

**EFFECTS OF DONOR FUNDING ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN
KENYA: A CASE OF WATER PROJECTS IN LAMU COUNTY**

BETTY WAKIO MWACHEDA

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF MASTER'S DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF
MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

MAY, 2025


DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration

This thesis/project is my original work and has never been presented for any academic award in any institution.

Name: BETTI WAKIO MWACHEDA

Reg. No. MDS/2017/76521


Signature:  Date: 19/05/2025

Approval

This thesis/project is being submitted for examination with our approval as University supervisors

Name: Dr. Sarah Kimani

Institutional Affiliation: Mount Kenya University

Signature:  Date: 19/05/2025

DEDICATION

This research project I dedicate it to my son Adams, my siblings Cynthia and Kevin for their unwavering support and love throughout. To my late parents; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mwacheda; they established the foundation of my education and hence the study is dedicated to them.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I thank the Almighty God for His grace during my studies. I wish to very sincerely appreciate the support, assistance and goodwill received from my supervisor; Dr. Serah Kimaru, throughout the project. The academic and technical support that has been accorded to me by my supervisor is unmatched and hence the success of this study. I appreciate the willing assistance from other lecturers and administration of Mount Kenya University who offered their professional assistance directly or indirectly. I also wish to recognize my family, colleagues and friends for their moral support and encouragement this far; their critical-criticisms, guidance, direction and informed correction that they provided enabled me to put my best foot forward and make better corrections on my work. I cannot also forget all the respondents from Lamu East Constituency, County Officials in Lamu County who provided the data needed for the study

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization has previously classified Kenya as one of the countries that is water scarce in the World. Lamu County Integrated Development Plan considers the County to be among water scarce counties in Kenya. It faces serious challenges of providing potable water to its residents. There are different institutions both local and international which address the situation; they bring together a pool of resources collaborating with the communities in the development and implementation of community-led water projects targeting to increase access to water and in the long run improve the socio-economic conditions of the community. The study seeks to investigate the relationship between donor funding and the socio-economic development, how to implement donor projects effectively to improve socio-economic development and not create a culture of donor dependency in Kenya. This was implemented by the following objectives: To establish effects of donor funding on sustainability of socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya; to find out effects of donor funding on stakeholders involvement in socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya and to establish the influence of donor funding in capacity building and socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya. The theory of poverty was utilized in this study to guide the study. The descriptive research design was used to guide the study. The target population of the current study was composed of members of community-based organization (CBOs) running water projects, Water Services Providers (WSP) and County Government officials in Lamu County. The systematic random sampling technique was used to identify and for selection of the sample members who took part in the study and a sample of 80 individuals were adopted as sample members. This was composed of about 15 respondents from the Water Service Providers group while the rest were taken from members of community-based organizations. The research instruments that were used for data collection was the questionnaires. The analysis of data was

done by use of Statistical Packages for Sciences version v.24 (SPSS). Some of the analysis techniques included: descriptive statistics, frequency distribution and the regression model. It was established that donor funding specifically on water projects had a statistically significant relationship on the socio-economic development in Kenya specifically of the people of Lamu County. Therefore, the conclusion is that the donor funding has a positive impact on the water projects in Lamu County and as such the donor funds enables the sustainability and the maintenance of the water projects for the community. The study recommends that in future the scholars should investigate influence the involvement of stakeholder's on the socio-economic development of the community in their counties in Kenya. The future researches can also explore the effects of accountability of the managers of these projects in sustainability of the projects at hand.



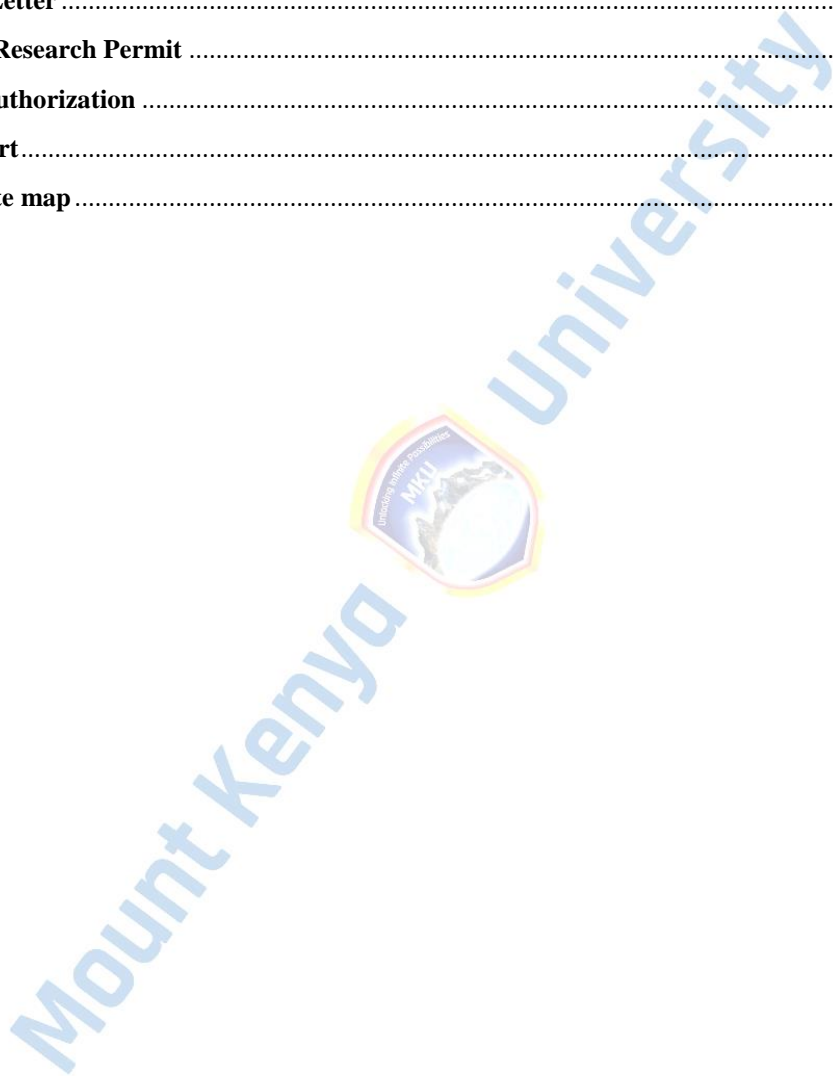
Mount Kenya University

Table of Contents

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
Table of Contents.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	x
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	6
1.3 Purpose of the Study.....	7
1.4 Objectives of Study.....	7
1.4.1 Specific Objectives.....	7
1.4.2 Research Questions.....	7
1.5 Justification of the Study.....	8
1.6 Scope of the study.....	8
1.7 Study Limitations.....	8
1.8 Delimitations of the Study.....	9
1.9 Assumptions of the Study.....	9
1.10 Operational Definitions of Terms.....	10
CHAPTER TWO.....	12
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	12
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Empirical Literature.....	12
2.3 Theoretical Literature.....	19
2.3.1 Dependency Theory.....	19

2.3.2 Theory of Poverty	20
2.3.3 Major Factors of Poverty	21
2.4 Cultural and Neighborhood Factors.....	23
2.5 Conceptual Framework	23
2.6 Research Gap.....	25
2.7 Recap of Literature Review.....	26
CHAPTER THREE.....	27
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	27
3.1 Introduction	27
3.2 Research Methodology.....	27
3.3 Research Design.....	27
3.4 Location of the Study	28
3.5 Target Population.....	28
3.6 Sampling Procedures and Techniques.....	29
3.7 Target Sample.....	30
3.8 Research Instruments	30
3.9 Construction of Research Instruments.....	31
3.10 Testing for Validity and Reliability	31
3.11 Data Collection Methods and Procedures	31
3.12 Proposed Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures	32
3.13 Ethical Consideration	32
CHAPTER FOUR	33
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	33
4.1 Introduction	33
4.2 Research Presentations, Interpretations and Discussion	33
4.3 Inferential Statistics	51
4.4 Discussions	55
4.4.1 Donor Funding on Sustainability of socio-economic development in Kenya.....	55
4.4.2 Effects of donor funding on stakeholders Involvement in socio-economic development in Kenya, Lamu County.....	55
4.4.3 Influence of donor funding in capacity building and socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya	56
CHAPTER FIVE	57
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	57
5.1 Introduction	57
5.2 Summary Findings	57

5.3 Conclusion	59
5.4 Recommendation of the Study	61
5.5 Recommendations for Further Research	61
References	63
Appendices	67
I. Research Tools	67
II. Introduction Letter	71
III. NACOSTI Research Permit	72
IV. Research Authorization	73
V. Turnitin Report	74
VI. Research site map	75



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: gender	33
<i>Table 2: age</i>	34
Table 3: education	35
<i>Table 4: income level</i>	36
<i>Table 5: benefited from a water project supported by a donor or international organization</i>	37
<i>Table 6: aware of a water project in your community that was established by donors and HAS been operating since</i>	39
<i>Table 7: water projects established in this county are able to sustain themselves after the donors have left the project under the management of the community or county</i>	40
Table 8: water projects found in the county can be defined as being sustainable	41
<i>Table 9: communities have enough water projects that are able to fulfill the needs of the community</i>	42
<i>Table 10: There is proper utilization of the water projects that are currently established in Lamu County</i>	43
<i>Table 11: there always a public participation document that the community is supposed to sign before and during the establishment of the water projects in Lamu County</i>	44
<i>Table 12: the community is involved and consulted before the establishment of a water project in Lamu County</i>	45
Table 13: consulted or involved in the establishment of the water projects in the county	46
Table 14: capacity building is one of the key areas that the donors have been working on	47
<i>Table 15: capacity building a priority for the donors who have established previous projects in Lamu County</i> ...	48
<i>Table 16: as a result of donor funding you experienced water projects in Lamu County</i>	50
<i>Table 17: Variables Entered/Removed</i>	51
<i>Table 18: Model Summary</i>	52
<i>Table 19: ANOVA</i>	52
<i>Table 20: Variable Coefficients</i>	53
Table 21: Budget	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 22: Time Schedule	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual framework	25
Figure 2: Sex	34
Figure 3: Age	35
Figure 4: Education	36
Figure 5: Income	37
Figure 6: benefited from a water project supported by a donor or international organization	38
Figure 7: aware of a water project in your community that was established by donors and HAS been operating since	39
Figure 8: water projects established in this county are able to sustain themselves after the donors have left the project under the management of the community or county	40
Figure 9: water projects found in the county can be defined as being sustainable	41
Figure 10: communities have enough water projects that are able to fulfill the needs of the community	42
Figure 11: There is proper utilization of the water projects that are currently established in Lamu County	43
Figure 12: there always a public participation document that the community is supposed to sign before and during the establishment of the water projects in Lamu County	44
Figure 13: the community is involved and consulted before the establishment of a water project in Lamu County	45
Figure 14: consulted or involved in the establishment of the water projects in the county	46
Figure 15: capacity building is one of the key areas that the donors have been working on	48
Figure 16: capacity building a priority for the donors who have established previous projects in Lamu County ...	49
Figure 17: as a result of donor funding you experienced water projects in Lamu County	50

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ERP – Enterprise Resource Planning

NGOs- Non-Governmental Organizations

WSPs- Water Services Providers

CBOs- Community Based Organizations

SPSS- Statistical Sciences for Packages

CIPD- County Integrated Development Plan

KNBS- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

WASREB- Water Services Regulatory Board

MDGs- Millennium Development Goals

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

WHO- World Health Organization

WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

GSDR - Global Sustainable Development Report

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There are many people across Kenya who goes for days without safe drinking water. Even though the constitution of Kenya guarantees adequate quantity of water as a human right Lamu County has continued to struggle to achieve a better percentage or cover or the population with supply of clean safe water for domestic use. There are only about 60% of Kenyans who are able to have access to safe drinking water (Byaruhanga & Debesay, 2021). The world has been experiencing climate change and the effects due to human related activities on the environment and the space or the sky; the same have in different aspects affected the socio-economic livelihoods which include shortage and inadequate access of clean drinking water being one of these as an aftermath. Some of these challenges or shortage of water has led to community conflicts due to scarce water resources which was attributed to the unavailability of a legal framework for the water that is shared by different ethnic groups or counties (Kitivo, 2019). Further, encroachments into the water sources and water-towers and disturbance of the key water catchment areas have made worst a situation that is already bad enough, this makes it even harder for those residing in riparian lands to have enough water for their domestic use since their livelihoods dependent on those watercourses.

The problem of access to clean water across the world has continued to increase as the population increases specifically in the developing economies. The sponsors and development support from donors in form of financial supports, debt and grants have continued to influence the economies of developing countries in terms of their growth and development mostly in Africa. In developing countries most community-based projects are funded by donors due to their high level of poverty (Takwa, 2016). However, in most cases the donor funding will have different outcomes and effects on community development depending on the people and the community therein. In addition, the interactions between these recipients and the donors who provide these funds might be seen to bring mutual learning and benefits. The researcher sought to address the effects donor funding has to the communities that receive them on their socio-economic development. There are studies that have been done on community development and donor funding but there is scarce information on

the effects that donor funding has on socio-economic development (Galvin & Habib, 2003; Waweru, & Fatoki, 2021' WASREB, 2018 and World Bank, 2020). Therefore, the researcher investigated effects of donor funding on socio-economic development given that there is a knowledge gap brought about by the existing studies on these phenomena.

The previous years have seen the water sector continue to receive attention that is significant; in the United Nations summit in 2000 more than 189 countries agreed and appended their signatures for the millennial declarations which had a target of ensuring that there is improvement of the poor people on the community and which is also called the millennium development goals (MDGs). The MDGs is composed of a set of more than 10 target points put in place for achievement before 2015 some of which includes the seventh that was aimed at ensuring sustainability in the environment and the target was to be able to bring to halve the portion of the people who do not have access to sanitation and safe water by the year 2015. The World Health Organization report shows that MDGs key facts (2018), that the target 7c was met with about 90% of the people being able to actually get safe and improved drinking water sources in the year 2012. This is compared to about a statistic that was found in the 1990 when only about 76% could have access to the same. In Kenya the Government Spending Watch Report in 2015, presented that the Sub-Saharan Africa region was not able to fully meet this target that was set previously. This is because the progress that was made was in the sanitation sector with about 2.5 billion people not being able to have better sanitation which on the other hand those who were found to have been practicing open defecation were still very high at about 1 billion people (WHO, 2019).

The adoption of SDGs by World leaders in the year 2015 (September), was meant to work in putting an end to poverty in all forms also with an aim that all people and groups are brought on board. The main aim of the SDG 6 was to ensure that there is increased sustainability and availability of the sanitation and water for all people. The SDGs report that was made in the year 2018 showed or reported that there was progress especially for the 6th goal where 29% of the population across the world did not have safe drinking water and those who were practicing open defecation were about 892 million people (GIZ, 2019). It is prudent to note that people who have been practicing defecation in open places have been decreasing but the same cannot be said about those who do not have safe drinking water which have continued to increase significantly compared to the report by the World Health Organization report (2015) MDGs key facts.

The Kenya Constitution 2010, states that access to good quality, clean drinking water is a human right". The Constitution of Kenya further stipulates that community development projects like water and sanitation, education, health, environment conservation is to be financed by the national and county governments. However, in most cases either the national treasury allocation is not sufficient hence the needs of the people are never fully met or there is misappropriation of the funds either in the county or national level (World Bank, 2020). There are also other factors which at times make it difficult for the national funds to be applied to the intended purpose; it could be political, leadership wrangles, constant electioneering losing focus on development among others. In situations where the projects established by a previous government or regimes are ignored and the new government starts new projects leaving the old ones to stall; this not only leads to wastage of the community development fund from the two governments but also delays community from benefitting the intended projects. Due to the cited obstacles communities reach out to donors and philanthropists for funds and grants respectively (Mieila, 2018). What is the possibility that the availability or the provision of the donor funds might end up affecting the confidence of the locals and their ability to work and produce better results if the donor funds were not made available? Is there a possibility that the donor funds affect the ability of the local community members to be able to work hard for the desired results on the projects formulated such as the water projects? The study is meant to investigate whether the funding of water projects by donors and how it affects community members ability to work-hard making them dependent on the handouts and funding by the non-governmental organizations or the international organizations (Afande, 2013).

