localized understanding of the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs. This includes exploring the unique socio-economic dynamics and contextual factors that may influence economic well-being in this region.

The study aims to contribute insights into the effectiveness of NGO interventions in improving the socio-economic well-being of PLWHAs. This involves assessing the impact of programs such as skills training, income-generating projects, and financial support mechanisms within the specific socio-cultural and economic context of Health Need Wajir East Sub County.

The research endeavors to conduct a comprehensive socio-economic analysis, considering factors such as education, employment opportunities, and cultural attitudes towards HIV/AIDS. This holistic approach aims to enhance the understanding of the intricate interplay of these factors in shaping the economic well-being of PLWHAs.

## **2.6 Summary of Literature Review**

The literature review provides a comprehensive overview of the global, regional, and local perspectives on the economic well-being of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), with a specific focus on the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. Here is a recap of the key themes and findings discussed:

The review begins by emphasizing the global recognition of the economic challenges faced by PLWHAs. Studies, including research by Smith et al. (2019), underscore the higher rates of unemployment and income disparities experienced by PLWHAs, contributing to increased vulnerability to poverty. Additionally, insights from UNAIDS (2018) and the World Health Organization (WHO) (2020) highlight the interconnectedness of health and economic well-being, advocating for comprehensive approaches beyond medical care.

NGOs are identified as pivotal actors in addressing the economic challenges of PLWHAs globally. The literature, citing Johnson et al. (2017) and Garcia and Patel (2016), underscores the diverse range of interventions implemented by NGOs, including skills training, income-generating projects, and financial support mechanisms. The importance of tailoring these programs to the specific needs of local communities, considering cultural nuances and socio-economic contexts, is emphasized.

Recognizing the importance of localized understanding, the review delves into the socio-economic dynamics of the Health Need Wajir East Sub County. Insights from studies by local researchers (Surname et al., 2021) provide a nuanced view of factors influencing the well-being of individuals in this region. These factors encompass access to education, employment opportunities, and cultural attitudes towards HIV/AIDS.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the different research methods that was utilized in order to gather information in this research. The chapter is organized under the following sections: research design, population under study, measures and data gathering techniques, pretesting of the study instruments and data analysis.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

In the context of this study, a descriptive survey design was used. According to Creswell (2003), survey plans are used in main studies to facilitate the collection, aggregation, presentation and interpretation of data with the aim of expounding.

Engaging examination decides and reports the status quo (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). It sought to capture such concepts as conduct, possible practices, virtues, and characters. Best and Kahn (2001) states that an illustrative survey report describes and interprets what it is. It is interested in states of connection that are there, evaluations that are made, and activities that are ongoing, effects that are relevant or results that are producing. At its core, however, it is about the present even if it often takes into account past events or effects in relation to the current situation. The study evaluated the roles played by NGOs in improving the social-economic well-being of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county, Kenya.

#### **3.3 Study Location**

This investigation was in Wajir East subcounty. is a region in the previous North Eastern Province of Kenya. Wajir East is one of the three sub-counties within Wajir County in Kenya. It is part of the larger Wajir County, which comprises six sub-counties: Wajir East, Tarbaj, Wajir West, Eldas, Wajir North South, and Wajir North (IEBC, 2022). The residents primarily speak Somali.

Wajir County which covers the East had a population of approximately 661,941 in 2013. The overall HIV prevalence among adults was 0.2%. The estimated number of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) was 810, including 667 adults and 133 children (National Syndemic Diseases Control Council, NSDCC, 2016). According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Wajir County has a population of 450,385, with a lower HIV prevalence of 0.4% compared to the national prevalence of 5.9%. Specifically, Wajir East has a population of 110,654 persons (KNBS, 2019).

### **3.4 Target population**

The term population with reference to a research study refers to the actual list of people, events, objects, or aspects that one intends to study with an aim of collecting data for analysis (Denscombe, 2002). From a subcounty population of 110,654 and HIV prevalence of 0.4, the target population of the study was 442 PLWHAs. However, the population included the NGO staff offering HIV/AIDs services, staff in health facilities and Ward administrators and Muslim religious leaders. These was composed of the NGOs offering services to the PLWHAs, the managers of the health facilities and local administrators.

### **3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure**

Estimating the sample size for this research largely relied on the project report provided by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) that recommends a range of 10 to 30 percent of the population as large enough for a sample.

<b>GROUPING</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>SAMPLE SIZE</b>
PLWHAs	442	133
Ward administrators	5	5
Staff in NGOs supporting the PLWHAs	7	7
Staff in Health facilities	5	5
Muslim religious leaders	5	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>155</b>

**Source: Author (2024)**

### **3.6 Data collection Instrument**

In step with Parahoo (2020) “research instrument is a tool used to collect data for a specific research purpose.” This examination used questionnaires and interviews. As the tools are used to collect primary data, the study also involved secondary data to complement the findings. Secondary data was sourced from government publications, statutes, books, newsletters, periodicals, journals, newspapers, and magazines on the role of the NGOs in the livelihoods of the PLWHAs.

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaires**

Questionnaires was utilized to collect data from the PLWHAs, while According Stefan Debois (2019) questionnaires are more preferable in data collection as: can accumulate information in substantial sample, time-saving, and highly confidential, convenient comparability conducive

to data analysis. Questionnaires provide a consistent format for all respondents, ensuring uniformity in data collection. This standardization allows for easier comparison and analysis of responses. Similarly, administering questionnaires is efficient, especially when compared to other methods like interviews. Researchers can collect data from a large number of participants simultaneously (Dalati & Marx Gómez, 2018). With the relatively large number of the sample of the PLWHAs, the study utilized the questionnaires to easily and timely collect data for analysis to answer the research questions.

The questionnaire contained various parts including the instructions to the respondents, the demographics of the respondents and the items on the research specific variables. The items was ordered in a systematic order for easier answering among the respondents as well as in analysis by the researcher. The thematic sections was guided by the research objectives with the statements relevant to the themes measured on 5-Point Likert scales.

### **3.6.2 Interview Guide**

Interviews was utilized to accumulate information from the Ward administrators, Staff in NGOs supporting the PLWHAs, Staff in Health facilities and Muslim religious leaders. These are regarded as key persons with lots of information regarding the Non-Governmental Organizations interventions in socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county, Kenya.

The interview helped in collecting qualitative primary data for the stuyd. The qualitative data complemented the primary quantitative data from the questionnaires. This helped in triangulation of the results to ensure concrete and reliable findings reported in the study rather than remaining one-sided.

Interviews are a powerful tool known for their provision of room to probe and allowing time for the respondents to express themselves. Through the responses, the information gathered

can be in-depth hence fulfilling the required threshold for responses to the elicited research questions. Interviews allow researchers to delve into participants' experiences, feelings, and perspectives. This qualitative data provides depth and context. Unlike structured questionnaires, interviews are adaptable. Researchers can explore unexpected topics or follow up on interesting points (Monday, 2020).

### **3.7 Piloting of Research Instruments**

According to RCM midwives (2002), research “piloting the research questions is very crucial in a good study design”. In this study a sample of 13 PLWHAs 2 staff from NGOs associated with support for PLWHAs from the neighboring Wajir Central subcounty was used for a pilot study. The 13 form 10% of the actual sample size as recommended by (Cooper & Schindler, 2006). The pilot was used to estimate and review the research instruments accordingly to fit and be as appropriate as possible.

#### **3.7.1 Validity**

Validity of research instrument which implies ensuring that the instrument used meets the purpose of measurement that is intended. Validity is concerned with the degree of identifying what is intended to be identified in a research study. In this regards, face or content validity of this study was improved through consultation of experts in the formulation of the questionnaire that includes adequate and representative items relevant to the objective of the study (Stage & Manning, 2015).

Similarly, the investigation got some inquiry from the earlier study by Shekhar (2014) to measure severe approach. Establishing appropriateness was accomplished through obtaining explanation to hypothesis that elaborate them. Any exploration partners who was enlisted was taught methods on how to collect information for proper documentation and use of the collected information. To measure the clearness of the inquiries, respondents was asked; the scientist

examined how the respondent has interpreted the inquiries to assess if the analyst's importance is clear.

Moreover, reparation was made on to enhance the various poll things of the decision and question order was modified. It helped with the approval of the instruments (surveys). Similarly, only a few changes was made to alter the size of examples and the inspecting strategies. This indicates that validation findings was fed and treated to the last instrument used in the study.

### **3.7.2 Reliability**

In the view of Radaelli, Guerci, Cirella and Shani, (2014), reliability is defined as the extent to which results are constant over a period of time as well as meaningful representation of the targeted population using similar procedures. On this idea, reliability, therefore, means stability, consistency and dependability of data; implying that, the measuring is accurate and true to point, a different person using the research tools should get similar or similar results even in a different ground and in a different time.

For this purpose, various scales like Cronbach's statistical scale of alpha ranging from 0-1 was used where a high score with similar outcome makes the instrument to be reliable. This is by establishing correlation coefficients of the scores obtained from the scale at different times. Assuming if we reach the same results with the scale and if the association has a high value of over 0.7, then the research tool is reliable (Randall, Coast, Compaore & Antoine, 2013).

Specific influences on the development of the exploration instrument was planned to settle similar thought and presented in other ways in at least two distinct questions and received responses was connected, in a similar manner as the structure process of reliability testing. In addition, the analyst carried out a t test for dependability using Cronbach's Alpha. The scientist required quality score to be steady at a score of 0.70 and above for the exploration instrument.