There are different projects which have been established in Kenya. These projects have been established in different sectors to assist the community and the population. Some of these projects have targeted the women and children, youths, disabled and the community at large, of which has been donor funded (Mieila, 2018).

Lamu County is among Kenya's forty-seven counties; situated on the Coastal side of Kenya. Lamu County is a region that suffers from historical marginalization from issues of land, poor infrastructure among other issues. Some of the constituencies that make up Lamu county include Lamu East and Lamu West. Even though both the central and devolved government have been working on development programs and initiatives for the County of Lamu it is prudent to note that most of the development and growth is seen to only affect the West constituency of Lamu while the East is left with inadequate development. Since the better part of the population or the larger

percentage is composed of the youths who are unemployed this make the situation even worse off. The increased unemployment has been brought about by lack of opportunities and inadequate skills among these groups.

Therefore, if these youths can be trained to acquire the much-needed education or skills then they would be a vital aspect of the development of the county of Lamu. In most cases the economic activities in Lamu County includes boat making, wood carving, embroidery and fishing. Previous studies have shown that it can be possible to absorb more than 46% of the labour force in Lamu County because this is mostly skilled labour that is composed of literate people. Further, due to cultural beliefs and the norms in Lamu County the community female population is not expected to be engaged in employment.

Most of the Community Based Originations consist of Women and Youth, Self Help and People with Disability groups. In Lamu County it is estimated that there are about 373 youth groups, 1345 self-help groups and about 421 women groups. In different cases the projects and programs that are being executed by the government that is either the devolved authorities or the central government, non-state organizations of civil societies are some of the factors that influence the activities of these groups. Once the communities receive funds from donors what follows is project implementation. All the projects have a timeline and eventually must come to an end, but the impact should continue. Donors usually want to see how the project and its impact will outlive their direct involvement when the project has been implemented (Batti, 2016).

Both the national and county governments' primary mandate is to address the needs of its people. This includes provision of water and sanitation, quality education, food and good infrastructure. Upon citing gaps and different needs among the community members the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors have come up with ways of complementing the efforts of the government and public institutions. NGOs are working for the benefit of the people making them development oriented. They assess needs and demands on the ground, involving the beneficiaries, in the long run implement projects that bring out socio-economic development in the said community. Some of the efforts that have been made by different donors include working with communities to identify their needs, proposing new viable projects and eventually implementing them to the satisfaction of the community members or at times provide funds to implement project that are ongoing or had stalled for the benefit of the community.

Among the residents of Lamu County, improved sources of water are utilized by about 53% of the locals. The KNBS (2019) asserted that in consideration of the use of improved sources of water, the issue of gender disparity does not apply since about 54% of the male headed households use it while those households headed by their female counterparts are 53%. There are about 61% of the residents within Lamu West constituency who utilize the water from improved sources. This is the highest portion or ratio of the residents who are water from improved source. The East Constituency of Lamu was found to have least number of residents using the improved water sources while the west is making use of about eight per cent higher than the mean value for all the constituencies in Lamu.

There are about 61% of residents within Lamu West constituency who depend on the artificial or improved water sources. Compared to the residents of Lamu East constituency which is three times that is lowest portion. Further, Lamu West constituency is 8 percentage points above the county average. (KNBS, 2019). Lamu County does not have any permanent flowing rivers. The main source of water for the residents includes: ground water, water-pans, and roof catchment, semi-underground water tanks with a rainwater collection system also known as djabias and desalination plants. The major source for most of the water supply is the ground water. However, most areas in the county have saline ground water thus not reliable. The ones that are available are privately owned wells which are not treated exposing communities to water related diseases. In Lamu County the rainfall pattern is bimodal; it is expected to rain from April to June and short rains in November and December. In Lamu East Constituency; the residents have for many years been relying on the rain water harvesting as the main source of water. Building up structures known as djabias for rain harvesting to be used during the dry season; this has for a long time been the only viable option.

Even though the djabias serve as a way to harvest rainwater that would normally be lost to run off or evaporation, it is not without obstacles and potential consequences. There is assurance that water will be stored, but this water is not guaranteed to be kept clean. These systems can become contaminated which could harm an entire community if there is no means to purify or filter this water. Also, djabias can crack, break, and leak, this would cause a loss of water that could be detrimental to the community being supported.

The main water source for the Island is freshwater Shella-Kipungani is a source that is an Aquifer; within the Island this includes also Manda and Shella. The same makes use of the sand dunes in the rainy season in order to collect the water. Due to rapid population growth the demand for freshwater is also rising thus increasingly exploiting the catchment zone which eventually rendering water unavailability in the future.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Public institutions and those that are non-governmental are responsible for the different projects within Lamu County with intention of increasing the welfare of the households and their economic status. Some of the efforts that are put in place is the provision of technical support by the government, consultancy and funding among others, However, despite all these efforts and measures aimed at improving the socio-economic development of the residents; there is still a huge portion of the population that is languishing and suffering in poverty. Therefore, the current study is an investigation of the effects of donor funding on socio-economic development in Kenya; a case of water projects in Lamu East Constituency in Lamu County, Kenya. Efforts have been initiated by different groups which include donors, non-governmental organizations and international organizations to improve the welfare aspect of the communities in developing counties. Having realized the water shortage and the problems that the people in developing economies are facing with access to clean water different non-governmental and international organizations have over the years decided to come up with solution and assistance to help the local community to have access to clean water.

Some of the studies that have been done in the past are commonly in relation to health and community projects on health, poverty and economic development specifically in employment among the people of Kenya. Bauer et al., (2021) examined the mental health among youths and how the same is influenced by the cash transfer programmes especially in the low income and middle income countries. In another study by Ayoo (2022) the study investigated the poverty reduction strategies in the developing countries with an intention of improvement of the poverty levels or levels of income among the citizens in the developing countries. However, the current study has specifically addressed the association between the socio-economic development and the water projects in Kenya and specifically within Lamu County.

There seems to be a link between poverty and water projects in Lamu County; despite the efforts of both the government and the NGOs to improve the welfare of the community and advocating for self-reliance there is still much that needs to be done. This means that there is need to create reliance in the long run for community members in order for the projects established therein to be beneficial in the long-run which will have an impact on the socio-economic development.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

To find out effects of donor funding has on socio-economic development in Kenya; a case of water projects in Lamu East Constituency in Lamu County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of Study

The main objective of the study is to investigate the relationship between donor funding's and socio-economic development in Kenya specifically Lamu County.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives

- a.** To find out the effects of donor funding on sustainability of socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya.
- b.** To find out effects of donor funding and stakeholders' involvement in water projects in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya.
- c.** To establish the influence of donor funding in capacity building and socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya.

1.4.2 Research Questions

- a.** What is the influence of donor funding on sustainability of socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya?
- b.** What are the effects of donor funding and stakeholders' involvement in water projects in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya?
- c.** What is the influence of donor funding in capacity building and socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya?

1.5 Justification of the Study

The study influences the changes in policy on community development and community growth by the future policy makers. This is because the results and findings of the study assessed how socio-economic development is influenced by the incidence of donor funding and also addressed whether the community is able to grow or will be over dependent on donor funds even after it has been withdrawn. The summary findings and conclusion will enlighten donors on mistakes to avoid in future projects. We have myriads of outcomes of donor funding to socio-economic development, this study highlighted the adverse effects that funds have towards development and how community structures are not empowered due to over reliance; affecting development. The donor support should be tailored in such a way that it helps the projects and the community to exist in the long-run without donor support and be self-sufficient.

The study will be important to those researchers who will conduct similar studies in future because they will be able to consider the theories and gaps that have been left by the study. Further, the government and policy makers in the public sector will get to know how the donor finding's affect socio economic.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was conducted in Lamu County in Kenya and the same also concentrated on specifically the influence of the water projects in Lamu County on the changes in the socio economic development of the residents of Lamu County.

1.7 Study Limitations

In this study the researcher investigated how the different funds which also includes the Non-governmental organizations, international organizations among others; influences the socio-economic development with regards to the water projects. Some of the challenges and the limitations expected by the researcher include the fact that the researcher depends on the honesty of the respondents and the accuracy of the information they give. This is despite the fact that in research some of the sample members have been found to have a different opinion of the issues

under investigation when they are being interviewed but the same might change when they are in their normal operating activities. Therefore, the researcher made sure that the sample members know that the study is strictly for academic use only.

It was also be a challenge to get information on the funding of different projects from the managers and administrators of these projects because they are also skeptical about the study and how the researcher used such information. The researcher presented a recommendation letter from the university which assured the respondents that the study is strictly academic and information will be applied for education.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study

Some of delimitations that were used were applied in relation to the type of challenge for example on the issue of honesty the researcher ensured that the respondents are made aware that the information that is being collected is strictly for academic use only and cannot be shared with any other party. It will be kept strictly confidential and anonymous. In relation to the challenge or problem of access of information from the different fund managers the researcher will ask them to avail historical information or data that has been used in previous years that which is in the public domain and is not real time data. This can also be used for the analysis.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The study makes an assumption that the different sample members who were included in the study gave the correct information without holding back the truth. It is also assumed that the individual sample members who will be selected to take part in the study was able to give true information without any bias or discrimination. It was assumed that the information collected from the respondents was not made to be ideal in any way, that the respondents did not pretend or behave in abnormal ways during the collection of the information and that they were in their true state.

1.10 Operational Definitions of Terms

Effectiveness	This is the ability to come up with the expected results of full implementation of the plan without failures and errors
Development	This is the change of a present state of a people to another future state or level where they are better or improved in terms of livelihoods and growth.
Donor Funding	The amount of money in form of contributions made to a community project for its funding or implementation
Poverty	It is the reduction of the basic capacity of an individual or a society to participate effectively in society due to the lack of or inadequate financial ability (United Nations, 1998).
Sustainability	It is meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own, encompasses environmental, economic, and social dimensions, aiming for long-term viability and resource conservation.
Stakeholders	These are people, groups or organizations with a vested interest, or stake, in the decision-making and activities of a community, business, organization or project
Community-based organization	These are the groups that are non-profit making which engage the society at the local levels and work closely within the community to improve the and monitor socio economic

development. Their purpose is to plan, implement and monitor socio-economic development programs to communities.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter is a presentation of the literature review in relation to the variables under investigation and those that have been considered by the study. Some of the studies that have been reviewed herein includes those that covered dependent or the explanatory variables that were investigated in this study. The different aspects of literature review which includes: empirical literature, theoretical and conceptual framework for the different variables, the research gap and the recap of the literature review are included in this study are presented in this chapter.

2.2 Empirical Literature

This section presents the empirical literature which was conducted in relation to the relationship between the donor funding of water projects and the socio-economic livelihoods in Kenya specifically in Lamu East constituency Lamu County.

GIZ (2019), poverty continues to be a global challenge on poverty eradication over the years and more than one billion citizens in the Globe survive in abject poverty and live with less than a dollar a day. This was supported by White and Hjertholm (2003) the less developed economies continue to experience the brunt of the hardships which questions the feasibility of the donor funds to eradicate poverty in the nations that are considered to be less developed.

Nwankwojike, Inah, Osinachi and Abam (2016) investigated the cost performance of little scale vehicles support organization in Calabar city. An inspection was conducted by use of direct perception; the information of these diverse vehicles was collected by use of the car, rock-solid, generator and the auto-shaper management's organization from February towards October in 2016. It was found that the hypothetical outcomes showed poor cost appraisal, cost of work, upkeep span, flawed planning and the support type were the main factors which leads to cost overwhelm in the SMS programmed upkeep organizations. It was concluded that the convenient, satisfactory and timely cost appraisals should be considered fundamentally to avoid the superfluous costs and variation time and upkeep finishing.

Byaruhanga, & Debesay, (2021) investigated donor funding in relation to the transfer payments in Uganda among the older generations or those people who has since retired and are not in active employment. The study established that the main issue that affects the Uganda's Senior Citizens Grants is the lack of funds and as such it needs donor support and donor funding to remain in operation.

The study by Onchoke (2013) investigated components influencing wellbeing of the community development projects in Kisii in Kenya. The study considered financial resources and other sources of finance. The triple prerequisite methods were used by the study in order to estimate projects performance which uses time, scope indicators and the plan on spending. The study also made use of the stratified testing and the utilized optional and essential information. The data analysis techniques and procedures that were adopted include the inferential statistics for the examination of the information and the descriptive statistics for the summary or the data or the feel of the data. It was established that the different sources of funds have a significant and gigantic effect on changes in exhibited performance through triple confinement framework. The study examined all the community development projects but the current study specifically addressed the donor funding of water projects on socio-economic development in Lamu County. The study also adopted different data analysis techniques which includes the regression and the correlation statistics or matrices while the study by Onchoke adopted the triple constraint methodology.

Ochieng (2016) investigated the effects of dimension on the subsidization on the usage of contributor activities within Nairobi and specifically in Kibra slums. The study utilized an enlightening review configuration to gather data and information which was an appraisal and interrogated the respondents within Kibra. The respondents were composed of target group and members of staff from the NGOs in Kibra that are beneficiaries of donor funds. The study took a sample of about 99 respondents by use of the randomized sampling techniques. The study found that there where there are resources that are inadequate then the same can be an impediment on the donor funded waster-projects. Further, the study by Ochieng (2016) adopted funding as an independent variable while in the current study the same is used as a donor-funding and it is used in specific objectives.

Ngugi & Wanyonyi (2018) investigated the factors that influence performance of the projects that are donor funded in Kenya specifically in Embu County Water and Sanitation Company. The design that was utilized was the descriptive research design; the population that was targeted was composed of 49 that is 20 water kiosks employees, 2 public sanitation facility employees, about 15 members of the Embu County sanitation team combined with the Ministry of Health, 3 government officials, 4 community health workers and public health officers. It was found that the funding done was implemented by use of commercial channels but not through pure grants. This is an indication that the form of funding influence performance of donor funded projects. This is majorly because one is a form of a loan while the other one is a grant and as such the members are not expected to give back the funds to the donors as a financial facility.

Gachui (2017) investigated the effects of donor financing on the accomplishment of the improvement of the community in Kenya and dependency on the contributors supported tasks in Embu County. The purpose of the study was to find out effects of partner inclusion on the accomplishment of the network advancement extends in Embu County. The population under investigation was composed of 1853 individuals who were respondents from about 20 water undertakings that framed the premise of the study. The results of the investigation suggested that the inclusion of the partners had direct effect on dimension of achievement of network improvement ventures.

Mungatu and Mulyungi (2017) investigated the influence of the partnership on the outcomes of the undertaking on example of waters, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) in Rwanda. The study used a framework that was unmistakable for the review. Sample members were identified from those who worked in WASH projects in Rwanda. The respondents were composed of about 409 participants who provided the information. The network individuals were the key respondents for the study and the information was collected by use of semi-organized polls. Regardless of the study, through perceptions and conferences, other vital information and data was also collected. The inquiry showed that the beginning of the study the task partner arranged, execution and audit were added in order to improve the results. The study recommended that the components had a role in the making of decisions because they were recipients of the project in order to know the benefits of the projects.

Romaniuk (2017) investigated the donor funded initiatives in Ashanti District Assemblies on their procurement capabilities and the financial management applied therein with an intention of assessing how procurement and financial management capabilities exist in the district assemblies. It was found that there are no qualified personnel in the district assemblies in financial management and procurement which have led to an effect on the implementation of the donor funded projects and disbursement.

Mireka (2008) with a case of Amansie West District Assembly examined the management of financial resource for development of local government. The study objective by Mireka was to establish whether management of funds at the assembly adheres to the procedures and guidelines put in place. It was established that the management of the financial resources for development of the local government was much more effective or beneficial if the management of funds at the assembly adhered to the procedures and guidelines put in place and as such this means that there is some proper development of the local government.

A study in Ghana investigated the funds management system by the donors with an objective of finding out the quality of responsive leadership and its relationship to the management of the resources and the assembly's level (Water-aid Ghana, 2009). It was found that both the donor supported and the locally-generated development projects were executed at the district assemblies. However, some lapses in financial management, procurement and staff levels were identified by the Auditors General's report and the Accountants General's office as audited reports on specific development projects by donors.

Lavagnon (2011), states that a number of factors lead to failure of projects which end up not achieving their goals, some of these factors includes; poor stakeholders' involvement, managerial and organizational problems. This also spills over to the time taken to dispatch funds meant for the operations of the projects and its sustainability.

2.2.1 Donor Funding

The studies that have been done in the past which are in the existing literature that have touched on socio-economic livelihoods and the donor funding are both limited and scanty in Kenya and specifically in the Coastal region. This means that this study will not only be helpful it will also enrich the available literature and crease the results and findings in relation to the phenomenon

under investigation. The review of this literature shows that even though there is significant amount of literature which have investigated donor funding in relation to other variables there has been scanty or fragmented information and studies that have directly addressed the relationship between the donor funding on socio-economic development and water projects in Kenya.

In most projects the funding by donors is mostly provided with an intention of growing the project and establishing the same to a point being self-sustaining even after the withdrawal of the donor support. World Bank, (2003) states that donor funding is considered to be a financial service or extension given for promotion of welfare and development for better socio-economic development.

According to Dongier et al., (2003) on the World Bank strategy on reduction of poverty the donor funding of community development projects has been viewed as a way or a measure or mechanisms of promoting projects sustainability and effectiveness, this allows for poverty reduction, empowering the poor and making the development more inclusive. In a study by Paulo (2003), the objective that is core for the development of the community is to collectively provide justice, work with the community for social change for the needs to be identified, the rights and responsibilities, opportunities, evaluate effectiveness, and take action with an intention of tackling inequalities and the elimination of oppression. A society development approach to grant funding is about implementation of the principles and values of community development in different aspects of the grant funding process; this includes different things such as delivery, design, monitoring, learning, evaluation and sustainability of these projects for the community and organizations funded (Jackson, Nkwocha & Boroh, 2016). In most cases the donor funding issue has been investigated by different researchers. However, this research explored donor funded water projects effects on socio-economic development in Lamu County, Kenya.

A study by Ebenezer, Musah and Ahmed (2020) investigated factors affecting financial management of Non-governmental organizations on the financial sustainability in Ghana based on the sound financial management practices, utilization of the Cloud Accounting, good donor relationships and the ERPs by the NGOs. The study adopted a sample of 56 NGOs. Questionnaires were used for the collection of data that was used in the investigation. The data analysis was by use of the descriptive statistics, the Kruskal Wallis Test and the inferential statistics that is the regression model. It was established that the NGOs in Ghana did not have a sound financial

management practice which affected their performance as organization. The NGOs used ERP systems and the cloud accounting and the variables had positive statistically significant influence on the NGOs financial ability.

Okinda (2018) donor funding accountability by NGOs in Kisumu County was investigated as the main objective. The utilized design by the researcher was descriptive survey. Kisumu County was accepted as the target population for the study. The study adopted a sample of 49 NGOs from the total number of NGOs in Kisumu. The open-ended questionnaires were adopted by the study for data collection. The study used the Spearman's rank correlation and established that the accountability mechanisms of the NGOs to the donor funds determined the reliance of the funding of the projects. It was also established that the community involvement in oversight of the NGOs was inadequate and this would have been of great help to keep the officers and management much more accountable because the community is present in the vicinity of the project.

2.2.2 Sustainability of Community Projects

Sustainability of project has been defined as the ability of the project to keep giving service from the time of inception and after the donors have withdrawn their support. Goals, Principals and continuation of projects' efforts to make up the targeted outputs program durability are established immediately when the termination of the technical cooperation channel by way of program (IFAD, 2002). In order for one to be able to consider project sustainability they must check several issues which includes it social, environmental and economic implications (Mensah, 2019). This means that all the Non-governmental organization with an intention of incorporation of the sustainability practice in their future project implementation should be able to come up with techniques and methods of reduction of the negative environmental and social repercussions or implications of the projects. The definition of project sustainability as in Luvega, Towett and Oino & Kirui (2019) argued that the sustainability of a project is the continuity of the projects, its presence and continued delivery of service to the actual beneficiaries even after the external support has been withdrawn.

The Brundtland report (1978) notes that United Nations World Commissions on Environment and Development insists on the sustainable development is one of the ways of ensuring and meeting the demands without the risk of ability of the generations in to meet their own in future. Global

Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) (2015) suggests that for projects to meet sustainable development from the beginning then there must be integrations and acknowledgement of the economic, social and environmental issues to ensure that the environmental and economic stability. In order for the development of a nation or a people then there must be utilization of the resources which may include but are not limited to minerals, people-labour and geographical endowments or environmental actors among other factors in order for the people to benefit. Therefore, development sustainability can demonstrate continuity of the project or stability for a given period of time in the long-run (Spahn, 2018). The self-actualization, structural growth, economic growth, national reliance, individual reliance and or autonomous industrialization are the different examples of the development which can be acquired by way of actually paying attention to the productive agents and the proportionate dynamics. When there is consideration of the sustainability of the projects at inception or when the project management team is able to incorporate the same then it means that the projects results will be able to provide goods and services that adhere to requirements and needs of the stakeholders (Armenia, Dangelico, Nonino, & Pompei, 2019). Therefore, this assures the concept of sustainable development which also underlies the needs for the alleviation of poverty through different projects.

The World Bank report (2020) notes that the World Bank and United Nations are some of the prominent proponents for the elimination of poverty across the globe with a big target that is ambitious of reduction of poverty to about 3% across Africa by the year 2030. This has been set to a cost of about \$1.3trillion per year which would be able to help in the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Africa.

2.2.3 Stakeholders Involvement

To make sure community development projects are able to continue; the administrators are in most cases supposed to consider the feelings and needs of the community in the surrounding environment which includes the development of first conflicts, co-operation and indifference of the different community members before the development can occur (Mto, 2010). Thus, it is crucial to appreciate and acknowledge the significance and relevance of all needs, to consult and include the different stakeholders within the donor funded project. This would enable the administrators of the community project manage how the projects impact the community,

environment and different players if and where such would occur. It is also important to note that at times it gets difficult to gather the community or society voices when there are no organizations and groups for example farmers' groups.

Lenis (2012), noted that in a situation where there are organized groups, they become important to the different channels of raising achievement and productivity or community projects implementation. The agreement and consensus both at the donor and national levels must be ensured in order for the sustainability of the project to be secured. It implies that involvement of all the beneficiaries in designing the project and actualization eventually is meant to give power to those target groups and the community development programs.

A model proposed by Cohen and Uphoff (2004) was found to have several dimensions which include; participants, participation they undertake and how the process of participation takes place. Measures are meant to assess whether the people have been empowered or not and to check the status of manipulation whether the participation is voluntary or not.

2.2.4 Capacity Building

The process of development and improvement of skills, resources that organization and communities use to survive abilities and processes, resources that are adopted by the communities to thrive are referred to as the building of capacity. According to Blewitt (2008) the first things to note is the fact that the development of the self-reliance of the communities that are being assisted in terms of social and political commitments and sustainability of the project developed. Rowland Atkinson et al., (2008) argues that the use of local resource to solve the local problems and bring solutions to the domestic or local problems with a desire to be able to bring up the disadvantaged groups capacity without the adoption of the external resource is that is referred to as building of capacity. By use of the common actions the society is motivated to be able to identify and solve problems through community empowerment and skills training.

2.3 Theoretical Literature

2.3.1 Dependency Theory

The theory of dependency is one of the theories that the researcher identified as being applicable to this study. The theory of dependency was put forward by Pfeffer and Salancik in the year 1978.

The theory states that the organizations are not autonomous entities but they directly rely on the networks that are found in their environment and the industry in which they are placed. Therefore, they must strive to manipulate these resources so that they are able to have going concern and continue to survive. The theory also posits that the external controls factors have an influence in the organization because the critical or core funding is mostly dependent on the outsiders.

Therefore, this theory aids in the explanation of the structures, stability, behaviors and the organization changes or variations in the projects. Further, this theory of dependency applies to the study because the projects by the donors are in most cases dependent on external funding from the donors especially at the beginning and a significant period of time in order to allow the projects to stand on their own and be self-sufficient. However, even though this theory has appreciated and acknowledged the role of donors as an external source of funds there is also the issue of dependency and pressure from external environments which includes the mission identity and the need or purpose of the beneficiaries which sometimes puts off the main agenda of the projects that was there in the first place.

2.3.2 Theory of Poverty

The structural theory of poverty was postulated by Wilson in the year 1987. It argues that limited access to resources and capital is responsible for poverty among the people coupled with inadequate access to opportunities compared to the rich. The World Development Report (2002) asserts that the policies made against poverty have made use of a variety of poverty conceptualization associated with various poverty dimensions. Schiller (2008), Laderchi, Saith and Stewart (2003) noted that the fundamentals of poverty programs and policies are influenced by the different ways and means by which we conceptualize poverty. There are also very insignificant attentions which have been given to the implications and the comparative outcomes which result due to the different measures which are utilized to measure poverty (Blank, 2007). The government welfare policy aimed at the reduction of poverty have been influenced or affected by the perspectives regarding poverty over the years. In order to enlighten our perspective on the different causes of poverty it means that there is need to sort the real causes of poverty. The issue of poverty is the main factors which made it difficult for the people of Lamu to be able to actualize and implement their water projects or sustain their projects upon completion. It means that the current

theory has a direct connection with the issue of donor funding because the funding would not be required if there was enough income for the households of Lamu County.

2.3.3 Major Factors of Poverty

Individual Factors

According to Gans (1995) there are different factors that cause poverty or those that influence poverty which includes; welfare participation, human capital and attitude. In a system that has to provide opportunity for all and chances for everybody was in the American beliefs and values that is theory of individualism that is the belief in the free market system. According to Rank (2004) the belief is that the individualism places the responsibility of provisions of the healthcare service, shelter and food on the individuals themselves through their hard work. The material prospects and success are seen to be the actualization of the American dream, the United States of America is considered to give the right environment and the requirements for the achievement of these material prospects and success due to the vast opportunities provided to the individual to achieve the same. The premise of the American Dream is based on emphasis of the virtue, hard work and talent and affirms that the issue of individual poverty is due to the failure of the individual to actualize their potential and lack of the self-motivation to want to achieve or succeed (Rank, 2004).

There are those previous studies which have suggested that there is little or no evidence at all which is supportive of these claims of the American dream (Merton, 1957). These studies have suggested that the people who are considered to be poor in the society are known to insist on hard work, dislike for systems welfare or program a personal responsibility to go against the negative individual attitude cause of poverty (Schwartz, 2000). There are also repercussions which are brought about by the welfare programs which are known to cause marriage disincentives and work disincentive or the over reliance or dependent on the government. In this case the people are protected during certain conditions and situations; some of the services which are provided include the provision of social welfare during child poverty, the old age and during sickness.

The financial assistance to the poor is what referred to as the welfare in the USA. There are those people in the USA who think that the re-distributive arrangement is what refers to the social welfare which is a violation of the individual rights. Such individuals present or display the social welfare as a form of theft and forced taxes on the individual tax payers.

According to the study by Blank (1997), there are many previous studies which have been conducted in the past few decades and which have suggested that there is very little evidence of an association between the work disincentives, family formation and the issue of welfare associations. The theory of Social Darwinism also justifies the individuals experience with poverty or success on how the individual is able to survive. The ideas by Darwin's were extended in the Social Darwinism where the natural selection ideas and biological evolution of humans have been explained. In order to explain the primary cause of poverty or the sources of poverty both William Sumner and Spencer also adopted the Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection (James, 2006). Spencer and Sumner note that the social existence is a competitive experience among the individuals who have various natural traits and abilities (Hurst, 2004). In their arguments they believe that the individuals with ability to adopt and to become productive have a better chance to survive while those with weak skills and inability to survive will eventually die off.

Spencer and Sumner made an argument that the poverty is obtained naturally by such individuals and the government has no business trying to intervene on behalf of those who are considered to be poor in the society. Lester Ward argues that there are other factors which contribute to poverty other than the individuals' abilities. The purification of the social system is promoted by social competition process by way of the natural selection as suggested by Spencer. A cleansing function is achieved by the evolution which allows the society to be more adaptable to the environment. In this case strongest in the society gets to survive while the weakest in the society gets to die off. If the natural course of social improvement is not interfered with by the organizations, individuals or state then it means that the society would get better as stated by Spencer.

The definition of poverty has been presented in different ways by groups, researchers and institutions around the world. The issue of poverty is a global concern. The issue of poverty has since become a worldwide concern because everybody is concerned on how the eradication of poverty can be achieved. Even though this appears to be clear what happens to be amiss is the issue of measurement or the unit of measurement of poverty and the definition of the same. In case an individual has lost their employment or their source of income the same can lead to not only the loss of social class and their dignity it can also lead possible poverty. This means that when an individual is locked or excluded from the labour market then the person is deprived off possible good income. When the individual had been equal access to property or the class status or credit or education or standards or living or employment it means that their economic status is affected

negatively towards the poverty side. Even though there has been some significant level of criticisms against the theories of poverty the ideologies which are brought forth by theorists tend to evoke varying clarification that give light to our understanding of the reasons why people are poor. One of the theories of poverty that is the theory of exclusion is observed to be able to present and cover the forms, processes, causes and the effects of poverty (Kotler, Roberto, & Leisner, 2006). The theory of poverty is important because poverty is the main reason why the people or the community in the poorer countries is accepting donor funding or aid. This theory is therefore important for this study in Lamu was not poor and they had the ability to come up with project, measures, financing and the facilities to achieve water projects without the help of the donor and be able to sustain them for the foreseeable future then the community or individuals therein would not be considered to be poor or in the poverty line.