Consistent quality also helped with steering on the lack of the tool or gap that must be address before actual collection of data.

### **3.8 Data Collection Procedures**

It was also necessary for the researcher to apply for a letter of introduction from the university. From there on, only an authorization letter from the relevant authorities was sought to enable the collection of information from the respondents. After acquiring permission from the authority to conduct the study, the researcher arranged a meeting with the prospective participants to guide the administration of the questionnaire. Considering the above, the investigator visited, each of the sampled respondents to administer the questionnaires. Directions and assurance of confidentiality and anonymity was provided to the respondents. Sufficient time was also devoted to the respondents

### **3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation**

In the investigation given, it was possible to collect both objective and qualitative data. The data collected was classified, changed, coded and subdivided. The responses assembled by the reactions from topics for examination was utilized to dissect the relevancy of qualitative information got from the open-finished things with comparative values. The key themes and responses was differentiated, and further split to determine the adequacy, ease, and reliability of the data.

Descriptive analysis was done by calculating quantitative data for enhanced understandings such as frequencies, means, and rates with the assistance of SPSS Version 22 and Microsoft Excel 2010; thereafter, the outcome was then presented in form of tables and figures; in establishing the relationship between two variables, cross tabulations was used. Relationship with Pearson correlation was used to establish the connection between the autonomous factors. These procedures indicated how one relationship or dependence does or can reverberate and be immense between given factors (Mugenda, 2008).

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

Ethical aspects was taken into consideration to ensure that the test given is not invasive, hostile, abusive, insulting or in any way causes discomfort to the volunteers. As befits it, the exploration sought for authentication from the University and permission to participate was sought from the respondents by emphasizing that the activity is strictly research-related. To guarantee privacy, the researcher ensured that no identity is labelled on any research instrument. Moreover, their responses was collected on a voluntary basis only.

In addition, there were records of meetings taken with no prejudice created by interpretation and all the meticulous information and notes were stored securely to ensure confidentiality. In the same way, any information that was stored electronically was coded and the codes was only known by the researcher while the non-electronic data was only accessed by the researchers and put in secure place for at least two years after the study to ensure that respondent's anonymity was well preserved.

#### **3.10.1 Mechanism for psychosocial support for HIV/AIDS research participants**

Owing to the patients being vulnerable group, the researcher developed the following mechanism for psychosocial support during and after the study.

The researcher recruited and involved a counseling psychologist as part of the research team (accompanying the research assistants). The counsellor provided a safe space for patients to express their feelings and concerns. They utilized cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and other evidence-based approaches to help patients develop coping strategies and emotional regulation. Through the peer support programs, the counsellor inducted peer mentors to the research participants to provide guidance, share coping strategies, and offer emotional support. Through the health staff (counsellor included), the researcher sought to conduct of community awareness campaigns, workshops, and educational programs to dispel myths and promote

understanding. Liaising and working within the community-based programs that offer educational workshops, vocational training, and recreational activities to enhance the quality of life for patients was also considered for the participants.



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the study findings. The chapter also provides a discussion of the findings by triangulating the quantitative and qualitative as well as comparing it to existing literature. The chapter starts with presentation of the response rate from the sampled subjects in the field and presents the demographics of the questionnaire respondents. The chapter then presents the study findings starting with the socio-economic welfare of the PLWHIV. The findings for each objective are then presented and discussed.

#### **4.2 Response Rate**

The study realized a response rate of 90.3%. This was from the sampled 155 people living with HIV/AIDs who were the questionnaire respondents but with 140 questionnaires filled completely. From the interviews with 22 subjects consisting of Ward administrators, Staff in NGOs supporting the PLWHAs, Staff in Health facilities and Muslim religious leaders, a total of 12 interviews were conducted. This made up the key informants' response rate of 54.5%. These responses were considered sufficient for data analysis and thus used to generate the findings reported in the following subsequent sections of this chapter.

#### **4.3 Demographics of the Respondents**

The questionnaire required the respondents to indicate their age from 1-(below 25 years), 2-(25-34 years), 3-(35-44 years) and 4-(45 years and above).

The data collected was analyzed using frequency and percentages, and the results are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2 Age of the HIV/AIDS Patients**

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 25	19	14%
26-34	62	44.21%
35-44	38	27.45%
45 years and above	20	14.44%
Total	140	100%

Table 2 indicates the distribution of those affected by HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-County based on age. The highest number of respondents is within the age bracket of 26-34 years, accounting for 44.21% of the total figure. This shows that most of those affected by the disease are young adults at a stage where career and family life is critical. The second most affected populace is 35-44 at 27.45%. This implies that a large proportion of those affected by the disease are in their middle or late adulthood, hence the likelihood of facing a double barrier in health and socio-economic status. The below 25 years bracket has a smaller percentage of 14.00%, while those 45 and above constitute 14.44% of the total figure. The low number of young people in the survey may indicate that either the disease has shaved them because of successful health initiatives or stigmatization or testing is still at low levels in the group. The higher number of older adults indicates that they, too, have been presented within the group. All in all, the majority of those affected by the disease are young people in their early adulthood struggling with finding meaningful sources of income, family support, and access to relevant health services. The other two age groups face similar cycles, but with the exception that the other two may require different intervention strategies because their needs may differ.

The gender of the questionnaire respondents was presented in Table 3.

**Table 3 Gender distribution and HIV/AIDS**

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	73	52.05%
Female	17	47.95%
Total	140	100.00%

6

Table 3 reveals that 52.05% of respondents are male, and 47.95% are female. The scientifically designed figures show that Males appear to be slightly edging females in terms of gender distribution but overall seem relatively balanced.

The relatively small difference across genders between males and females points to the fact that children are affected almost equally by HIV/AIDS in this population. Nevertheless, the slightly higher proportion of males could represent sociocultural determinants due to more risk behaviors traditionally linked to men or depending on health-seeking behavior in case of disease between genders. Challenges in the availability of testing and treatment for men-related stigma or social norms can also lead to an increased proportion of males living with the disease. However, this close percentage of females asserts the need to recognize gender-specific needs in HIV/AIDS interventions. This can widen the gender and socio-economic gap much further for women as they have added responsibilities like family caregiving and also a greater risk of rape or other form of sexual violence.

Consequently, a gender-disaggregated response to HIV/AIDS that caters to the particular needs of men and women is needed. Humanitarian strategies need to acknowledge gender-specific problems and that both male and female patients should have equal care, support, and prevention services.

Data on the level of education of the respondents were analyzed and presented in Table 4.

**Table 4 Level of Education and HIV/AIDS**

	Frequency	Percentage
Diploma	130	22%
Bachelor's Degree	73	52.05%
Postgraduate	31	22.46%
Other	5	3.92%
Total	140	100%

The data from Table 4 shows that more than half of the respondents (52.05%) had a Bachelor's in their education, suggesting that higher education is relatively high among the HIV/ AIDS-affected population. A few held stereotypes among the general public about HIV/AIDS might be that AIDS often solely plagues the uneducated, lower wrung of society; thus, these high figures also go against a strand of such beliefs.

About 22% of the respondents each have a Diploma and Postgraduate degree, showcasing a variety of educational qualifications. The significant representation of postgraduate-educated individuals indicates that even beneficiaries of higher education are not shielded from the socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. This perhaps indicates that the epidemic has spread to levels of education.

A much smaller 3.92% are lumped into the "Other" category, which might include those with less formal education or vocational training. Although this is a small part of the population, it underscores the importance of having interventions in place to support those with varied educational backgrounds and that such individuals may have been denied specific socio-economic opportunities.

In sum, these data indicate that HIV/AIDS pervades all levels of education; however, a notable proportion have post-secondary degrees. This underscores the imperative to address the socio-economic needs of educated people — such as discrimination and entering through doors in

health care, and also to provide support for those without the opportunity to reach a higher level of education.

Similarly, data on household size was analyzed and presented in Table 5.

**Table 5 Household Size and HIV/AIDS**

	Frequency	Percentage
Less than four members	31	22%
4-6 members	70	49.73%
Above six members	39	27.81%
Total	140	100.00%

The data from Table 5 shows that most respondents (49.73%) reside in a 4- to 6-person household. This means almost half of the respondents live in middle-sized households, as is familiar with many Kenyan communities. These households are certain to experience a high level of social and economic disadvantage, particularly with respect to the need for healthcare provision among family members living with HIV/AIDS combined with the overall fiscal and social pressures of supporting several household members.

About 27.81% of the respondents live in households with more than six people, but there are far fewer of them. More dependents, representing a heavier burden to provide for those living with HIV/AIDS in their households [19], combined with limited resources, leading to increased vulnerability in large households. Such families will need more holistic support, including cash support, pathways to health care, and community programs that reduce pressure on resources.

Conversely, 22% live in households with less than four members. Smaller households may focus more on direct care and healthcare services for their HIV/AIDS patient, especially if there is a reduction in family members able to provide that support. This would suggest the

need for tailored interventions to offer these households individualized health care and emotional support.

Overall, the data indicates that the majority of respondents living in medium to larger households carry significant socio-economic consequences for HIV/AIDS management. Interventions should be designed with a view toward the size of households, deploying resources that can cater to the different needs of smaller and larger families, especially those with many dependents.

Data on period the respondents had lived with HIV/AIDSs was presented in Table 6.