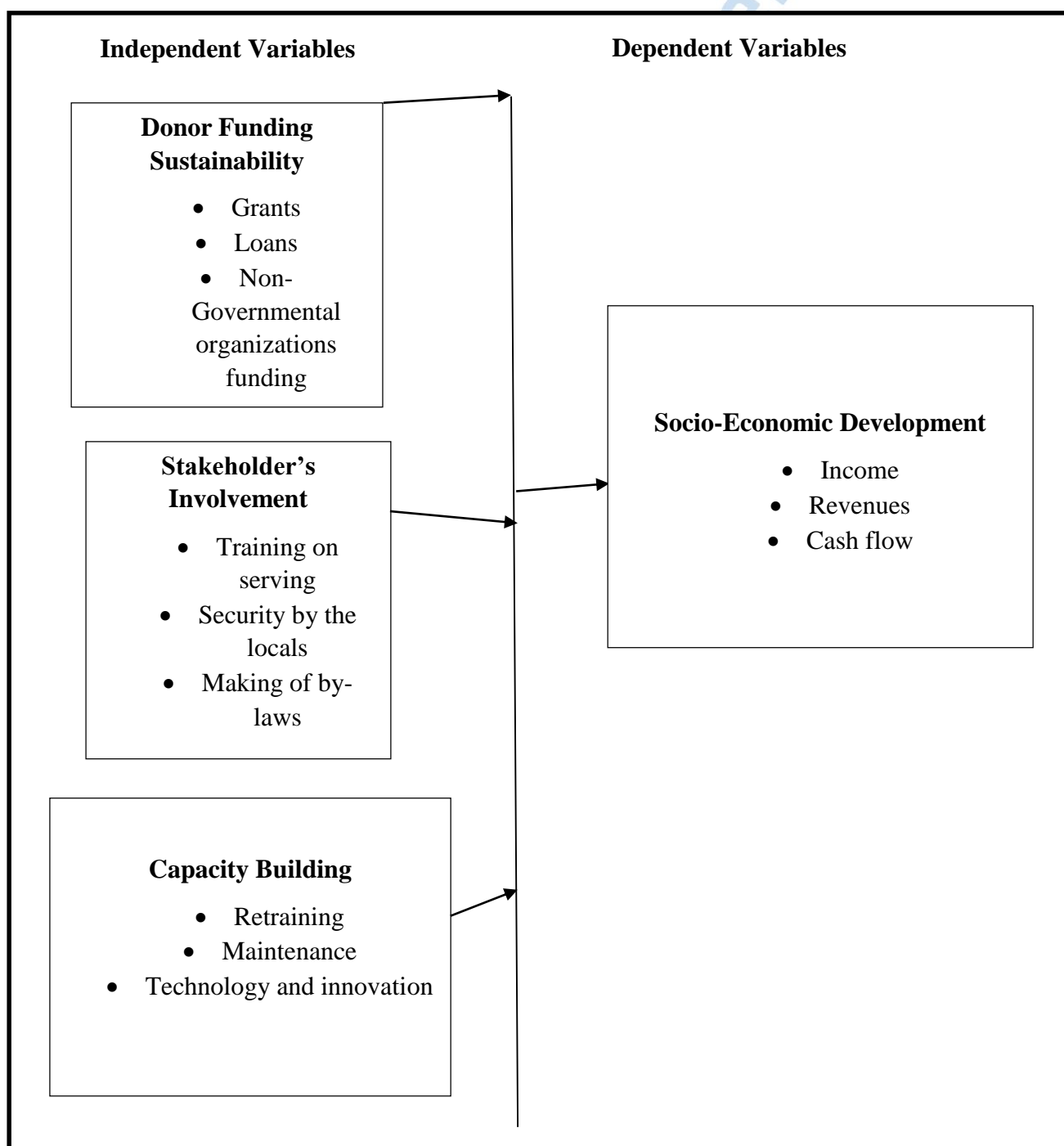
The Social Darwinism also gives or provides a level of experience to individuals in terms of the possibility of poverty or success with consideration of the individual's ability to be able to survive. The Ideal by Darwin has been extended on the Social Darwinism which involves biological evolution and the natural selection among the humans. The Charles Darwin's theory has been employed by both William Sumner and Spencer that is natural selection with an intention to make a case for the basic causes or reasons for poverty in the community (James, 2006).

2.4 Cultural and Neighborhood Factors

The way in which poverty is created and maintained in the different groups and among neighborhoods is explained by the framework provided by the concepts of culture of social isolation and poverty. The people's residential environment is influenced or affected by the cultural and the neighborhood factors which are also known to shape poverty. The term cultural poverty was first brought into literature by Oscar Lewis in 1966 in a study on poverty in Puerto Rico and Mexico (Mandell & Schram, 2003). The assumption that the patterns such as the behavioral norms, beliefs and values are considered to be the main influencers of the culture of poverty for both the rich and the poor.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The description of the relationship between the intervening, dependent and the independent variables are presented in the conceptual framework. The figure below is an illustration of a possible influence of donor funding on communities' socio-economic development. The conceptual framework shows that the different explanatory variables on the left-hand side have a significant influence and effect on the changes in the social-economic development in the community. When there is enhancement in the capacity building the same significantly influenced the changes in the socio-economic development. This also influenced the changes in the projects that have been established because those who have been trained improved the projects for the services to the community.



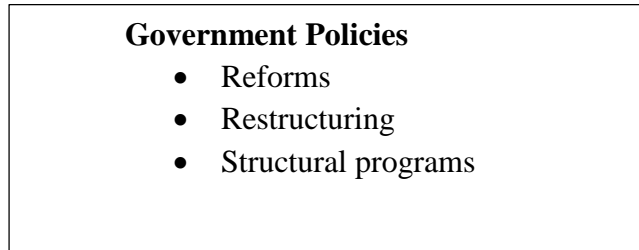


FIGURE 1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.6 Research Gap

In this study the researcher has explored significant empirical literature in relation to the influence of donor funding on the changes in different things. Most of the studies that have been done in the previous literature have addressed the donor funding in relation to other project as opposed to the water projects and the impact it has on socio-economic development of the people of Lamu County. Most of the studies have actually specialized on the effects that the funding and support by the NGOs have on poverty eradication and socio-economic status of the community in different countries across the developing states. The World Bank report (2020) notes that the United Nations and the World Bank are some of the prominent proponents for the elimination of poverty across the globe with a big target that is ambitious of reduction of poverty to about 3% across Africa by the year 2030.

This has been set to a cost of about \$1.3trillion per year which would be able to help in the achievement of the sustainable development goals in Africa. However, the current study is conducted in Kenya specifically Lamu County which has been for a longtime neglected in terms of the investigations. This means that when the community socio-economic status has been improved then by extension and in the long run the poverty issue will be eradicated by virtue of the ability of the community's socio-economic status being uplifted.

2.7 Recap of Literature Review

Even though there are different studies which have been done previously according to the existing literature in relation to donor funding and its influence on various factors, little has been done to study the association between the water projects funded by donors on socio-economic development of the communities. The current study investigates the relationship between donor funding and the socio-economic development in Kenya and to feel the gap therein. There are also other studies that have been done in relation to donor funding in the past and other on socio-economic development but these studies were not directly in relation to the phenomenon under study but in relation to other variables. Therefore, it is prudent to also note that the previous studies have not been able to come to a conclusion that is convergent or that is similar when these complete. Further, there is no study that has been able to directly address the influence of the donor funding on the socio-economic development of the Community in Kenya specifically Lamu County. This is an indication that the results and findings of this study will be relevant and will also be able to enrich the existing literature in relation to the nexus between the donor funded water projects and the socio-economic development in Lamu.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The study presents various techniques and methods adopted in acquisition of data, management and analysis. The section that are presented herein includes the methodology section, design of the research, the study location, target population, sampling procedures and sampling techniques, the target sample, research instruments, collection of data, analysis of data techniques and consideration of ethical standards.

3.2 Research Methodology

The adopted techniques and methods in this exploration of association that exists between funding's and donor projects and the socio-economic development community in Lamu County. The researcher adopted a descriptive research design as the methodology to explore the phenomena under investigations.

3.3 Research Design

There are different types of research methods which can be used in a study for the investigations of the various phenomena some of which includes: qualitative research, quantitative and mixed research methods. The study designed semi structured interview format to guide interview sessions. The researcher also facilitated one on one, telephone and email interviews, well structure instruments (questionnaires) that capture targeted information.

Qualitative method adds credibility to the validity of topic and provides a venue for personal experiences shedding light and understanding. The quantitative research techniques enables the researcher to adopt the nominal variables and numerical aspects of the usable dataset. While mixed research methods are able to capture the various nature and aspect of the dataset used.

The researcher adopted these methods in order to capture the various aspects of collected dataset that was collected from the members of the society. The tools of research or the instruments were

adopted because they enabled the researcher to investigate the effects of donor funding on community development in Kenya.

3.4 Location of the Study

The location of the study that was considered was Lamu East constituency, Lamu County in Kenya, this means that the population or the members of the public in Lamu County especially who are beneficiaries of different water projects established or supported by donors are the target population. The researchers adopted Lamu East because the researcher is conversant with this area and has a history with the County which means it was be easier to get information and data concerning the different projects and how they are funded.

3.5 Target Population

Population that was targeted and was considered for this study were people from Lamu East constituency specifically those who are members of community-based organizations (CBOs) in Lamu County, Kenya. The population consists of beneficiaries of donor funded water projects. The area has been selected by the researcher as target population due to prevalence of donor funded projects and the fact that the researcher has more knowledge about the county which would make it easy to get information and data on phenomena under investigation.

TABLE 3.1: TARGET POPULATION

Water Projects by CBOs/ WSPs	Officials	Members
Al-Fattah Self Help Group	3	25
Girl Child Protection Youth Group	3	17
Amu Water Resources Users Association	3	21
Bora Moyoo Youth Bunge	3	21
Muongano wa Walemavu	3	28
Tushirikiane Self Help Group	3	43
Moa Conservation Group	3	18
Mega Vision Youth Bunge	3	20
Pate Self Help Group	3	19

Umoja Youth Bunge	3	60
Siu Community Health Workers	3	26
Jitahidi Women Group	3	22
Ndau Water Project	3	20
Siu Water Project	3	27
Kiwayuu Water Project	3	30
Total	45	397

3.6 Sampling Procedures and Techniques

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), the process of identification of part of the population as a representation of the whole is called sampling. The researcher adopted the systematic sampling methods in identification of respondents. The researcher investigated the influence of donor funding on community development in Lamu County in Kenya. In a bid to achieve this, the study considered the random sampling technique to identify the respondents. The researcher considered both the membership of the water projects in Lamu County and the leadership in order to get as more information as possible from both fronts. Further, the following table was adopted to get the sample size and number of respondents.

TABLE 3.2: SAMPLE COMPOSITION

Group Category	Population size	Population Ratio	Sample size
Members of the water projects	700	0.1	70
Water Project leaders	100	0.1	10
Total	800	0.1	80

Source; Author, 2023

3.7 Target Sample

In the current study the researcher adopted a sample of 80 respondents who were consulted on the different aspects of the donor funds and the socio-economic benefits brought about by these donor funds. The researcher identified sample members by use of purposive sampling; these were made of ten sample members. The researcher distributed the questionnaires among these sample members and conducted the interviews in order to check for any errors or corrections on the research instruments.

3.8 Research Instruments

The research instruments adopted in this study are the primary research tools that include the questionnaires and the interviews. The questionnaires appear to be more applicable because they would allow the beneficiaries and other sample members to be able to express themselves through the questions provided and the options therein. Further, the interviews are going to be important because they served to complement the questionnaires. This is because the interviews gave the researcher provision to seek clarification and observe the respondents as they respond to the questions.

The interviews were conducted on the officials of the different projects on water or the donors in Lamu East constituency while the questionnaires were distributed to the different sample members who are not necessarily officials of the projects. The questionnaires were used by the sample members of the community members while the interviews were used on the officials of the projects and the community initiative which are being supported by the donors in terms of water supply.

The researcher conducted interviews directly with key informants such as the County Directors, County Executives in the water department. The researcher designed semi structured interview format to guide interview sessions, also plans to facilitate one on one, telephone and email interviews. The researcher also structured questionnaires that they administered to the community-based organization members and water projects beneficiaries.

3.9 Construction of Research Instruments

The current study investigated influence of donor funds on socio-economic development of people in Lamu County. In the current investigation the research tools that were adopted include the interviews and the questionnaire. The questionnaires were formulated in such a way that there was chronology of events which includes listing the easier questions first followed by those that seem challenging or more engaging in order to encourage the sample members to finish filling their questionnaires. The questionnaires were also constructed in such a way that there was combination of both the open and close ended questions. Further, the interviews were formulated in such a way that they are able to address the objectives of the study which includes the different variables that are included in the study.

3.10 Testing for Validity and Reliability

The researcher adopted Cronbach alpha coefficient on Statistical Packages for Social Sciences to check for reliability. Therefore, if the Cronbach coefficient is greater than 0.8 units then data collected was considered to be reliable. On the other hand, validity of the data was assessed by use of professional opinion and the opinion of the supervisor assigned by the university. Further, the research instruments were also be shared with the instructor so that they can be able to advise and confirm the reliability of the interviews and questionnaires.

3.11 Data Collection Methods and Procedures

The actual collection of the facts and figures from the field and the elements required by the study and the researcher in order to assist in making inference by the study is referred to as the data collection process (Cooper and Schindler, 2005). The quantitative methods were applied in the collection of the information, facts and figures that were used in the data analysis and estimation of the results in this study. The collection of data in this study was done among members of the public in Lamu County who were identified from within the County. Interviews and questionnaires were adopted for data analysis and data management of the collected data. The researcher also conducted online communication and collection of data to increase the response rate. This means

that the sample members who were out of reach during data collection time were contacted for interviews through the phone. The questionnaires for these respondents were shared through email for the respondents to fill them from their location or office.

3.12 Proposed Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures

Data analysis and management of data were done by use of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences. Some of the techniques that were conducted includes: descriptive statistics, correlations, frequency distribution and the regression models. Further, the researcher used tables and figures to present the data analysis outputs, results and findings. The summary statistics were done to check for characteristics of the different variables, correlation statistics was conducted to check for the linear relationship between the different variables while the regression model was conducted to show the relationship or the influence of the donor funding on the development of the community.

3.13 Ethical Consideration

In this study since the researcher investigated the effects of donor funding on socio-economic development of the community in Kenya, most of the information was collected from the members of the community. Therefore, the researcher informed the sample members of the anonymity of the information offered and care to ensure that the information provided is confidential. It means that the information and data collected will not be given to anyone who is not taking part in the study. The researcher also assured the sample members that the study is fully academic and is not meant for businesses or any non-academic purposes. Further, that the information in the results and findings are reported in groups and pools such that the same will not put at a disadvantage any members of the community from accessing the resources and revenues of the projects. Further, that the study reported the significance and the insignificance of any part of the results with equal weight and attention in order to avoid bias on either side. The names and identities of the donors in groups or individuals were not mentioned in this study so that there is an element of anonymity and confidentiality to avoid exposing their personal information and details to the public spaces.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter the study presents the tables and figures for results and findings of the study in relation to the association or the nexus between the donor funding of water projects and the socio-economic development in Lamu County.

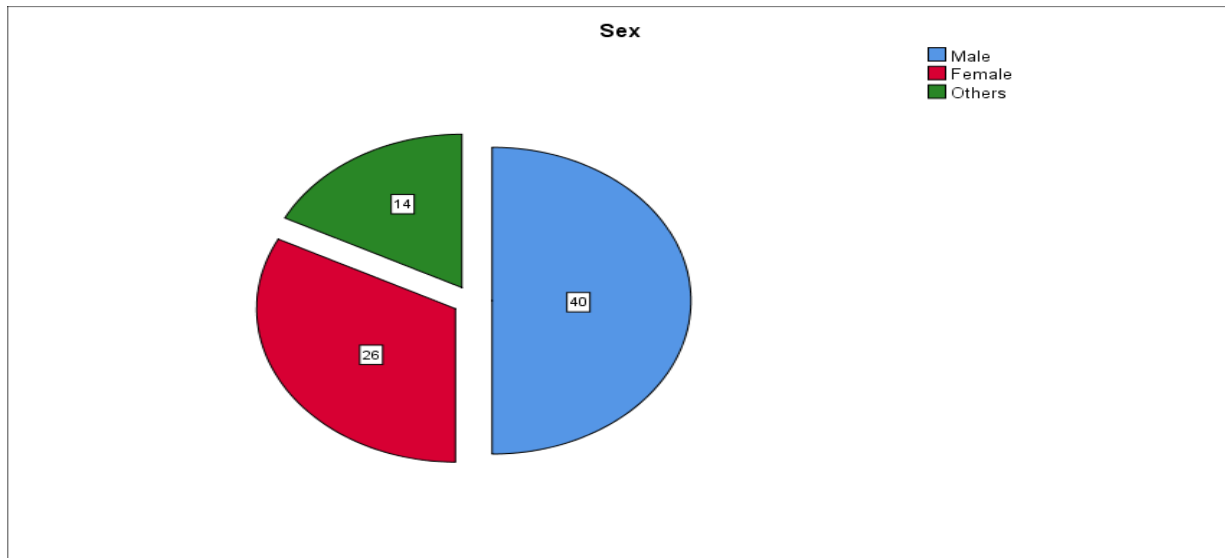
4.2 Research Presentations, Interpretations and Discussion

The findings in table1 shows one of the demographic variables that is age which indicates that the female respondents were less than their male counterparts 26(32.5%) while the male respondents were 40(50%) of the total sample members. There were also those who were record as others at 14(17.5%).