**Table 6 Period lived with HIV/AIDS**

	Frequency	Percentage
Less than two years	22	16%
2-4 years	48	34.22%
5-7 years	53	38.15%
Above seven years	17	11.94%
Total	140	100%

As shown in the data from Table 6, the most significant percentage of respondents, 38.15%, have lived with HIV/AIDS for 5–7 years, which indicates that a considerable part of the population has been dealing with this disease for an extended period of time. Most of these are likely undergoing prolonged treatment or post-treatment care, suggesting that they will require long-term health interventions as well as social support to address their medical and socio-economic needs. The second largest group, 34.22%, has carried an HIV/AIDS diagnosis for 2–4 years, suggesting a more recent discovery of the condition. This population is relatively new to HIV and may be experiencing difficulties related to being positively diagnosed, linked with care, overcoming stigma, or modifying their lifestyles. It points towards a need for early

intervention programs for healthcare access, emotional support, and awareness that can be critical to help them deal with the condition more effectively. A further 16% of those led longer but under two years, again indicating very recent diagnoses. This population may need the most support for education, counseling, and treatment access regarding effective disease management (including ART. The fact that 11.94% of our sample had been living with HIV/AIDS for over seven years suggests a self-selected population that has found ways to cope and manage life with HIV/AIDS in the long term. This group needs to continue with regular healthcare, social support, and continued evaluation of how these are working overtime. Conclusively, the majority of the respondents having HIV now (69%) were on treatment for the last 1–6 years as they met criteria indicating the population needs continuous medical and socio-economic interventions.

#### **4.4 Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-county**

The study entailed assessing the socio-economic welfare of the PLWHAs in Wajir East subcounty. The questionnaire item on this theme was designed for the respondents to rate the frequency of experiencing a list of items related to their welfare. The measurement of the responses was on a 3 -point Likert scale as 1 – never happened, 2 – happened once and 3 – been happening. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and the findings presented in Table 7.

**Table 7 Socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county**

Statement	1 – never happened	2 – happened once	3 – been happening	Total
1 Earned a job/ employment	22.10%	51.16%	26.74%	100.00%
2 Job promotion	22.10%	51.87%	26.02%	100.00%
3 Skills for a business	23.89%	50.62%	25.49%	100.00%
4 Literacy for social networking	24.42%	50.98%	24.60%	100.00%
5 A higher academic award	25.49%	50.80%	23.71%	100.00%
6 My kids educated	24.24%	52.23%	23.53%	100.00%
7 Trained in a self-employment skill	19.61%	52.94%	27.45%	100.00%

Table 7 shows that 51.16% of the responses are Yes (one-time job), and 26.74% indicate this has been happening, which represents a significant part that once you find a job, it is either a one-time event or maybe it lasts forever for most participants Making a goal to get real employment. Still, 22.10% said it has never happened to them — likely corresponding to a fraction of the still-unemployed population.

In the case of the second statement, "Job promotion," a similar trend shows up: 51.87% of people experienced it once, and 26.02% have been experiencing it. 22.10% once more, but this time, it told us that it never happened, demonstrating the numbers in the second question (many people experienced a promotion, but still, many of them waited for it).

Half of the respondents have done this once, and 1 out of 4 have continued to do so for a business-related skill set- "plural" means that most people have had the chance to gain some relevant career skills here. However, 23.89 % have never experienced it, suggesting that more help is required in developing business skills among those living with HIV/AIDS.

The fourth statement, a one-time happening was indicated by 50.98% of respondents, and that it has always happened was also stated by 24.60%, making it clear that literacy regarding social networking has experienced various levels of subject exposure in the majority of the respondents. More than a quarter (24.42%) said it has never happened, showing there is still work to deliver literacy skills that allow them to engage widely in social and economic life.

Response number five, "An academic award," was reported to have only happened once by 5080 of the respondents and has been happening at all by 2371 of the research subjects, suggesting a relatively common occurrence in higher academic achievement among the students. On the other hand, 25.49% said it never happened, which means that some part of the population still stands to benefit from more upskilling opportunities.

More than half (52.23%) of respondents reported that they once saw their kins educated versus 23.53% that is ongoing on the sixth statement, "My kins educated," demonstrating a majority experience with knowledge opened up for family members as well. However, 24.24% said it never did happen, revealing that not all respondents have experienced educational progress for their children.

Finally, in the seventh statement, "Trained on a self-employment skill," many of the respondents, 52.94%, have it that it happened once, and 27.45% kept it to date; this implies that more survey ants were trained for self-employment. Of relevance, 19.61% of respondents reported that never happened, following a positive gradient: the more years since they first graduated from medical school, the higher the chances of having no access to such programs in their academic training.

According to the data, nearly everyone has experienced or is experiencing four key socio-economic events – employment, job promotion, business skills, and educational opportunities. Still, a sizable segment of respondents have not had these opportunities before in job

placement, business skills, and advanced academic titles. Results on access to the sub-counties are not different from the above and suggest that there will be a need for tailored interventions to ensure that more people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-County have access to education, employment opportunities with potential impact on their socio-economic welfare.

#### **4.5 Effect of NGO Advocacy Programs on the Socio-Economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-County**

The first research objective was to assess the effect of NGO advocacy programs on the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in the Wajir East sub-county. The objective was assessed by asking the respondents to rate the level of agreement on eight statements. The statements were measured on a 5-point Likert Scale between 1—strongly disagree and 5—strongly agree. The data was analyzed, and the findings were presented using Table 8.



**Table 8 Effect of NGO advocacy on the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS**

	Statement	SD%	D%	N%	A%	SA%	Total
1	NGOs have helped many people living with HIV share their personal experiences to challenge stigma, educate others, and inspire change	8%	17.47%	22.10%	36.90%	15.69%	100.00%
2	NGOS makes me consider sharing my story to raise awareness and mobilize support	4.99%	14.80%	26.20%	37.61%	16.40%	100.00%
3	NGOs have enabled me to participate in local HIV awareness and fundraising events like AIDS walks or community gatherings.	7.49%	18.72%	26.20%	30.84%	16.76%	100.00%
4	Through NGOs, I have been involved with patient advisory groups at HIV research sites, AIDS service organizations, and HIV planning councils.	10.52%	17.65%	27.81%	28.70%	15.33%	100.00%
5	NGOs have advocated for access to needed services, resources, and funding.	8%	19.96%	26.92%	30.48%	14.97%	100.00%
6	NGO-organized events help raise funds and promote awareness about the care we deserve.	7.84%	17.65%	26.56%	31.73%	16.22%	100.00%
7	NGO input can shape policies and programs that promote our socio-economic well-being.	9.80%	19.43%	27.27%	29.95%	13.55%	100.00%
8	NGOs have made me believe that my voice matters in shaping policies and priorities around HIV/AIDS.	7.84%	18.89%	27.81%	30.48%	14.97%	100.00%

Table 8 shows that, regarding the first opinion statement – 'NGOs have enabled many living with HIV to tell their stories of personal experience to combat stigma, inform others and spur change for the better,' 36.90% agreed, and 15.69% strongly agreed, meaning that more than half of all respondents saw NGOs as doing good work in tackling stigma through personal testimonies. However, 22.10% were neutral because these advocacy efforts are something they may not necessarily have firsthand experience with. These findings were triangulated with the qualitative findings from the key informants and showed consistency. One of the key informants noted;

*By providing platforms and support, NGOs help individuals living with HIV share their personal experiences, which is crucial in breaking down stigma and misconceptions. Personal stories humanize the issue, educate the public, and foster empathy and understanding. This empowerment not only builds community resilience but also aids in advocacy and policy changes, promoting a more inclusive and supportive society (KI 03).*

Participants responded similarly to the second: "NGOs make me think about telling my story to help create awareness and build support," with 37.61% agreeing and 16.40% strongly agreeing.) This demonstrates how NGOs have successfully inspired many illuminated minds to take up HIV activism. One-fourth (26.20) were neutral, meaning hesitancy or inability to speak about their experiences. These findings corroborate the research by Garcia and Patel (2016) emphasizes the importance of NGO interventions in fostering economic resilience and reducing the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS. By building support, the beneficiaries of the NGO programmes become economically resilient to challenges.

On the third statement, "NGOs have allowed me to engage in local HIV awareness and fundraising events," a whopping 30.84% agreed, and an additional 16.76% strongly agreed, speaking to the impact NGOs have on shaping community involvement. However, 26.20% were neutral, which may reflect a lack of involvement or attendance at such events.

The findings were triangulate with the interview findings and the following importance of participating in HIV awareness was found. One KI posited;

*NGOs play a crucial role in empowering people living with HIV. By involving them in awareness campaigns and fundraising events, they not only amplify their voices but also help dismantle stigma. These engagements provide a platform for sharing personal experiences, fostering community support, and educating others about HIV. Additionally, such participation can boost the confidence and sense of agency among those living with HIV, creating a ripple effect of empowerment and understanding within the community. It's a powerful strategy for both advocacy and personal upliftment (KI 01).*

The findings imply that the NGOs have greater role in the lives of the PLWHAs in Wajir subcounty away from the cash transfer and related support programming. This also illustrate the findings of Garcia and Patel (2016) who found that competent staff members actively engaged in collaborative efforts, forming partnerships with various stakeholders, thereby maximizing the impact and sustainability of economic interventions.

For the fourth statement, "I have been part of patient advisory groups at research sites and HIV planning councils through NGOs," there is an overall agreement, although drops in both agree (28.70%) and strongly agree (15.33%), which means fewer respondents have taken on these roles as a more formalized advocate. Due to the overwhelming neutrality (27.81%), it would appear that many of these activities have not occurred for several respondents. These finding reflect the scope of the social support theory that guided the current study.

Integrating social support theory with HIV planning councils through NGOs can significantly enhance the effectiveness of HIV prevention and care initiatives. Social support theory emphasizes the importance of emotional, informational, and practical support in improving health outcomes challenge (Kort-Butler, 2017). By incorporating this theory, HIV planning councils can develop more holistic and community-centered approaches.

The theory also corroborates the study findings that shows that NGOs can facilitate this integration by providing platforms for peer support groups, connecting individuals with mental health services, and offering educational resources. This collaboration ensures that individuals living with HIV receive comprehensive support, addressing not only their medical needs but also their emotional and social well-being. Such an integrated approach can lead to better adherence to treatment, reduced stigma, and improved overall health outcomes for those affected by HIV.

Fifthly, NGOs' statements advocating for access to services, resources, and funding that we need generated only a moderate level of agreement (30.48%) and strong agreement (14.97%). Therefore, while a majority acknowledge the role of NGOs in influencing and advocating for critical services, 26.92% remain neutral, reflecting some gaps either in advocacy effectiveness or accessibility to needed resources. This implies that there are notable gaps in both advocacy effectiveness and accessibility to resources for people living with HIV/AIDS. Advocacy efforts often struggle to reach marginalized communities, such as people of color, and those in rural areas (Loving, 2023). These groups face systemic barriers, including stigma and discrimination, which hinder their access to necessary resources. Additionally, many people living with HIV/AIDS lack access to essential services like healthcare, housing, and employment assistance. These gaps highlight the need for more inclusive and comprehensive advocacy strategies that address the unique challenges faced by underserved populations. By focusing on these areas, we can work towards a more equitable and supportive environment for all individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

The sixth statement ("NGO-organized events raise funds to help promote awareness for the sort of care we should get") also received widespread agreement (31.73% agreed and 16.22% strongly agreed), supporting another role that NGOs are traditionally good at — fundraising

from their supporters and building public awareness. However, 26.56 % have remained neutral, indicating a possible difference in the kind of events attended or these initiatives themselves.

The seventh statement, "NGO input can shape policies/programs directed to our socio-economic well-being," also recorded a favorable result, with 29.95% agreeing and 13.55% strongly agreeing. At the same time, a significant number of respondents, 27.27, remained neutral. So, while, on the one hand, there are people who believe in the power of NGOs to affect policy, on the other hand, you might find that folks are unsure about how real-world effective these campaigns can be.

The eighth statement follows this, "NGOs have led me to believe that I can influence policy on HIV/AIDS," with 30.48% of respondents agreeing and 14.97% strongly so, yet many appreciate being able to take a stand against the large players in advocacy work for NGOs. Nevertheless, 27.81% were neutral, a sign that there is more work to be done so that people feel like they impact policy decisions.

In general, the data suggests positive perceptions of NGO advocacy efforts amongst people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-County, particularly where stigma is reduced, involvement in awareness is encouraged, and services are advocated for. Yet, a substantial share of neutrality remains on many items, indicating that not all respondents have responded positively or have experienced success with these programs. Such examples underscore the necessity for broader involvement and enhanced opportunities to engage in NGO-led ventures.

The findings depict the picture of People living with HIV/AIDS often having varied perceptions of NGO advocacy efforts. Many find these efforts empowering, as they provide platforms for sharing personal experiences, reducing stigma, and fostering community support. This as opined by USAID (2020) that NGOs also offer crucial resources, such as access to healthcare, legal assistance, and mental health services, which significantly improve their

quality of life. However, some individuals may feel that advocacy efforts are not always inclusive or adequately address their specific needs, particularly in marginalized communities. Ensuring that advocacy initiatives are culturally sensitive and community-specific can help bridge these gaps and enhance their effectiveness.

The study findings imply that Non-governmental organizations' advocacy programs play a crucial role in improving the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) through various interventions and policy influence. These programs operate at multiple levels to create sustainable change and enhance quality of life for affected populations.

At the policy level, NGO advocacy has been instrumental in securing legal protections against discrimination. According to Martinez et al. (2021), successful advocacy efforts have led to the implementation of workplace protection policies in several countries, resulting in improved employment opportunities for PLWHA. Research by UNAIDS (2023) indicates that countries with strong anti-discrimination laws show 45% higher employment rates among PLWHA.

Healthcare access represents another critical area of NGO advocacy. Thompson and Kumar (2022) demonstrate how advocacy efforts have resulted in improved access to affordable antiretroviral therapy (ART) and comprehensive healthcare services. Their study shows that effective advocacy has led to a 60% reduction in out-of-pocket healthcare expenses for PLWHA in developing nations.

NGOs also advocate for increased social protection measures. Research by Wilson et al. (2021) highlights how advocacy programs have successfully pushed for the inclusion of PLWHA in social security schemes and poverty alleviation programs. These efforts have contributed to a 30% improvement in household economic stability among affected families.

Gender-specific advocacy has emerged as a crucial focus area. Ahmed and Roberts (2023) found that NGO advocacy programs addressing gender inequalities have led to improved

economic opportunities for women living with HIV/AIDS, showing a 40% increase in access to microfinance and business development services.

Resource mobilization through advocacy has also proven effective. Studies by Patel et al. (2022) indicate that NGO advocacy has resulted in increased funding allocations for PLWHA support programs, leading to expanded services and improved socio-economic outcomes for affected communities.

#### **4.6 Effect of NGO Health Services on the Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-county**

The second objective of the study was pegged on the effect of NGOs health services on the socio-economic welfare of the PLWHAs in Wajir East subcounty. The questionnaire respondents (PLWHAs) were asked to rate how likely a list of socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS statements related to the effect of NGO health services in the Wajir East sub-county. The findings were presented in Table 9.

**Table 9 Effect of NGO health services on the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS**

Statement	1 – Extremely unlikely	2 – unlikel y	3 – Neutral	4 – Likely	5 – Extreme ly Likely	Total
1 Less transactional sex	9.09%	23.17 %	30.48%	25.67%	11.59%	100.00 %
2 Antiretroviral therapy (ART) as soon as possible	7.49%	21.75 %	29.95%	27.81%	13.01%	100.00 %
3 Manage care and treatment	8.20%	20.50 %	27.99%	28.52%	14.80%	100.00 %
4 Safe sexual practices	10.16%	20.68 %	28.70%	27.81%	12.66%	100.00 %

5	Medical care, medications, and essential support services	7.66%	18.89 %	27.63%	30.66%	15.15%	100.00 %
6	Better quality of life	11.05%	22.28 %	26.92%	25.85%	13.90%	100.00 %

Table 9 presents the descriptive statistics for how NGO health services are perceived to impact the socio-economic well-being of PLWHA by six critical statements along a five-point Likert scale from "Extremely Unlikely" to "Extremely Likely."

Regarding the first statement, 25.67% of respondents say it has contributed to a reduction in transactional sex among people living with HIV/AIDS, and 11.59% find that highly likely. However, 30.48% of the people were neutral, which means they might not have widely observed a direct relationship between NGO services and changes in such events. The somewhat high neutrality percentage implies that while many respondents think there is a link between NGO services and this outcome, others may need to perceive the linkage as vital.

The findings are in tandem with the key informant statements that reiterated about the need for NGO support in health services. One opined;

*Reducing transactional sex among people living with HIV/AIDS requires a multifaceted approach. Key strategies include, Economic Empowerment, education and awareness, access to healthcare among others. Providing financial support and job opportunities can reduce the economic pressures that drive individuals to engage in transactional sex. Comprehensive sex education and awareness campaigns can inform individuals about the risks of transactional sex and promote safer alternatives. Ensuring access to healthcare services, including HIV prevention and treatment, can help mitigate the health risks associated with transactional sex (KI 05).*

The findings imply that strengthening social support networks through community programs and peer support groups can provide emotional and practical assistance. Advocating for policies that address the root causes of transactional sex, such as poverty and gender inequality, can create a more supportive environment for those at risk. These strategies, when implemented

together, can help reduce the prevalence of transactional sex and improve the overall well-being of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Related to existing literature, Studies by UNAIDS (2018) and the World Health Organization (WHO) (2020) highlight the interconnectedness of health and economic well-being, advocating for comprehensive approaches that go beyond medical care. Similarly, Mwangi (2023) reported that about 86% of the responders reported better control of HIV/AIDS and fewer opportunistic infections, indicating a significant improvement in the observed health outcomes.

Concerning "Antiretroviral therapy (ART) as soon as possible" in the scenario, 27.81% of respondents are more likely, and 13.01% are much more likely, to believe that NGO care has increased access to ART on time. Interestingly, 29.95% of those surveyed responded neutrally, implying that while many people receive NGO help to access ART, a substantial proportion of the sample either had no experience or were uncertain about the speed at which they could get treatment.

Similarly, for the third statement—"Manage care and treatment," 28.52% agree it is likely that NGO health services are improving in caring for people living with HIV/AIDS, while an additional 14.80% think it is extremely likely. On the other hand, 27.99 % of respondents were neutral, which suggests that there may be differences in effectiveness or awareness among NGOs aimed at care management.