TABLE 1: GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	40	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Female	26	32.5	32.5	82.5
	Others	14	17.5	17.5	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 2: SEX



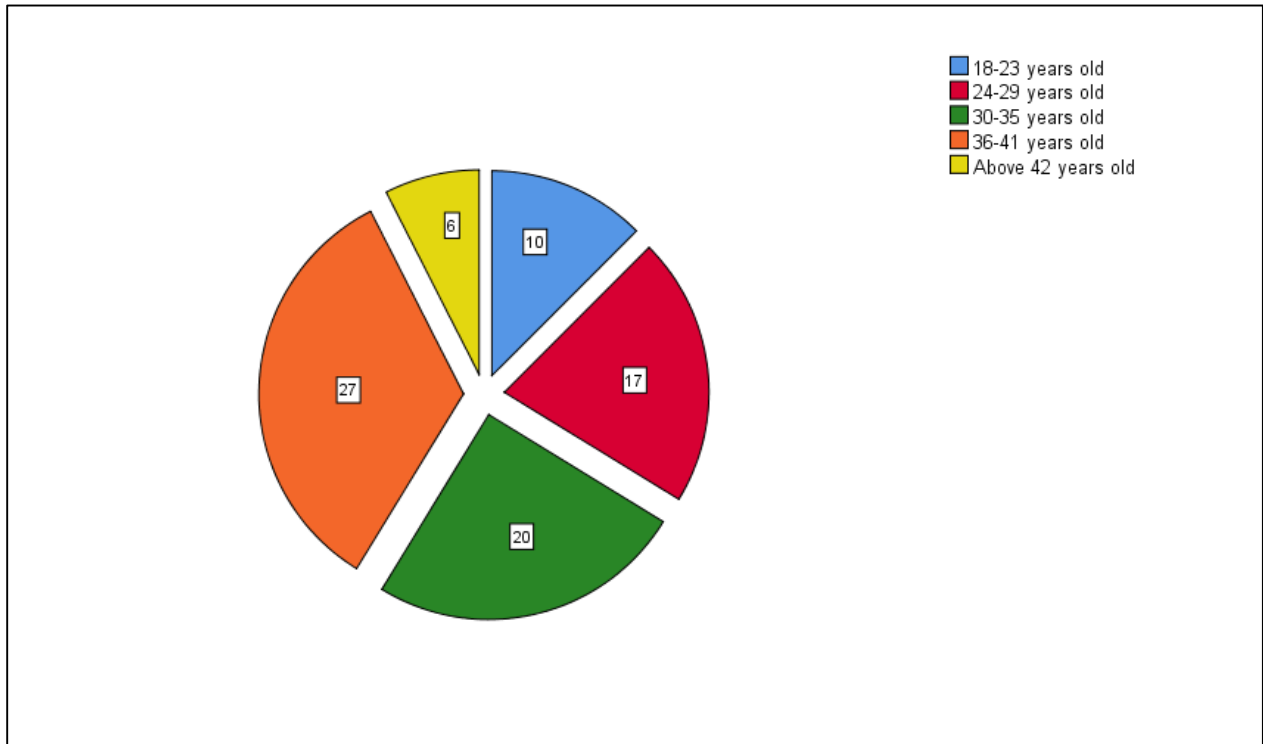
The age of the respondents is presented in table 2 which indicates that the 18-23-year-olds were 10 (12.5%) while those who were 24-29 years old were 17 (21.3%). In third place were those who were 30-35 years old that is 20 (25%) of the sample members. The older respondents who were 36-45 years old were the most who took part in the study that is about 27 (33.8%) of the total sample members.

Finally, those who were above 42 years old were 6 (7.5%) of the total respondents who took part in the study.

TABLE 2: AGE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-23 years old	10	12.5	12.5	12.5
	24-29 years old	17	21.3	21.3	33.8
	30-35 years old	20	25.0	25.0	58.8
	36-41 years old	27	33.8	33.8	92.5
	Above 42 years old	6	7.5	7.5	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 3: AGE



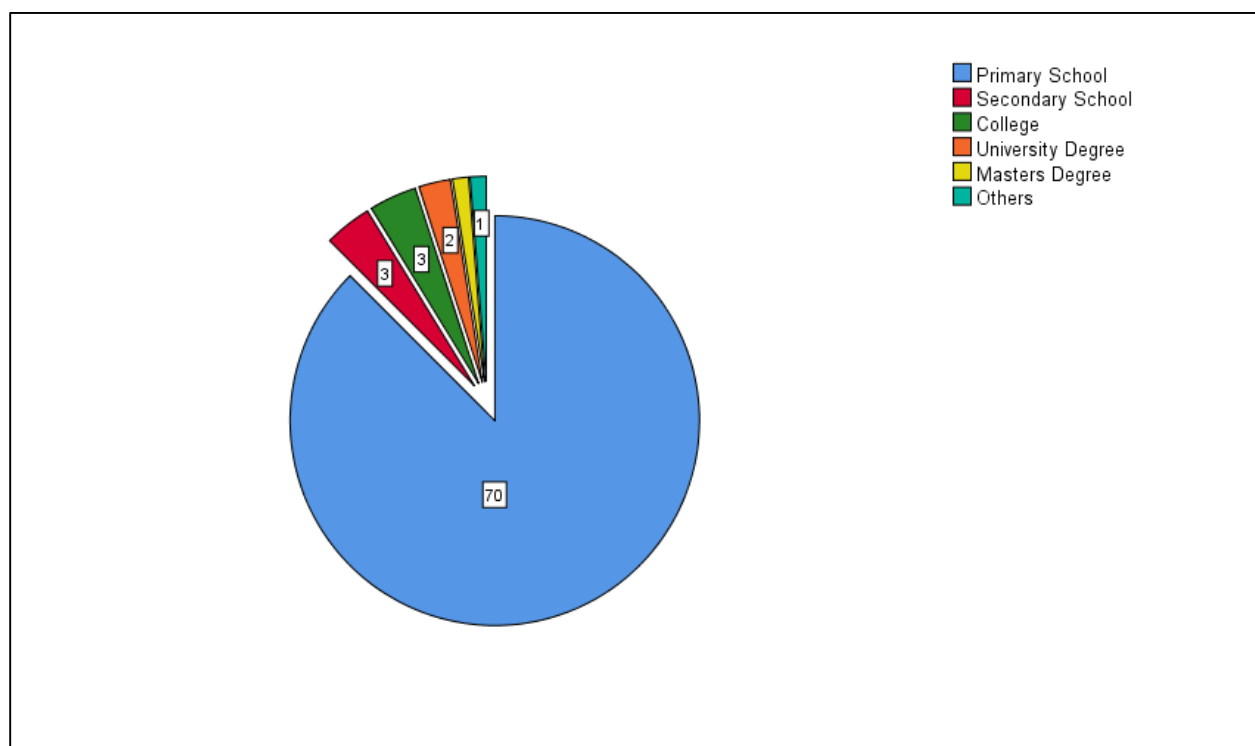
In relation to the education level those who were most in the respondents were those who had primary level of education that is about 70(87.5%) of the entire sample, this were followed by other levels which were significantly less that is secondary education with about 3(3.8%), the college education with about 3(3.8%), university level degree of education with about 2(2.5%), Master's degree and others at 1 (1.3%) and 1 (1.3%) respectively.

TABLE 3: EDUCATION

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary School	70	87.5	87.5	87.5
	Secondary School	3	3.8	3.8	91.3
	College	3	3.8	3.8	95.0
	University Degree	2	2.5	2.5	97.5
	Master's Degree	1	1.3	1.3	98.8
	Others	1	1.3	1.3	100.0

Total	80	100.0	100.0
-------	----	-------	-------

FIGURE 4: EDUCATION

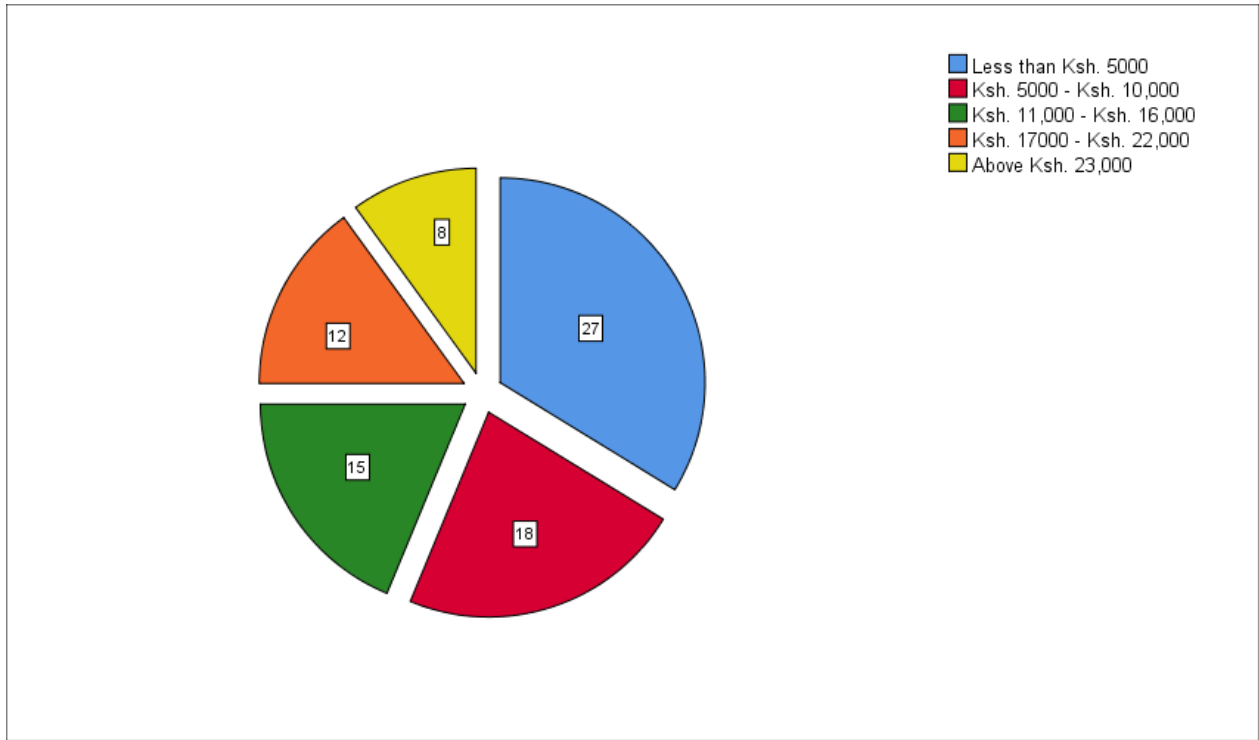


The income level is presented in the table below which shows that those who had less than Kes.5000 were 27(33.8%), those who had Kes.5, 000-Kes.10, 000 were 18(22.5%) while those with Kes.11, 000 to Ksh. 16,500 were 15(18.8%). Further, the sample members with Kes.17, 000 to Ksh. 22.000 that is about 12(15%) and finally those who were above Ksh. 23,000 were estimated to have been 8(10%) respondents of the total sample members.

TABLE 4: INCOME LEVEL

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than Ksh. 5000	27	33.8	33.8	33.8
	Ksh. 5000 - Ksh. 10,000	18	22.5	22.5	56.3
	Ksh. 11,000 - Ksh. 16,000	15	18.8	18.8	75.0
	Ksh. 17000 - Ksh. 22,000	12	15.0	15.0	90.0
	Above Ksh. 23,000	8	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total		80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 5: INCOME

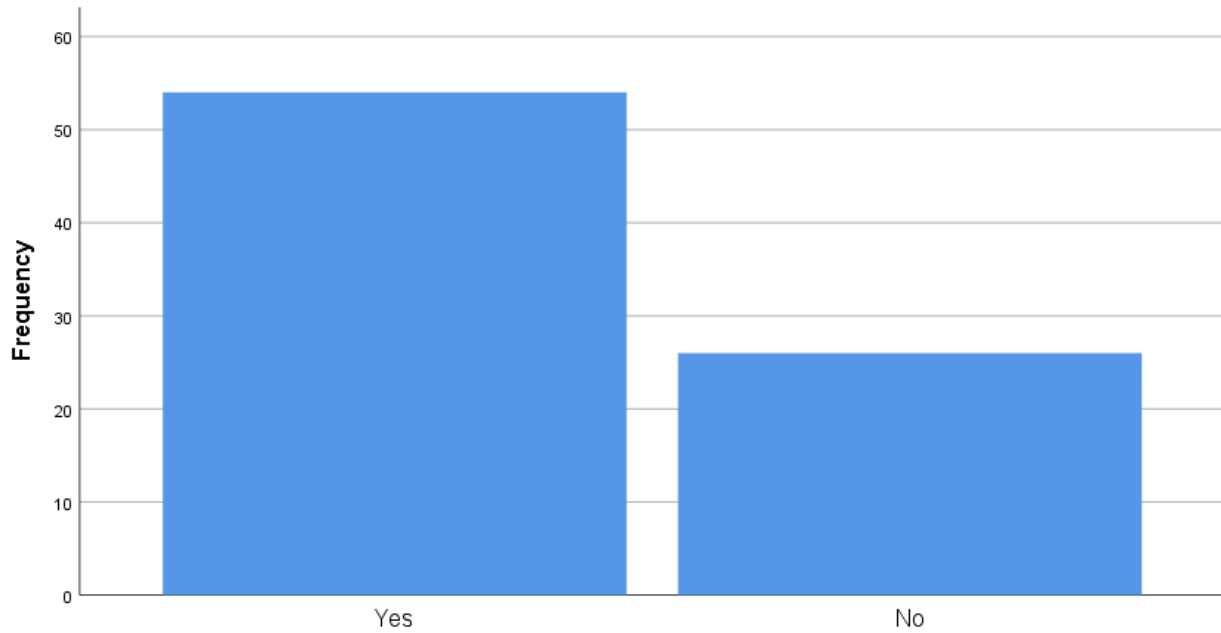


In relation to the benefits of water projects supported by the donors the respondents that said yes that they have benefitted from a water project that is supported by a donor or international organization were 54(67.5%) of the sample members. On the other hand, those who said no were about 26(32.5%). This is an indication that those who have benefitted from water projects supported by a donor or an international organization were more than those who have not.

TABLE 5: BENEFITED FROM A WATER PROJECT SUPPORTED BY A DONOR OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	54	67.5	67.5	67.5
	No	26	32.5	32.5	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 6: BENEFITED FROM A WATER PROJECT SUPPORTED BY A DONOR OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

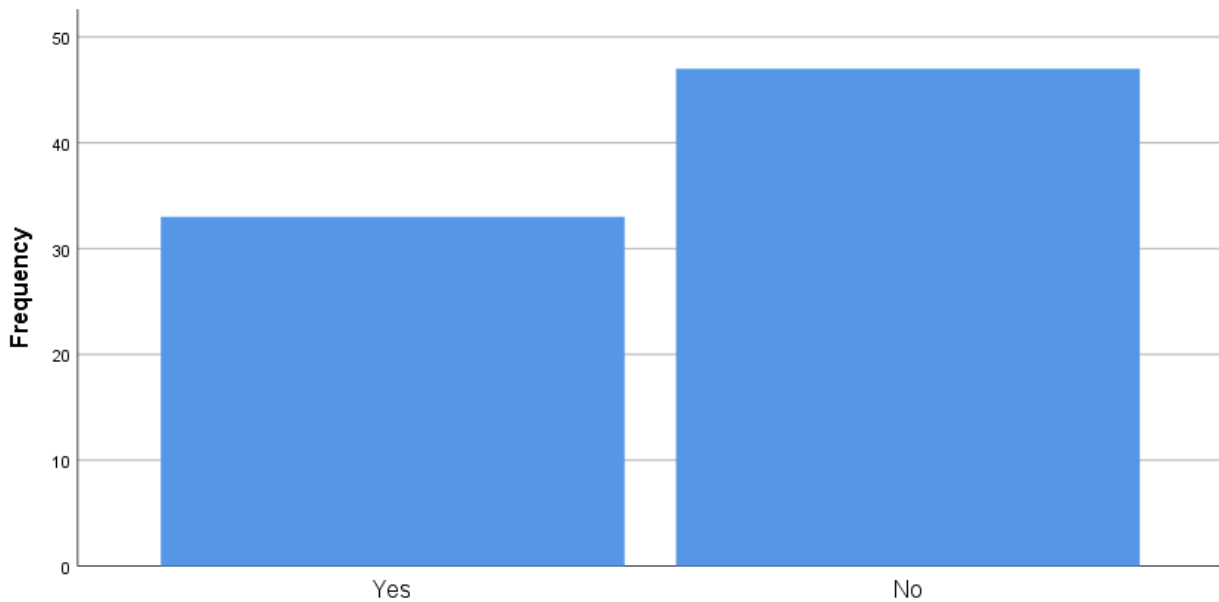


The result in table6 shows the results of awareness of a water project that has been operating for years in Lamu County and which was initiated by a donor. It was established that there were 33(41.3%) of the sample members who said yes that they are aware of water projects that were established by donors and it is still ongoing. This was against about 47(58.8%) of the sample members who suggested that they do not know of any existing water projects within the community which was established by a donor and it is still in operation.