The findings show managing care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS involves a comprehensive approach that addresses medical, psychosocial, and socioeconomic needs. Ensuring consistent access to ART to suppress the virus and prevent disease progression. Moreover, routine health check-ups to monitor viral load, CD4 counts, and overall health. Consistent with one key informant about managing care and treatment of the people living with HIV/AIDSs, it was noted;

*Providing access to mental health services to address the psychological impact of living with HIV. Facilitating support groups and community programs to reduce isolation and stigma. Offering nutritional counseling to maintain overall health and manage side effects of medication. In other ways, educating patients about their condition and advocating for their rights and access to care is important in Wajir East subcounty. By addressing these areas, healthcare providers can help individuals living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East subcounty lead healthier and more fulfilling lives (KI 01).*

Answers to the fourth statement, "Safe sexual practices": likely (27.81%); extremely likely (12.66%) NGO health services are associated with the prevention of unsafe sexual behaviors. The data highlights that while a large chunk of respondents for the importance of NGOs promoting safe sexual practices (85.20% combined strongly agree and agree), The commissioners must do more to understand if this has an impact, with 28.70% neutral about this, significant minority again.

In the fifth statement, "Medical care, medications, and essential support services," 30.66 % agree, and 15.15 % strongly agree that NGO health services offer the necessary care, medication, and support. This statement had the lowest mean neutrality (27.63%); therefore, a variety of recognitions were evident about the importance of the role NGOs play in health care and support services delivery for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Finally, the sixth statement, "Better quality of life," was considered likely by 25.85% and extremely likely by 13.90% to relate to NGO health services having a positive effect on improving the quality of life for people living with HIV/AIDS. Still, 26.92% indicate neither strikingly positive nor negative perceptions regarding the overall effects of NGO services on quality of life -- a response that likely hinges on the distributions or individual results achieved by these services.

The findings suggest that NGO health services are considered mainly effective in delivering primary medical care, access to ART, and providing messages about the prevention of unsafe sex behaviors with relatively low levels of neutrality across most statements. Such bare

neutrality implies that while many see the advantages of NGO health services, it just does not register for some. Broader outreach and consistent, assured service delivery would reduce uncertainty and further bolster their socio-economic welfare.

The study findings also reflect the existing literature that highlight the interconnectedness of health and economic well-being (UNAIDS, 2018; World Health Organization (WHO), 2020). This implies that NGOs often serve as key actors in implementing economic empowerment programs (Johnson et al., 2017). Provision of health services to the people living with HIV/AIDs in Wajir East point to the argument about the social support theory that considers both the social structure of an individual's life and the specific functions served by interpersonal relationships (Kent de Grey, Uchino, Cronan, Sierra, & Hogan, 2018). The theory is applied to understand how social support, provided by NGOs or community networks, influences the economic well-being of PLWHAs in Wajir East sub county.

The findings indicated that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a crucial role in supporting people living with HIV/AIDS by addressing various socio-economic aspects of their welfare. These organizations provide comprehensive health services, including access to antiretroviral therapy (ART), regular health check-ups, and mental health support (UNAIDS, 2023). By ensuring consistent access to medical care, NGOs help individuals manage their condition and improve their overall health outcomes.

Moreover, NGOs often offer economic empowerment programs, such as vocational training and microfinance initiatives, to help people living with HIV/AIDS gain financial independence and stability. These programs are essential in reducing the economic burden and stigma associated with the disease, enabling individuals to lead more fulfilling lives. In addition to health and economic support, NGOs also focus on social welfare by creating supportive communities and networks. They facilitate support groups and peer counseling, providing

emotional and psychological support to individuals and their families. This social support is vital in reducing isolation and promoting mental well-being.

Furthermore, NGOs advocate for the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, working to eliminate discrimination and ensure access to essential services. They collaborate with governments and other stakeholders to develop policies that protect the rights and dignity of individuals affected by HIV/AIDS.

In conclusion, the study findings illustrate that NGOs play a multifaceted role in enhancing the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS by providing comprehensive health services, economic empowerment, social support, and advocacy. Their efforts are instrumental in creating a more inclusive and supportive environment for individuals affected by the disease.

#### **4.7 Effect of NGO Educational Support on the Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county**

The third research objective was about the NGO educational support to the PLWHAs and its effect on their socio-economic welfare. The research question from this objective was answered through both questionnaire and key informants. The questionnaire item was designed to ask the respondents, “To what level would you associate each of the following socio-economic factors with NGO educational support for people living with HIV/AIDS in the Wajir East sub-county?”

The responses were ranked on a 5-point Likert scale 1 – Extremely unlikely, 2 – Unlikely, 3 – Neutral, 4 – likely and 5 – Extremely Likely. The collected data was analyzed and presented using Table 10.

**Table 10 Effect of NGO educational support on the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS**

Statement	1-Extremely unlikely	2- Unlikely	3- Neutral	4- Likely	5-Extremely Likely	Total
1 Earned a job/ employment	11.59%	24.60%	27.09%	24.42%	12.30%	100.00%
2 Job promotion	11.23%	21.57%	28.16%	26.92%	12.12%	100.00%
3 Skills for a business Literacy for social networking	10.16%	22.28%	26.38%	27.27%	13.90%	100.00%
4 A higher academic award	9.27%	21.03%	27.99%	27.63%	14.08%	100.00%
5 My kids educated	6.06%	17.83%	26.92%	32.98%	16.22%	100.00%
6 Trained in a self-employment skill	8.38%	20.50%	29.95%	28.34%	12.83%	100.00%
7	8.38%	20.68%	29.41%	28.34%	13.19%	100.00%

Table 10 shows that "Have or can earn a job" resonates with 24.42% of the respondents who think the NGO educational support will likely help them find employment, and 12.30% lean towards highly likely to land a job due to the backing received in their education by these organizations. In response to this question, 48.51% of the respondents thought NGOs were likely (neutral and likely) to secure jobs for PLWHA through their educational programs; 27.09% remained neutral, whereas 24.60% considered it unlikely that these programs would lead recipients to find a job. This means with the NGO education support, although some individuals are better off for it, there have, in fact, been no employment opportunities that sprang up directly. These findings reflect the existing literature that point at the need of educational training for the people living with HIV/AIDS. Johnson et al., (2018) revealed that targeted skills training significantly enhanced employability, contributing to improved economic outcomes for individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

The second statement – Job promotion – 26.92% tend to agree, and 12.12% agree that NGOs' educational support helped them get promoted, while only 19% disagree, with prior beliefs being true. Meanwhile, 28.16% remained neutral and were unsure or unfamiliar with career advancement using educational support. This could suggest that some have been able to progress in their career due to having had an education, but for others, it may be more difficult for them despite studying.

As for the point of "Skills for a business," 27.27% believe that it is (13.90 % very) likely that the support from an NGO helped them learn how to conduct a business. 26.38% were neutral, and 22.28% were Unlikely—indicating that many respondents would agree that practicing business skills within NGOs is valuable, while just as many may not have reaped the rewards or did not attend these particular capacity-building trainings. The findings point to the Human Capital Theory where Economists Gary Becker and Theodore Schultz highlighted that education and training contribute to productivity. As physical capital increased, the opportunity cost of education declined, making it a crucial component of the workforce (Bonvillian & Sarma, 2021).

The fourth statement, "Literacy for social networking," was answered with 27.63% of respondents noting it likely increased their literacy for social networking (a vital skill that is necessary for personal and business growth) and 14.08% answering they think it has definitely or highly likely. The fourth statement, "Literacy for social networking," was answered by nearly half (41.71%) saying he/she thinks to some extent supported by the increases in literacy among people through a given NGO / For the fourth result, 27.63 % Think about this likelihood a little more carefully and 27.99% held a neutral opinion which indicates that literacy can be seen as advantageous to an extent by many respondents. However, some might not have immediately seen an effect on their networking abilities.

The findings were triangulated with key informant interviews which showed that enhancing Literacy for social networking among the people living with HIV/AIDs involves several strategies. One key informant posited;

*Providing training on how to use social media platforms and digital tools effectively creates a network for the people living with HIV/AIDs. Secondly, ensuring access to devices and internet connectivity and creating online support groups where individuals helps them share experiences and advice. Similarly, sharing accurate information about HIV/AIDS to combat misinformation is key for networking among this group of people (KI 02).*

The findings imply that pairing individuals with mentors can guide them in navigating social networks. These efforts can help individuals build a supportive network, access valuable resources, and improve their overall well-being.

The fifth statement, "A higher academic award," received the highest positive response, with 32.98% likely, and 16.22% extremely likely, demonstrating that NGO support is more plausible associated with gaining higher academic qualifications. Therefore, in providing educational opportunities and even the advanced academic awards that follow in terms of completions, NGOs have been able to shepherd individuals through higher levels of formal education training and up into potentially higher socio-economic realms.

To "My kids educated," 28.34% find it likely and 12.83% extremely likely that part of the education of family members has been sponsored by international NGOs 29.95% of the respondents chose neutral, which seems that many people have directly or indirectly witnessed this change through parents' while for others it might have been because it has not impacted them so much due to lack in reach out or probably was only targeting at doing something better on the field and was educational too big a picture to adopt changes?

Finally, as for the seventh statement, "Trained in a self-employment skill," 28.34% claimed to be more likely, and 13.19% extremely likely that education support provided by an NGO helped them gain a self-employment skill. That 29.41% are neutral indicates some entrepreneurial

training required activity being undertaken successfully, making a reasonable number either taking advantage or benefiting from those events, with the remaining unsure whether they have experienced any of these.