TABLE 6: AWARE OF A WATER PROJECT IN YOUR COMMUNITY THAT WAS ESTABLISHED BY DONORS AND HAS BEEN OPERATING SINCE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	33	41.3	41.3	41.3
	No	47	58.8	58.8	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 7: AWARE OF A WATER PROJECT IN YOUR COMMUNITY THAT WAS ESTABLISHED BY DONORS AND HAS BEEN OPERATING SINCE

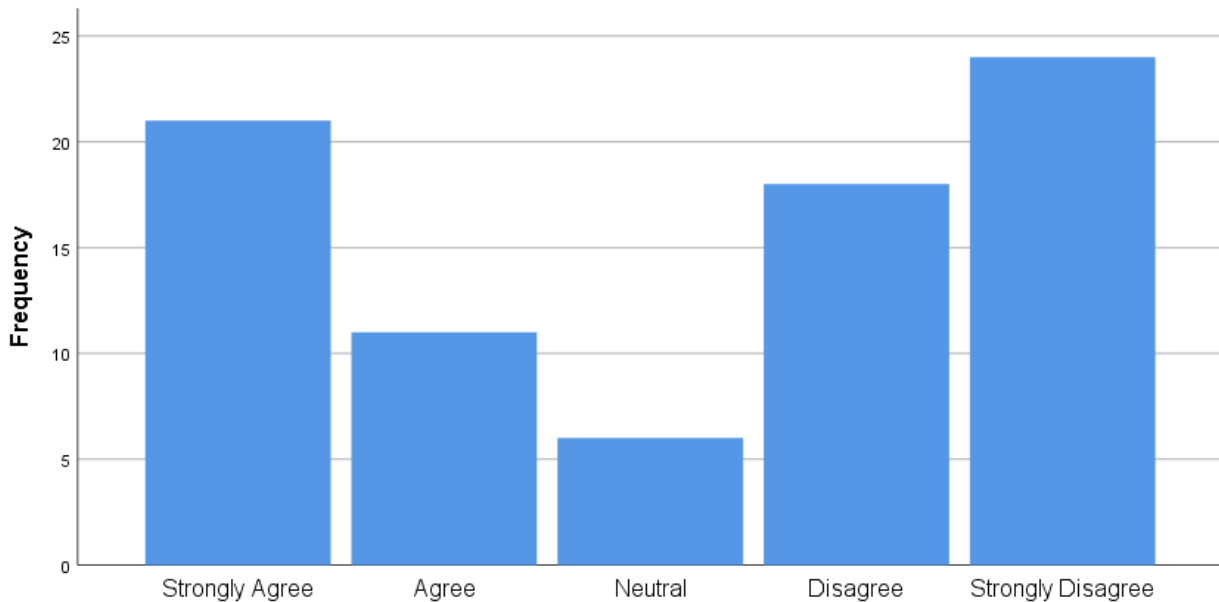


The results in table 7 below shows that those sample members who said that they strongly agree that the water projects are able to sustain themselves after the donor have left them under the care of the community were 21(26.3%). In second place was those who agree at 11(13.8%) of the total sample members. Further, those who were neutral were 6(7.5%) of the total sample members. There were also those who disagree that the water projects are not able to sustain themselves when they are left under the care of the community by the donor at 18(22.5%). Finally, those who strongly disagree that the water projects are able to sustain themselves when left under the care and management of the community at 24(30%).

TABLE 7: WATER PROJECTS ESTABLISHED IN THIS COUNTY ARE ABLE TO SUSTAIN THEMSELVES AFTER THE DONORS HAVE LEFT THE PROJECT UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY OR COUNTY

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	21	26.3	26.3	26.3
	Agree	11	13.8	13.8	40.0
	Neutral	6	7.5	7.5	47.5
	Disagree	18	22.5	22.5	70.0
	Strongly Disagree	24	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 8: WATER PROJECTS ESTABLISHED IN THIS COUNTY ARE ABLE TO SUSTAIN THEMSELVES AFTER THE DONORS HAVE LEFT THE PROJECT UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY OR COUNTY



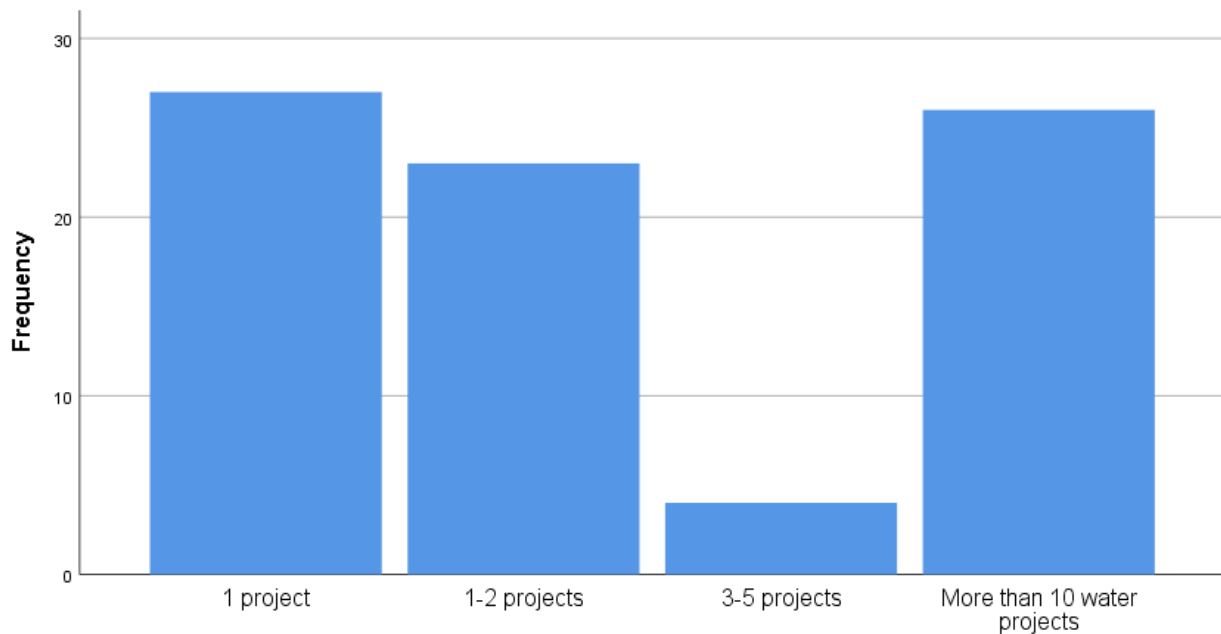
The results on table8 below shows the water projects that can be found in the county and which can be said to be sustainable, the portion of the respondents who said 1 project were 27(33.8%), those who said there are 1-2 projects that can be found in the county and which can be sad to be

sustainable were 23(28.8%). Further, those who said that there are about 3-5 water projects that can be found in the county that can be said to be sustainable were 4(5%) of the sample members. Finally, there are also those who said that there are more than 10 water projects that can be found in the county and which are sustainable at 26(32.5%) of the entire respondents.

TABLE 8: WATER PROJECTS FOUND IN THE COUNTY CAN BE DEFINED AS BEING SUSTAINABLE

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 project	27	33.8	33.8	33.8
1-2 projects	23	28.8	28.8	62.5
3-5 projects	4	5.0	5.0	67.5
More than 10 water projects	26	32.5	32.5	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 9: WATER PROJECTS FOUND IN THE COUNTY CAN BE DEFINED AS BEING SUSTAINABLE



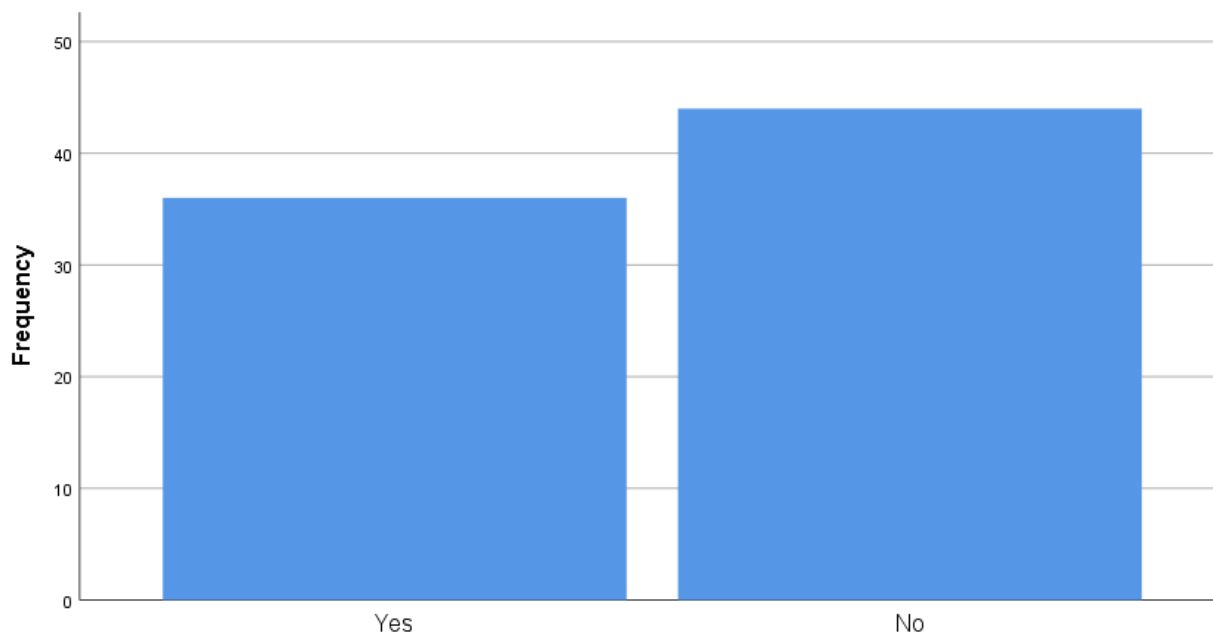
In relation to the water projects in Lamu county and service for the community it was established that there were 36(45%) of the sample members who said that there are enough water projects in

Lamu Count that are able to fulfill the needs of the community. This was followed by those who said no that the water projects in Lamu County are not enough to fulfill the needs of the community that is at 44(55%). This means that there are more respondents who supported inability of the existing water projects to fulfill the needs of the community.

TABLE 9: COMMUNITIES HAVE ENOUGH WATER PROJECTS THAT ARE ABLE TO FULFILL THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	36	45.0	45.0	45.0
	No	44	55.0	55.0	100.0
Total		80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 10: COMMUNITIES HAVE ENOUGH WATER PROJECTS THAT ARE ABLE TO FULFILL THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY

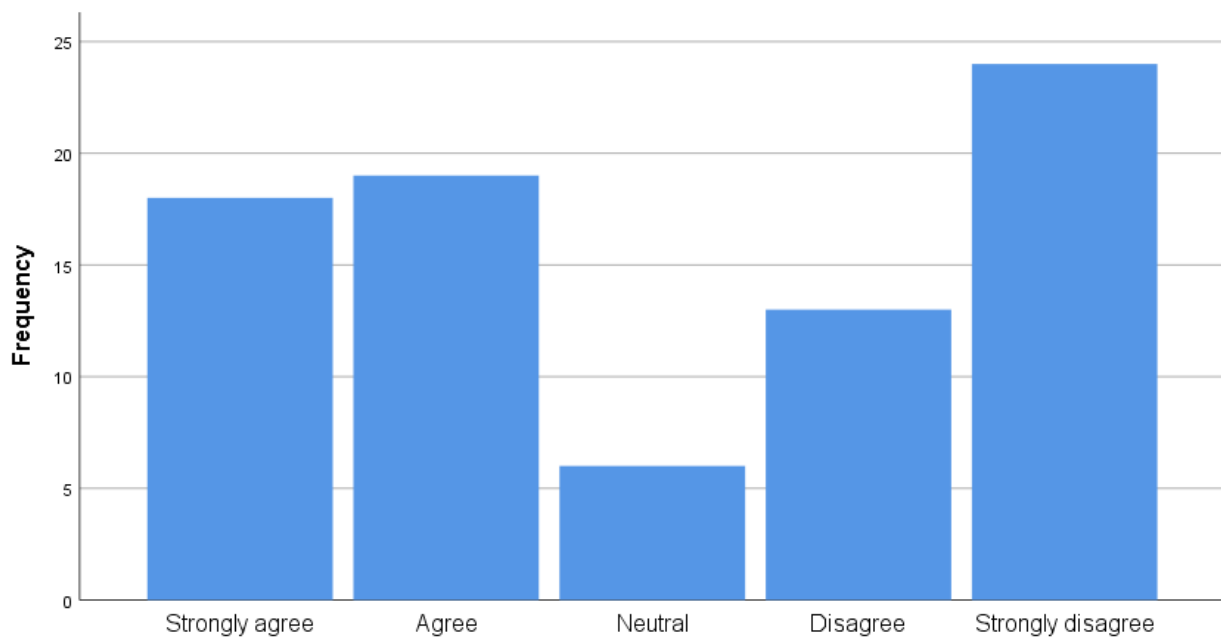


In table 10 below the results shows that there were 18(22.5%) of the respondents who suggested that they strongly agree that there is proper utilization of the water projects that are currently established in Lamu County. Those who agree were 19(23.8%) and those who were neutral were 6(7.5%). On the other hand, the sample members who disagree were 13(16.3%) while those who strongly disagreed were 24(30%) of the total respondents.

TABLE 10: THERE IS PROPER UTILIZATION OF THE WATER PROJECTS THAT ARE CURRENTLY ESTABLISHED IN LAMU COUNTY

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	18	22.5	22.5	22.5
Agree	19	23.8	23.8	46.3
Neutral	6	7.5	7.5	53.8
Disagree	13	16.3	16.3	70.0
Strongly disagree	24	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 11: THERE IS PROPER UTILIZATION OF THE WATER PROJECTS THAT ARE CURRENTLY ESTABLISHED IN LAMU COUNTY

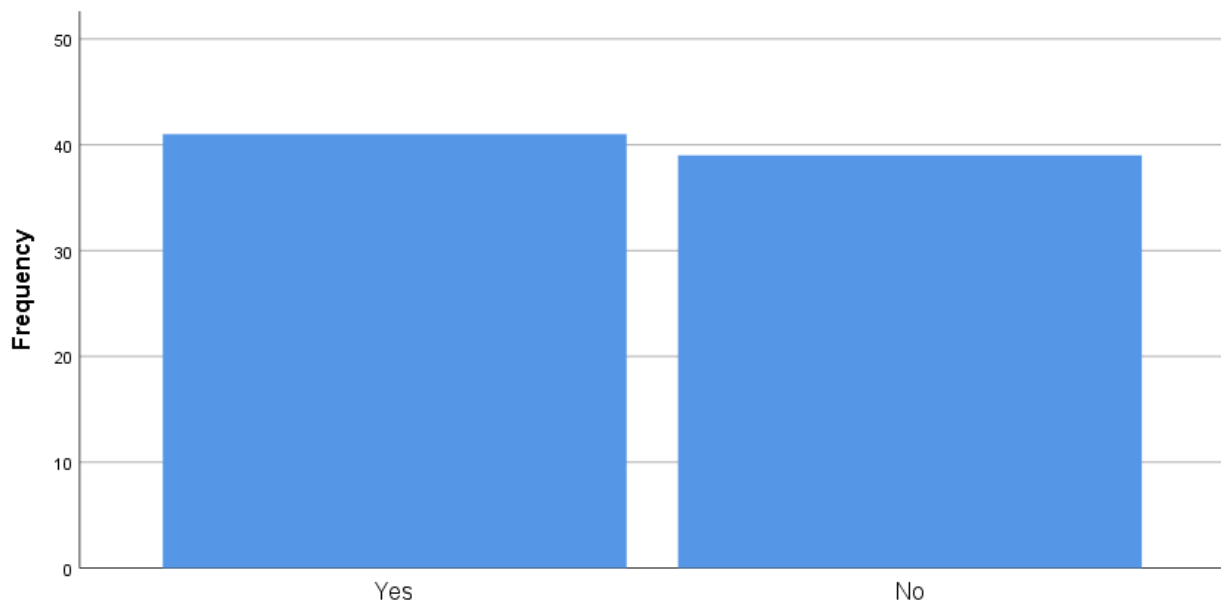


The following table shows the results in relation to public participation, those who said yes that there is always a public participation signed before and during the establishment of a water project in Lamu County were 41(51.3%) of the total sample members. There were also those who were against and they said no that there was no public participation document signed by the community before and during the establishment of a water project in Lamu County.