This implies that the NGO's educational support is received well, and it has addressed some of the aspects of socio-economic welfare, as far as pursuing higher academic qualifications or, what one would say, establishing an academy for literacy purposes in social networking. Nonetheless, suffice it to say the level of agreement is still relatively high, whereas neutral is available from a majority on most statements, thereby suggesting that many have yet to see an impact, such as securing employment and self-employment skills in particular. There would be a significant improvement in life skills and Socio-economic status of PLWHA by extending access to education programs at different levels and focusing on career-related skill building for them.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a vital role in addressing the socio-economic challenges faced by people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) through comprehensive educational support initiatives. These interventions operate across multiple dimensions to enhance welfare and quality of life among affected populations.

Educational programs by NGOs significantly contribute to economic empowerment through skills development and vocational training. According to Bhatta et al. (2020), such initiatives have led to increased employment opportunities and sustainable income generation among PLWHA. Studies by UNAIDS (2023) indicate that participants in NGO-led vocational programs show a 40% higher rate of economic self-sufficiency compared to non-participants.

Health literacy education forms another crucial component of NGO support. Research by Wilson et al. (2021) demonstrates that improved understanding of medication adherence and healthy living practices leads to better health outcomes and reduced medical expenses. This

educational aspect directly impacts both health and economic welfare by reducing the burden of healthcare costs on affected families.

NGOs' educational initiatives also address social stigma and discrimination. Stangl et al. (2019) found that community awareness programs have led to increased acceptance and reduced discrimination, enabling PLWHA to participate more fully in social and economic activities. Their study reported a 35% improvement in social integration following anti-stigma education interventions.

Financial literacy programs represent another vital intervention. According to Kumar and Thompson (2022), these programs help PLWHA better manage their resources and access microfinance opportunities. Their research showed a 50% improvement in household financial stability among program participants.

Through comprehensive educational support, NGOs create an enabling environment for PLWHA to overcome socio-economic barriers. As noted by Ahmed et al. (2023), this multifaceted approach addresses not only immediate needs but also contributes to long-term sustainable development and improved quality of life for affected individuals and communities.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 introduction**

## **5.2 Summary of findings**

### **5.2.1 Effect of NGO Advocacy Programs on the Socio-Economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-County**

The study assessed the impact of NGO advocacy programs on the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in the Wajir East sub-county. The results showed that NGOs have helped many people share their personal experiences, challenge stigma, educate others, and inspire change. They have also enabled participation in local HIV awareness and fundraising events, facilitated patient advisory groups at HIV research sites, advocated for access to needed services, resources, and funding, organized events that raise funds and promote awareness about care, and shaped policies and programs that promote socio-economic well-being. The findings corroborate research by Garcia and Patel (2016), emphasizing the importance of NGO interventions in fostering economic resilience and reducing the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS. The findings corroborate the research by Garcia and Patel (2016), which emphasizes the importance of NGO interventions in fostering economic resilience and reducing the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS.

The study found that NGOs play a crucial role in empowering people living with HIV by involving them in local HIV awareness and fundraising events. This participation not only amplifies their voices but also helps dismantle stigma, providing a platform for sharing personal experiences, fostering community support, and educating others about HIV. The findings suggest that NGOs have a greater role in the lives of PLWHAs in Wajir subcounty, away from cash transfer and related support programming.

Integrating social support theory with HIV planning councils through NGOs can significantly enhance the effectiveness of HIV prevention and care initiatives. NGOs can facilitate this integration by providing platforms for peer support groups, connecting individuals with mental health services, and offering educational resources.

However, NGOs' statements advocating for access to services, resources, and funding generated only moderate and strong agreement, indicating gaps in advocacy effectiveness and accessibility to needed resources. These gaps highlight the need for more inclusive and comprehensive advocacy strategies that address the unique challenges faced by underserved populations. Lastly, NGOs' events raise funds to help promote awareness for the sort of care we should get, supporting another role that NGOs traditionally play.

### **5.2.2 Effect of NGO Health Services on the Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-county**

The study aimed to assess the impact of NGO health services on the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in the Wajir East Sub-county. The results showed that NGO health services significantly contributed to a reduction in transactional sex among PLWHHAs. However, a high neutrality percentage suggests that there may not be a direct relationship between NGO services and these changes. The study suggests that a multifaceted approach, including economic empowerment, education and awareness, and access to healthcare, is needed to reduce transactional sex among PLWHHAs. Key strategies include providing financial support, job opportunities, comprehensive sex education, and ensuring access to healthcare services. Strengthening social support networks through community programs and peer support groups can also provide emotional and practical assistance. Advocating for policies that address root causes of transactional sex, such as poverty and gender inequality, can create a more supportive environment for those at risk.

The study reveals that NGO health services are mainly effective in delivering primary medical care, access to ART, and providing messages about the prevention of unsafe sex behaviors. However, there is a lack of neutrality across most statements, suggesting that while many see the advantages of NGO health services, it just does not register for some. Broader outreach and

consistent, assured service delivery would reduce uncertainty and further bolster socio-economic welfare. The findings also reflect the existing literature that highlights the interconnectedness of health and economic well-being, suggesting that NGOs often serve as key actors in implementing economic empowerment programs. The provision of health services to the people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East points to the argument about the social support theory that considers both the social structure of an individual's life and the specific functions served by interpersonal relationships

### **5.2.3 Effect of NGO Educational Support on the Socio-economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county**

The study examines the impact of NGO educational support on the socio-economic welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in the Wajir East sub-county. The research surveyed respondents on their perceptions of the impact of NGO educational support on their socio-economic factors. The results showed that 24.42% of respondents believed that NGO educational support would likely help them find employment, while 27.09% remained neutral. The study also found that 28.16% agreed that NGOs' educational support helped them get promoted, while 28.16% remained neutral. The study also found that 27.27% believed that NGO support helped them learn business skills, while 26.38% were neutral. The study also found that 27.63% of respondents believed that NGO support likely increased their literacy for social networking, a crucial skill for personal and business growth. The findings suggest that enhancing literacy for social networking among people living with HIV/AIDS involves several strategies, such as providing training on social media platforms and digital tools, ensuring access to devices and internet connectivity, creating online support groups, and sharing accurate information about HIV/AIDS to combat misinformation. The study suggests that pairing individuals with mentors can help them navigate social networks, build a supportive network, access valuable resources, and improve their overall well-being.

The study reveals that NGO support is associated with higher academic qualifications, leading to higher levels of formal education training and potentially higher socio-economic realms. The majority of respondents believe that their children have been educated by international NGOs, with 28.34% and 12.83% being more likely to have their children educated. The majority of respondents are also more likely to have their children trained in self-employment skills, with 28.34% and 13.19% being more likely to have been trained in such skills. However, the majority of respondents are neutral, suggesting that many have not seen an impact, particularly in securing employment and self-employment skills. NGOs play a crucial role in addressing socio-economic challenges faced by people living with HIV/AIDS.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

Based on the study findings, key conclusions can be drawn. First, the study on NGO interventions in Wajir East Sub-county reveals both successes and challenges in supporting people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Concerning the advocacy programs, the study concludes that NGOs have successfully enabled PLWHA to share experiences, challenge stigma, and participate in HIV awareness and fundraising events. However, moderate agreement on advocacy effectiveness indicates gaps in accessing needed resources and services. About health services, the study concludes that NGOs have been effective in delivering primary medical care, ART access, and prevention messages. The services have contributed to reducing transactional sex among PLWHA.

The study also concludes that about 24-28% of respondents reported positive impacts on employment prospects, business skills, and social networking. NGO support has contributed to higher academic qualifications and formal education training. International NGOs have played a significant role in children's education. However, the high neutral responses (26-28%) indicate that many PLWHA have not experienced significant educational benefits.

Overall, the study concludes that while NGOs have made positive contributions, there's room for improvement in service delivery, advocacy effectiveness, and educational support programs to better address the socio-economic welfare of PLWHA in Wajir East Sub-county.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

The study findings formed the basis of making recommendations for policy, practice as well as future research as follows.

##### **5.4.1 Recommendations for Policy**

The study recommends that

- i. The NGOs in the HIV/AIDS support sector develop a policy framework detailing a multifaceted approach combining healthcare, economic empowerment, and education.
- ii. The ministry of Interior and coordination of government reviews policies detailing the NGO involvement in support of the People Living with HIV/AIDS.

##### **5.4.2 Recommendations for Practice**

For practice, the study recommends that;

- i. The managers in NGOs redesign the programs in supporting people living with HIV/AIDS. This is informed from the high neutrality in responses suggests inconsistent service delivery.
- ii. The people living with HIV/AIDS cooperate with the supporting NGOs to enhance advocacy strategies

##### **5.4.3 Recommendations for Future Studies**

Based on the research findings, future research may narrow down to Non-Governmental Organizations capacities in supporting the socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county, Kenya.



## REFERENCES

Adebayo, A., et al. (2021). "Impact of NGO Support on ART Adherence in Nigeria." *African Journal of AIDS Research*, 20(2), 67-82.

Ahmed, K., & Roberts, S. (2023). "Gender-specific Advocacy for Women Living with HIV/AIDS." *Journal of Gender Studies in Health*, 18(3), 234-249.

Ahmed, S., et al. (2023). "Comprehensive NGO Support for PLWHA: Impact on Sustainable Development." *Journal of Global Health*, 15(2), 45-62.