TABLE 11: THERE ALWAYS A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DOCUMENT THAT THE COMMUNITY IS SUPPOSED TO SIGN BEFORE AND DURING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WATER PROJECTS IN LAMU COUNTY

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	41	51.3	51.3	51.3
	No	39	48.8	48.8	100.0
Total		80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 12: THERE ALWAYS A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DOCUMENT THAT THE COMMUNITY IS SUPPOSED TO SIGN BEFORE AND DURING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WATER PROJECTS IN LAMU COUNTY



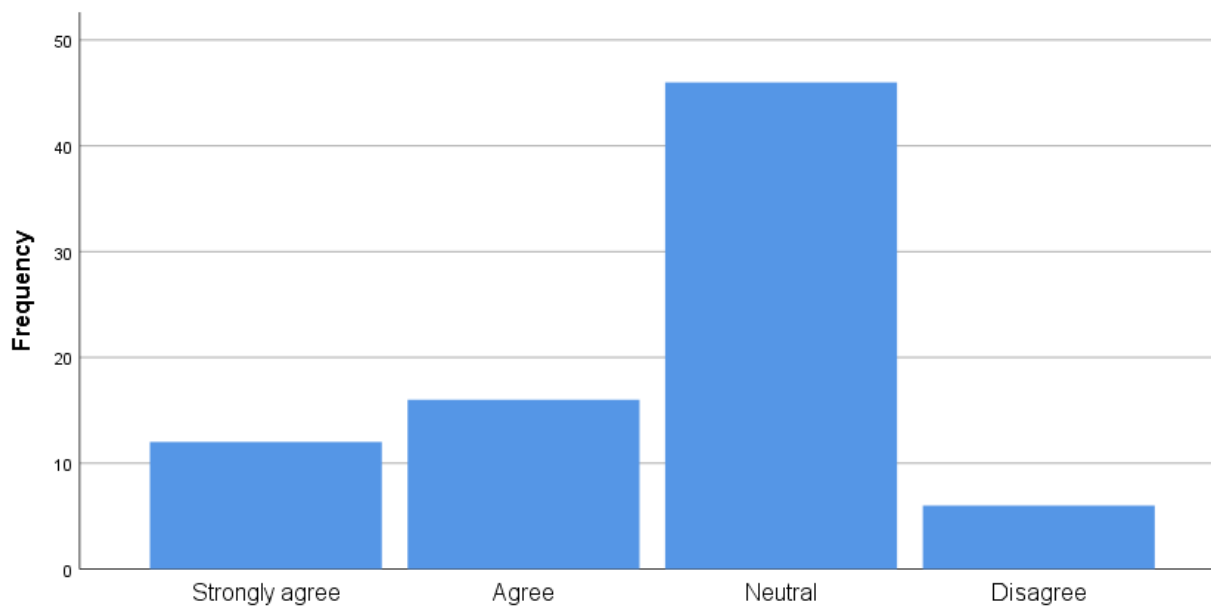
In relation to the involvement of the community before the water project decision are make in Lamu County, it was established that the respondents who strongly agree that the community s

involved and consulted before the decision to establish a water project in Lamu County is started were 12(15%). This was followed by those who agree at 16(20%) and those who were neutral that is 25(31.3%). On the other hand, there are also those sample members who disagree and those who strongly disagreed at 21(26.3%) and 8(7.5%) respectively.

TABLE 12: THE COMMUNITY IS INVOLVED AND CONSULTED BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WATER PROJECT IN LAMU COUNTY

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	12	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Agree	16	20.0	20.0	35.0
	Neutral	46	57.5	57.5	92.5
	Disagree	6	7.5	7.5	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 13: THE COMMUNITY IS INVOLVED AND CONSULTED BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WATER PROJECT IN LAMU COUNTY

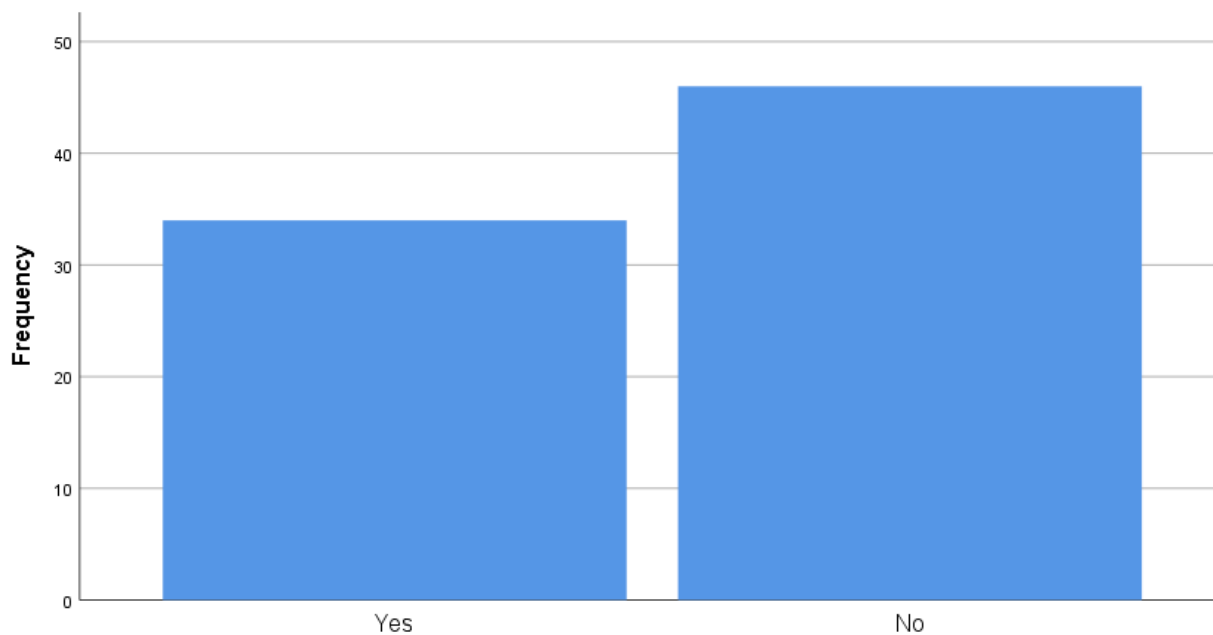


The results on table 11 shows the results of consultation in relation to the establishment of the water projects in Lamu County, it indicates that there were 34(42.5%) respondents who said yes and 46(57.5%) of the respondents who said no that they have not been consulted or involved in the establishment of the water projects in the county.

TABLE 13: CONSULTED OR INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WATER PROJECTS IN THE COUNTY

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	42.5	42.5	42.5
	No	46	57.5	57.5	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 14: CONSULTED OR INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WATER PROJECTS IN THE COUNTY



Some of the areas of capacity building that were suggested by the sample members includes the training of the local or community members in ways of management and creation of water projects. This would enhance the ability of the community to manage their own water resources and water

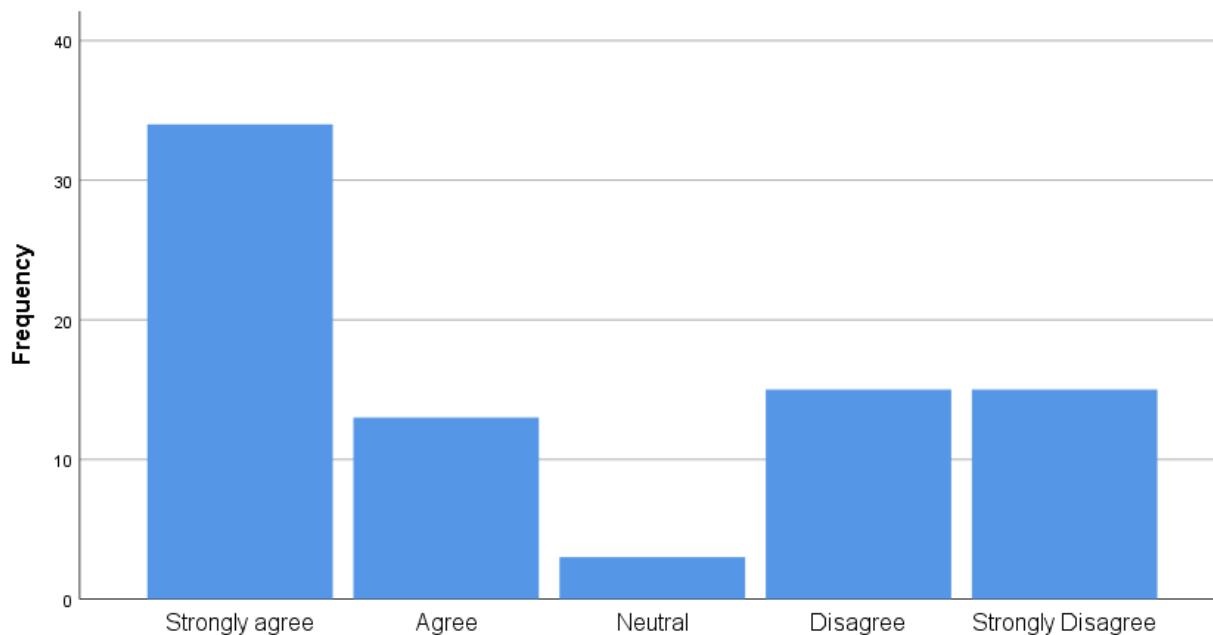
project. Further, the training and provision of equipment for the drilling and sinking of boreholes by the community independent of the donors was mentioned as a good suggestion and a step in the right direction. This would mean that when there are machinery and equipment for the establishment of water projects the community would establish more water project when there is congestion or over population in one of the projects serving the community.

Table14 shows the results of the capacity building as a key are that has been improved by the donors. It was estimated that those respondents who strongly agree were 34(42.5%), this was followed by 13(16.3%) that is those who agree and those who were neutral to the fact that the donors have been working on the issue of capacity building 3(3.8%). On the other hand, there are also those sample members who disagree that the donors have been working on capacity building among the community members of Lamu County 15(18.8%), this was also a tie with those who strongly disagree that is 15(18.8%).

TABLE 14: CAPACITY BUILDING IS ONE OF THE KEY AREAS THAT THE DONORS HAVE BEEN WORKING ON

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	34	42.5	42.5	42.5
	Agree	13	16.3	16.3	58.8
	Neutral	3	3.8	3.8	62.5
	Disagree	15	18.8	18.8	81.3
	Strongly Disagree	15	18.8	18.8	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 15: CAPACITY BUILDING IS ONE OF THE KEY AREAS THAT THE DONORS HAVE BEEN WORKING ON

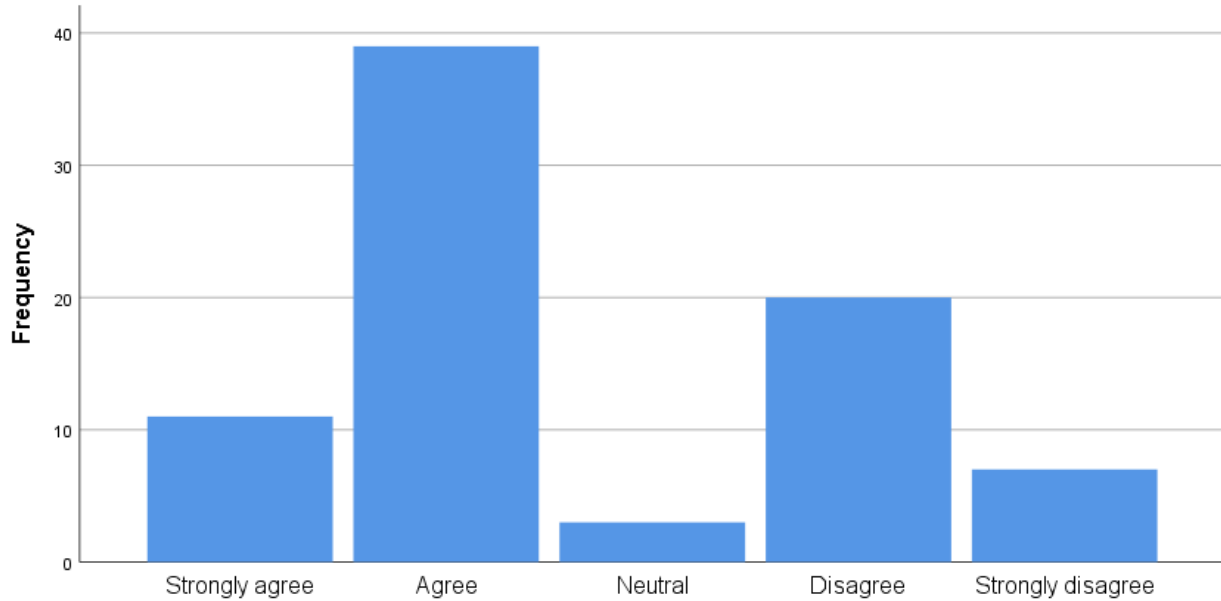


It was established that the building of capacity is a priority for the donors who establish water projects in Lamu County, this is suggested by the sample members 39(48.8%) who agree, those who strongly agree that the capacity building is a priority for the donors who have established previous projects in Lamu County were 11(13.8%). The portion of the sample members who were neutral were 3(3.8%) while those who disagree were 20(25%) and finally those who strongly disagree were 7(8.8%).