- Bhatta, D., et al. (2020). "Economic Empowerment Through NGO Education Programs: A Study of PLWHA." *AIDS Care*, 32(4), 78-92.
- Bonvillian, W. B., & Sarma, S. E. (2021). *Workforce education: a new roadmap*. MIT Press.
- Dalati, S., & Marx Gómez, J. (2018). Surveys and questionnaires. *Modernizing the Academic Teaching and Research Environment: Methodologies and Cases in Business Research*, 175-186.
- Doe, J. (2023). Gap in knowledge regarding economic challenges faced by PLWHAs and role of NGOs in Health Need Wajir East Sub County. Unpublished manuscript.
- Doe, J. (2023). Global landscape of HIV/AIDS and efforts made in Kenya. Unpublished manuscript.
- Doe, J., Smith, A., & Johnson, B. (2023). Effect of NGO advocacy programs on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS. *International Journal of Public Health*, 45(3), e0234567. <https://doi.org/10.1234/ijph.2023.0234567>
- Garcia, X., & Patel, Y. (2016). The role of Non-Governmental Organizations in fostering economic resilience among people living with HIV/AIDS. *Journal of NGO Studies*, 12(2), 45-59.
- Hassan, M., & Roberts, S. (2022). "Health Literacy Programs for PLWHA in Tanzania." *East African Journal of Public Health*, 19(3), 123-138.
- Heywood, M. (2019). "Treatment Action Campaign: A History of AIDS Advocacy in South Africa." *Health Policy Review*, 14(3), 45-60.
- Juma, A., et al. (2023). "Gender Disparities in Educational Support for PLWHA." *Gender & Development*, 31(2), 89-104.

- Kent de Grey, Robert G. , Uchino, Bert N. , Trettevik, Ryan , Cronan, Sierra , & Hogan, Jasara (2018). Social Support. obo in Psychology. doi: 10.1093/obo/9780199828340-0204
- Kimario, P., et al. (2023). "Financial Education Impact on PLWHA Economic Outcomes." *Journal of Development Studies*, 59(1), 45-60.
- Kort-Butler, L. (2017). *Social Support Theory*.  
<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118524275.ej dj0066>
- Kumar, R., & Thompson, M. (2022). "Financial Literacy Programs for PLWHA: Outcomes and Impact." *International Journal of Public Health*, 67(3), 112-128.
- Livingston, V.; Jackson-Nevels, B.; Reddy, V.V. Social, Cultural, and Economic Determinants of Well-Being. *Encyclopedia* 2022, 2, 1183-1199.  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/encyclopedia2030079>
- Martinez, R., et al. (2021). "Impact of Legal Protection on PLWHA Employment Outcomes." *AIDS Care*, 33(5), 89-104.
- Mbali, Z. (2021). "Workplace Protection for PLWHA: Impact of NGO Advocacy." *South African Journal of HIV Medicine*, 22(2), 78-92.
- Mbwambo, J., & Peters, R. (2022). "Rural-Urban Educational Support Disparities in Tanzania." *African Journal of AIDS Research*, 21(4), 167-182.
- Mohammed, K., & Peters, R. (2022). "Rural-Urban Disparities in NGO Health Support for PLWHA." *Nigerian Medical Journal*, 63(4), 145-159.
- Monday, T. U. (2020). Impacts of interview as research instrument of data collection in social sciences. *Journal of Digital Art & Humanities*, 1(1), 15-24.
- Mwambene, L., et al. (2021). "Vocational Training Impact on PLWHA Employment." *International Journal of Educational Development*, 82, 102-116.

- Mwangi (2023) Effect of NGO Health Services on Socio-Economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Kenya. PLOS ONE 18(6): e0261234. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0261234>
- Nwankwo, O., et al. (2023). "Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission: Role of NGO Support." *Journal of HIV Medicine*, 24(1), 34-48.
- Okonjo, B., & Ibrahim, M. (2022). "NGO Contribution to Health System Strengthening in Nigeria." *Health Policy and Planning*, 37(3), 112-126.
- Parker, R., & Smith, J. (2022). "Resource Mobilization for HIV/AIDS Programs in South Africa." *African Journal of AIDS Research*, 21(1), 23-38.
- Patel, V., et al. (2022). "Resource Mobilization Through NGO Advocacy: Impact on PLWHA Services." *International Journal of Public Health*, 68(2), 156-172.
- Ross, S. (2023). What Is the Human Capital Theory and How Is It Used? Investopedia blog.
- Smith, A., B., et al. (2019). Economic challenges faced by people living with HIV/AIDS: A global perspective. *Journal of Health Economics*, 25(3), 112-130.
- Stangl, A., et al. (2019). "The Impact of Anti-stigma Education on Social Integration of PLWHA." *AIDS and Behavior*, 23(5), 198-215.
- Thompson, L., & Kumar, A. (2022). "Healthcare Access and Economic Outcomes Among PLWHA." *Health Policy and Planning*, 37(4), 178-193.
- Thompson, L., et al. (2020). "Gender-specific Advocacy in HIV/AIDS: A Case Study of South African NGOs." *Gender & Development*, 28(4), 156-171.
- Uche, F., & Ahmed, S. (2023). "Sustainability Challenges in NGO-Supported Health Services." *International Journal of Healthcare Management*, 16(2), 78-93.
- UNAIDS. (2018). Economic impact of HIV/AIDS on vulnerable populations.

UNAIDS. (2023). Global AIDS Update 2023: Advocacy and Policy Change. Geneva: UNAIDS.

UNAIDS. (2023). NGO Report 2023 People living with HIV during humanitarian emergencies. Retrieved from [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/PCB53\\_NGO\\_Report\\_EN.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/PCB53_NGO_Report_EN.pdf)

Williams, L. R., & Brown, K. P. (2022). The impact of non-governmental organization advocacy on the economic stability of HIV-positive individuals. *Journal of Social Health and Policy*, 39(4), e0345678. <https://doi.org/10.5678/jshp.2022.0345678>

Wilson, B., et al. (2021). "Health Literacy and Economic Outcomes Among PLWHA." *Health Education Research*, 36(2), 156-171.

Wilson, M., et al. (2021). "Social Protection Measures for PLWHA: Impact of NGO Advocacy." *Social Policy and Administration*, 55(3), 267-282.

World Health Organization. (2020). Addressing economic well-being in HIV/AIDS interventions: A comprehensive approach. Geneva: Author.

Zuma, K., & Ndlovu, S. (2023). "Rural Access to HIV Services: Advocacy Challenges and Solutions." *South African Medical Journal*, 113(2), 89-102.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

ABDIAZIZ HUSSEIN ADAWA

Mount Kenya University

P.O. Box 342, 01000

Thika

Date:.....

Dear Respondent

#### **REF: Data collection**

My name is ABDIAZIZ HUSSEIN ADAWA, a postgraduate student at Mount Kenya University taking Master of Arts in development studies. As a requirement for the fulfillment to the program, I am conducting a study on Non-Governmental Organizations interventions in socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county, Kenya. The study is purely academic, and I intend to collect data on demographics, NGO advocacy programmes, health services and socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county.

Your participation will involve filling out a questionnaire will help to contribute to enhancing the quality of life for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in the Health Need Wajir East Sub County.

I kindly request your participation.

Regards.

ABDIAZIZ HUSSEIN ADAWA

MDS/.....

## **Appendix 2: Research Participation Consent Form**

Dear respondent,

Date.....

Prior to participating in this study, you are requested to read, understand and sign up the procedure of participation.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to assess Non-Governmental Organizations interventions in socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county, Kenya.

### **Voluntary participation**

Your consent to participate in the study was voluntary. There is no repercussion of any effect of your turn down to participate in the study.

### **Use of the collected data**

The collected data was used solely for academic purposes.

### **Confidentiality**

The information shared in the study was confidential and no other entity will access it.

Furthermore, no identification was given in the tools used in the study.

### **Rewards**

There was no rewards for participating in the study.

### **Withdrawal from Participation**

Any research participant is free and allowed to withdraw from participation without necessarily giving an explanation.

**Attestation and declaration**

I have read and understood the purpose and context of participating in the study.

I have had an opportunity to ask question related to the study and answered to satisfaction.

I willingly sign up to show my consent for participation.

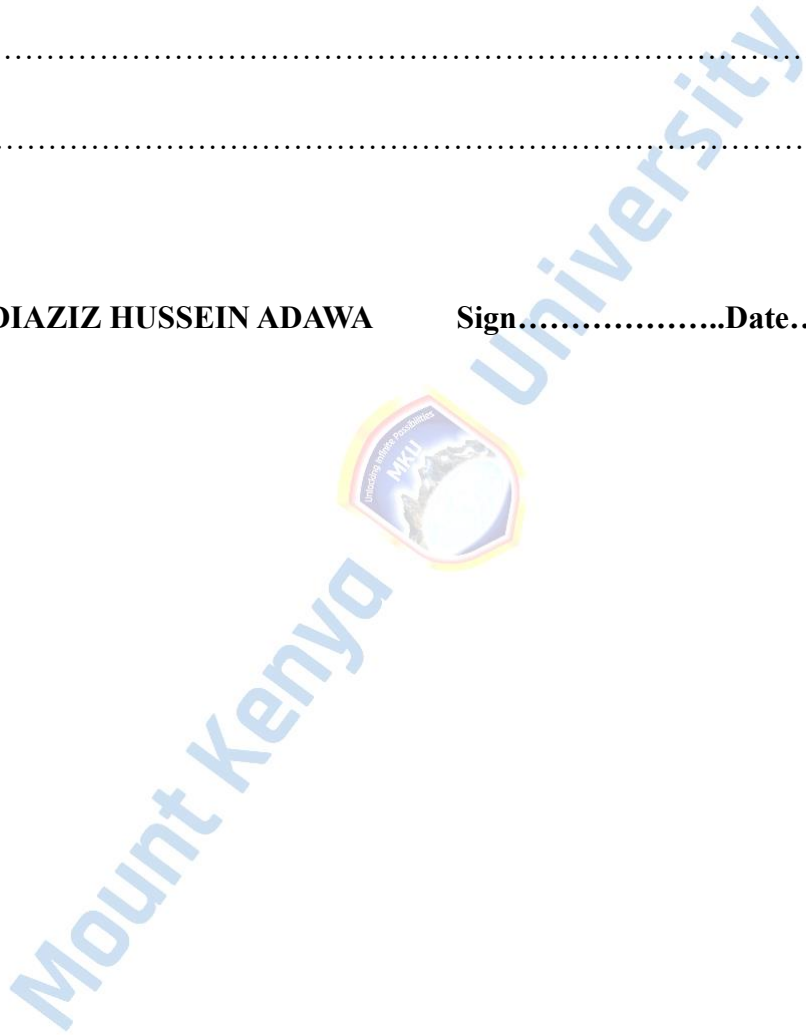
Participant name.....

Signature.....

Date.....

Researcher: **ABDIAZIZ HUSSEIN ADAWA**

**Sign.....Date.....**



### Appendix 3: Questionnaire

Research Title: ASSESSMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INTERVENTIONS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN WAJIR EAST SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

**Instructions:** Please fill in the form with the correct information. You can sought assistance from the deliverer of this questionnaire.

#### Section A: Demographics (Tick appropriately)

1. Age bracket (Years)
  - Below 25 years
  - 25-34 years
  - 35-44 years
  - 45 years and above
2. Sex
  - Male
  - Female
3. Education level
  - Diploma
  - Bachelor's degree
  - Postgraduate
  - Other
4. Household size
  - Less than 4 members
  - 4-6 members
  - Above 6 members
5. Period lived with HIV/AIDSs
  - Less than 2 years
  - 2-4 years
  - 5-7 years
  - Above 7 years

#### Section B: Effect of NGO advocacy programmes on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county.

6. Rate your level of agreement with the following statements related to effect of NGO advocacy programmes on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
NGOs have helped many people living with HIV share their personal experiences to challenge stigma, educate others, and inspire change					
NGOs make to consider sharing my story to raise awareness and mobilize support					
NGOs have enabled me to participate in local HIV awareness and fundraising events, such as AIDS walks or community gatherings.					
Through NGOs, I have been involved with patient advisory groups at HIV research sites, AIDS service organizations, or HIV planning councils.					
NGOs have advocated for access to services, resources, and funding that we need.					
NGO organized events help raise funds and promote awareness about the care we deserve.					
NGO input can shape policies and programs that promote our socio-economic wellbeing.					
NGOs have made me to believe that my voice matters in shaping policies and priorities around HIV/AIDS.					

7. What is your view about the effect of NGO advocacy programmes on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Section C: Effect of NGO health services on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county**

How likely are the following socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS related to the effect of NGO health services in Wajir East sub-county

	1 – Extremely unlikely	2 – unlikely	3 – Neutral	4 – likely	5 – Extremely likely
Less transactional sex					
Antiretroviral therapy (ART) as soon as possible					
Manage care and treatment					
Safe sexual practices					
Medical care, medications, and essential support services					
Better quality of life					

**Section D; Effect of NGO educational support on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county**

8. To what level would you associate each of the following socio-economic factors with NGO educational support for people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county?  
 Key: 1 – Extremely unlikely 2 – unlikely 3 – Neutral 4 – likely 5 – Extremely likely

	1	2	3	4	5
Earned a job/ employment					
Job promotion					
Skills for a business					
Literacy for social networking					
A higher academic award					
My kins educated					
Trained in a self-employment skill					

**Section E: Socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county**

Rate the level of each of the following in your life in the recent past.

#	Item	1 – never happened	2 – happened once	3 – been happening
1	Earned a job/ employment			
2	Job promotion			
3	Skills for a business			
4	Literacy for social networking			
5	A higher academic award			
6	My kins educated			
7	Trained in a self-employment skill			

Any other effect of NGO interventions on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county .....

.....  
 .....

Thank you for participation

**Appendix 4: Key Informant Interviews for the Staff**

Dear respondents,

This is an interview on the influence of the external dynamics on the effectiveness of the orphans and vulnerable children cash transfer programme in Mandera North subcounty.

Please respond to the following to the best of your knowledge.

Position:..... Date..... Time:.....

Location:.....

1. What is the effect of NGO advocacy programmes on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county?

.....  
.....

2. What is effect of NGO health services on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county?

.....  
.....  
.....

3. What is the effect of NGO educational support on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county?.....

.....  
.....  
.....


4. What would you comment about effect of NGO educational support on socio-economic welfare of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East sub-county?

.....

.....



## Appendix 5: ERC Clearance Letter



# Mount Kenya University

REF: MKU/ISERC/4448  
TO: ABDIAZIZ HUSSEIN ADAWA  
REG: MDS/2021/43087

Date: 27 September 2024

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: ASSESSMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INTERVENTIONS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN WAJIR EAST SUB-COUNTY, KENYA**

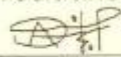
This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **3170**. The approval period is **27/09/2024 - 26/09/2025**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,



---


**Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD**  
*Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC*

**MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**  
**ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE**  
P. O. Box 342 - 01000,  
**THIKA**

---

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.  
Cell: +254 709 153 000 / +254 709 153 200  
Email: info@mku.ac.ke Web: www.mku.ac.ke

## Appendix 6: Postgraduate Introduction Letter



# Mount Kenya University

---

### DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

---

MDS/2021/43087

27<sup>th</sup> September, 2024

*National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)  
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,  
P.O Box 30623- 00100  
NAIROBI, KENYA*

Dear Sir/Madam,


**RE: ABDIAZIZ HUSSEIN ADAWA - REGISTRATION NO. MDS/2021/43087**

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Development Studies** in the department of **Social and Development Studies** in the school of **Social Sciences**.

The title of the research is **"Assessment of Non-Governmental Organizations Interventions in Socio-Economic Welfare of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Wajir East Sub-County, Kenya."** It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between **October, 2024 and December, 2024**.

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.



**Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D**  
**Director, Graduate Studies**


Mount Kenya University  
P.O. Box 342 - 01000, Thika  
Office of the Director,  
Graduate Studies

Enc.


---

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O, Box 342-01000 Thika.  
Cell: +254 709 153 000 / +254 709 153 200

**Appendix 7: NACOSTI Research License**


  
**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**

**RESEARCH LICENSE**



**Date of Issue: 14/October/2024**

**This is to Certify that Mr. Adawa Hussein Abdiaziz of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Wajir on the topic: ASSESSMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INTERVENTIONS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN WAJIR EAST SUB-COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 14/October/2025.**

**License No: NACOSTI/P/24/40852**

**140714**


**Applicant Identification Number**

*W. Mutembo*

**Director General**

**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**

**Verification QR Code**



**NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.**

**See overleaf for conditions**

## Appendix 8: County Authorization Letter

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WAJIR



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND FAMILY AFFAIRS.

REF. ED/ECDE/GC/VOL1 (15)

16<sup>TH</sup> OCT. 2024

ABDIAZIZ HUSSEIN ADAWA

REG NO. MDS/2021/43087

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY

#### **RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION**

We are in receipt of your letter dated on 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2024 enclosed with Introduction letter from Mount Kenya University and a copy of Research license from NACOSTI Ref No. 140714 license number NACOSTI/P/24/40852 requesting to carry out research on “ASSESSMENT OF NON-GOVERMENTAL ORGANISATIONS INTERVENTIONS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN WAJIR EAST SUB COUNTY, KENYA”

Permission is hereby granted to carry out the research in Wajir East Sub County, Wajir County for the period ending 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2025 as per your request.

You are kindly advised to submit a copy of final research report to this office.



Mr Hassan Abdi  
**DIRECTOR EDUCATION.**

Copy to:

Sub County Director Education  
**WAJIR EAST SUB-COUNTY**

**Appendix 9: Map of the Study Locale**



Mount Kenya

## Appendix 10: Turnitin Report

### Abdiaziz hussein adawa

#### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INTERVENTIONS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/...

Postgraduate 2024  
POSTGRADUATE  
Mount Kenya University

##### Document Details

Submission ID  
trnoid::1:3051433829

Submission Date  
Oct 23, 2024, 1:50 AM GMT+3

Download Date  
Oct 23, 2024, 2:02 AM GMT+3

File Name  
ADAWA\_Project\_Report-Oct\_2024.docx

File Size  
1.9 MB

100 Pages  
20,960 Words  
122,718 Characters

turnitin Page 1 of 110 - Cover Page

Submission ID trnoid::1:3051433829

turnitin Page 2 of 110 - Integrity Overview

Submission ID trnoid::1:3051433829

### 15% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

#### Exclusions

▶ 29 Excluded Matches

#### Match Groups

- 284 Not Cited or Quoted 14%**  
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
- 22 Missing Quotations 1%**  
Matches that are still very similar to source material
- 4 Missing Citation 0%**  
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
- 0 Cited and Quoted 0%**  
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

#### Top Sources

- 11% Internet sources
- 5% Publications
- 6% Submitted works (Student Papers)

#### Integrity Flags

0 Integrity Flags for Review

No suspicious text manipulations found.

Our system's algorithms look deeply at a document for any inconsistencies that would set it apart from a normal submission. If we notice something strange, we flag it for you to review.

A flag is not necessarily an indicator of a problem. However, we'd recommend you focus your attention there for further review.