TABLE 15: CAPACITY BUILDING A PRIORITY FOR THE DONORS WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED PREVIOUS PROJECTS IN LAMU COUNTY

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	11	13.8	13.8	13.8
	Agree	39	48.8	48.8	62.5
	Neutral	3	3.8	3.8	66.3
	Disagree	20	25.0	25.0	91.3
	Strongly disagree	7	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 16: CAPACITY BUILDING A PRIORITY FOR THE DONORS WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED PREVIOUS PROJECTS IN LAMU COUNTY

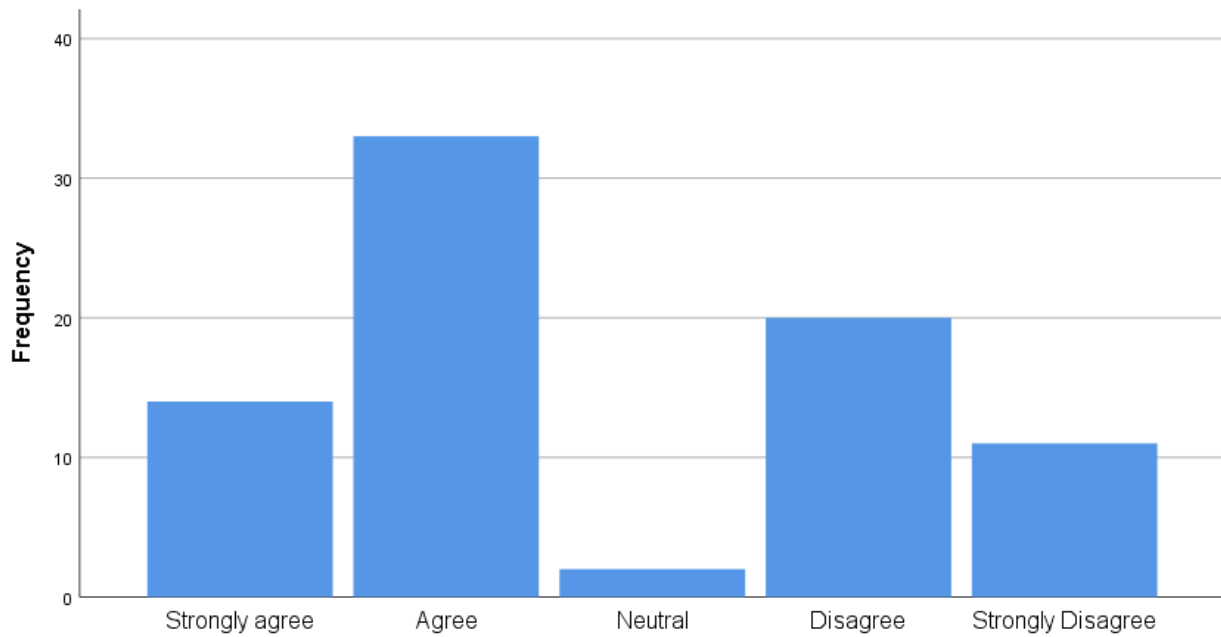


In relation to the experience of any funding in Lamu County that was as a result of donor funding, it was estimated that there were 14(17.5%) of the respondents who strongly agree that they have experience funding in Lamu county as a result of donors. Those who agree were 33(41.3%) while those who were estimate to be neutral were 2(2.5%) of the total sample members. Further, those who disagree were 20(25%) and those who strongly disagree that they have experienced any funding in Lamu County that was as a results of donor funding were 11(13.8%).

TABLE 16: AS A RESULT OF DONOR FUNDING YOU EXPERIENCED WATER PROJECTS IN LAMU COUNTY

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	14	17.5	17.5	17.5
	Agree	33	41.3	41.3	58.8
	Neutral	2	2.5	2.5	61.3
	Disagree	20	25.0	25.0	86.3
	Strongly Disagree	11	13.8	13.8	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

FIGURE 17: AS A RESULT OF DONOR FUNDING YOU EXPERIENCED WATER PROJECTS IN LAMU COUNTY



Some of the recommendations that were recommended by the respondents includes; improvement in the capacity building and training, increasing the numbers of the water projects in densely populated areas. The members of the community who mostly benefit from these water projects should take up the responsibility of management and maintenance of these water projects for future generations and for sustainability.

4.3 Inferential Statistics

In this section the study presents the variables that were included in the regression model which was used to demonstrate the relationship between the phenomenon under investigation. It shows the two sides of the equation that is the left and the right-hand sides for the dependent and the independent variables respectively.

TABLE 17: VARIABLES ENTERED/REMOVED

Variables Entered/Removed ^a			
Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Capacity_building1, Government policy, Stakeholder involvement, Donor funding ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Socio-economic development

b. All requested variables entered.

In the model summary below the results shows that the R-square for the regression model was 0.372 which is an indication that the different the explanatory variables explained 37.2% of the dependent variable that is the socioeconomic development of the Lamu Community.

TABLE 18: MODEL SUMMARY

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.610 ^a	.372	.338	3.07572

a. Predictors: (Constant), Capacity_building1, Government policy, Stakeholder involvement, Donor funding

The analysis of variance was estimate din he regression model and presented in the table 19 below which shows that the significant coefficient was 0.000 which is not greater than the critical value that is 0.05. This means that there was a statistical significance in the estimated model and that there was goodness of fit; further that the explanatory variables fully explained the changes in the dependent variable that is the socioeconomic development.

TABLE 19: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	420.045	4	105.011	11.100	.000. ^b
	Residual	709.505	75	9.460		
	Total	2229.550	79			

a. Dependent Variable: Socio- economic development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Capacity building1, Government policy, Stakeholder involvement, Donor funding

The table20 results in this analysis show the coefficient for different explanatory variables that were regressed against the dependent variable that is the source economic development to indicators in Lamu County. It was estimated that there was a positive statistically significant relationship between the donor funding and the changes in the socio-economic development in Lamu County. This was established because of the positive coefficient that is 0.298 for the explanatory variable that is the donor funding. This means that a unit change in the donor funding leads to 0.298 units change in the socio-economic development of the community in Lamu County.

The explanatory variable stakeholder involvement was estimated to have a positive coefficient of 0.144 which means that there was a positive relationship between the community or stakeholder's involvement and the changes in socio economic development of the community. Thus, it an indication that when there is a unit change in the stakeholder involvement the same leads to a 0.144 change in the positive for the socioeconomic development of the community in Lamu County. This also means that when there is a unit reduction in the community involvement or the stakeholder involvement then the same would reduce or lead to a -0.144 change in the socio-economic development of the community. When the stakeholders and all the shareholders are fully engaged in different stages and areas of the projects the same would have a significant impact in the socio-economic development because this means that the community and the members of the community therein are able to not only own the project but also feel like they are appreciated in the decisions making of the projects and the laws and regulations of the projects. There is also a good chance that the community will be able to adhere to the laws and regulations of the projects due to the fact that they were engaged in the development and the formulation of the laws. Therefore, it would be very difficult for them to go against these laws when they were involved in the formulation and the development of the same.

TABLE 20: VARIABLE COEFFICIENTS

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	4.305	2.380		1.809	.074
Government policy	.570	.119	.466	2.316	.023
Stakeholder involvement	.144	.083	-.163	-1.731	.088
Donor funding	.298	.129	.220	-3.770	.000
Capacity_building1	.347	.092	-.366	4.803	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Socio-economic development

The capacity building was also added as one of the determinants of the socio-economic development of the people of Lamu County and the water projects by donors therein. It was found that there was a positive relationship between the changes in the capacity building and the socioeconomic development of the people of Lamu County. This means that a unit change in the

capacity building leads to a 0.347 change in the socio-economic development of the people of Lamu County. This as means that when there is a unit decrease or deviation from the capacity building by the donors r the responsible administration the same leads to a -0.347 decrease in the socio-economic development of the community of the people in Lamu.

The building of capacity is cone of the key areas that the different players and stakeholder should not only take into consideration but also build on in order to assure or ascertain the going concern of such public projects. In this case it was established that there was a positive statistically significant association between the building of capacity and the changes in the socio-economic development of the community or members of the public in Lamu County. This was indicated by the probability value that is attached to the capacity building explanatory variables that was 0.000, this is less than the critical value that is 0.05 which means that there was a statistical significant association between the socio-economic development and the changes in the capacity building of the community. When the human resource and the man-power that is responsible for the maintenance and management of the projects have been well informed and addressed then it means that the project have a good chance at growth and sustainability.

Government policy was found to have a positive coefficient of 0.570 which is a positive relationship between the government policy and the changes in socioeconomic development. This means that when the government policy is favorable and supportive the same influences a positive change or increase in the socio-economic development of the people of Lamu County.

The policy by the government was estimated to have a positive statistically significant relationship to the changes in the dependent variable that is the socio-economic development. This statistically significant relationship was shown or addressed by the probability value that is 0.000, this is less than the critical value that is 0.05. Therefore, when the government policy are set right and the changes in the same are supportive of the donors and foreign investments then it means that even the external donors and the non-governmental organization would be able to come in and support the socio-economic development.

There are many policy which are outdated and which have been formulated many years ago and which have been passed by time. However, if the government could make more reforms and strategies or policy that are in line with the support of the community development then this would be able to bring some positive change and influence on the socio-economic development of the community. The more positive the policy and major reforms in the project scene the better the

socio economic development of the community and this applies not only within Lamu County but across all other counties and regions in Kenya.

4.4 Discussions

4.4.1 Donor Funding on Sustainability of socio-economic development in Kenya

The first objective of the study was to establish the influence or effects of the donor funding on the sustainability of the socio-economic development specifically in relation to the water projects in Kenya, it was established that the water projects sustainability was pegged on the involvement of when donor funding. This is because most of the water projects especially in Lamu County do not have a way of making income. This means that when funds are required for repairs and maintenance then it becomes a problem which might and can actually kill or destroy the project entirely. In this study the model estimated established that there was a positive relationship between the donor funding and the sustainability of the water projects.

This means that when there is an increase in the donor funding then the same influences a positive effect on the change in the sustainability of the water projects. This study was in agreement to the study by Ebenezer et al., (2020). Therefore, the water projects will continue to provide services to the community and the stakeholders courtesy of the continued donor funding availability. That the funds by the donors have a significant influence and a big role to play in the continuity and the sustenance of the water projects in Lamu County which essentially improves the socio-economic livelihoods of the community in Lamu County.

4.4.2 Effects of donor funding on stakeholders Involvement in socio-economic development in Kenya, Lamu County

In relation to the second objective of the study that is the effects of the donor finding on stakeholder's involvement on the socio-economic development specially water projects in Kenya, it was established that there was a positive association or relationship between the change in the stakeholder's involvement and the success of the water projects in Kenya.

Therefore, the positive association or nexus between the two variables is an indication that when the stakeholder's involvement is improved or increased then the same means that there will be a subsequent positive influence on the success of the water projects in Kenya especially in Lamu County. This results and findings are in agreement to the report by Byaruhanga, & Debesay (2021).

Simply put, it means that the water projects are more successful and more consolidated when the stakeholders are involved in not only the decision making but also the management and the changes that are done in the water projects. Further, it also means that when there is increased stakeholders' involvement then it improves the welfare of the community and those that were the target beneficiaries of the project and hence the improvement in socio-economic development of the community. There is a high chance that the involvement of the stakeholders would not-only bring in positive relationship between the community and the projects but the community will also own-up the project and feel like it is their project. This means that the members of the community will be able to put up a security for the project and follow-up on the running affairs of the project and also adhere to the rules and regulations of the project.

4.4.3 Influence of donor funding in capacity building and socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya

The third objective was in relation to donor funding in capacity building and socio-economic development in Lamu County in Kenya specifically water projects. It was established that there was a positive relationship between donor funding in capacity building and socio-economic development in Lamu County specifically in water projects development in Kenya. This was done through the estimated regression model that was conducted in the data analysis section. Therefore, this means that when there is improved capacity building then the water projects are more developed because it allows for the improvement of the features of the projects due to improvement in capacity of the same.

The Development Project funded by World Bank, African Development Bank, Water Services Trust Fund, Water Resource Users Association and Red-cross. Some of the previous studies include Romaniuk (2017) who found that the lack of qualified personnel affected the procurement and the financial management aspect of the project hence affecting the implementation of the projects GIZ. (2019), poverty continues to be a global challenge on poverty eradication over the years and more than one billion people across the world live in abject poverty surviving with less than a dollar a month. The study seeks to investigate the relationship between donor funding and the socio-economic development, how to implement donor projects effectively to improve socio-economic development and not create a culture of donor dependency in Kenya.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study is an investigation of the effects of donor funding on socio-economic development in Kenya a case of Lamu County in Lamu East Constituency. In this chapter the study covers the summary findings and conclusion of the study with recommendations by the researchers.

5.2 Summary Findings

The main purpose of this study was to investigate how the funding brought in by the donors to different community projects influences the changes in socio-economic development in Lamu community and in Kenya at large. This was investigated specifically in Lamu County, Lamu East Constituency with consideration of the water projects for the community therein. It was established by the current study that the donor funding specifically on water projects had a statistically significant relationship on the socio-economic development in Kenya specifically of the people of Lamu County. The specific objectives of the study were to; To establish effects of donor funding on sustainability of socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya; to find out effects of donor funding on stakeholders involvement in socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County, Kenya and to establish the influence of donor funding in capacity building and socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County.

Regarding the first objective that is to establish effects of donor funding on sustainability of socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County; it was found that there was a positive relationship between the donor funding and the sustainability of the socio-economic development within Lamu County. This is purely because when the water and sanitation worry has been lifted off and the members of the community are not wandering off for long distance to look for water, they are able to concentrate on other issues and activities that are able to improve their livelihoods and their socio-economic conditions.

Secondly, there was also an objective to find out effects of donor funding on stakeholders involvement in socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County. The study found that there was a positive relationship between the donor funding on stakeholder's involvement and the changes in socio-economic development in Lamu County. That the involvement of the stakeholders was able to improve the water projects which mean that there is increased changes of success for them because the different decisions are made in consideration of all stakeholders. This also means that there is a very slim chance that there could be embezzlement and pilferage of the funds that are brought in by the donors because when the stakeholders are involved then there will be overhaul oversight from all areas. This is very important because the socio-economic development of the community of Lamu County is a subject of many factors. Therefore, if and when there is involvement of the community and the stakeholders then it means that there is movement of the different stages and steps with the community being involved in strategies and decision making and measures that re being taken.

The reason why socio-economic development is fully improved when stakeholders are involved is because when all stakeholders are on board then they get to agree on the location and the priorities that are to be made in the implementation of the different stages of the project. It also aligns and lists out special cases and areas of concerns or those which needs prior attention. The involvement of all stakeholders enhanced the success of the project and socio-economic development because it also reduced costs and some of the demands were met by use of non-financial means. This is because there was use of local resources or materials that are locally available from the members of the community and stakeholders; it also means that when stakeholders are involved some donations could come in form of technical assistance and skills which goes a long way in improving and menacing the water project.

Further, it was established that donor funding has been done for a long period of time for water projects and other type of projects in Kenya. This study has also been able to find that if left on their own most households would not have been able to fully fund such water projects and be able to run the same for a significant period of time. This is the reason why donors have been asked to come-in most cases. That one of the derailing issues or the shortfall in financing and funding is a problem that has been covered by the donors sufficiently and this is directly linked to the ability of the project to meet it intended purpose and objective that is serve the community because

without sufficient supply of funds then most of the water projects within Lamu East Constituency would not have been realized.

Finally, to establish the influence of donor funding in capacity building and socio-economic development in Lamu East Constituency, Lamu County; was also one of the objectives which guided the study and it was established that there was a positive statistically significant relationship between the donor funding and the capacity building. The building of capacity happens to be one of the things that would not only establish the institutions of the water project but also put in place the required technology and hardware to implement the different and necessary condition for the project. This was also in agreement with the study by Waweru, P., & Fatoki, (2021). The positive relationship between the donor funding in capacity building and the improvement in the socio-economic development of the community in Lamu is because when there is proper implementation of the water projects; this will translate in better livelihoods. The better and more improved conditions of life is due to improvement in the income, education, health and the community structures because there is safe water. Therefore, the socio-economic development of the populace means that their overall welfare is in check because they can now be able to live health life that is devoid of diseases and infections and sanitation is well in check.

5.3 Conclusion

The funding by the donors was established to have a positive significant influence on the changes in the socio-economic development of Lamu County. This means that the sustainability of the water projects was in most cases reliant on the availability of funds and financing which came from donor funding. The study established that there was a positive statistically significant relationship between the donor funding and socio-economic development in the community especially case of water projects in Lamu East Constituency. This is because in most cases at inception or beginning the project might be facing challenges which include both technical and financial challenges.

The conclusions that was made by the study is pertinent to the donor funding and the socio-economic development of the water projects in Lamu County. The study concluded that the donor funding water projects in Lamu County were fully beneficial to the community in Lamu. This fully influenced the socio-economic development of Lamu County and the community therein. The

study also concluded that reduction in funding or financing from donors could directly lead to poor performance or failure of water projects in Lamu County. This means that the management and the stakeholders should ensure that there is continuous application of funding from donors which means that they will be able to get a variety of donations from different sources. The management and administration or support received will also ensure that there is a different form of support that is in form of financing and in kind.

In the consideration of the donor funding and partnership by different players in the water projects in Kenya and specifically Lamu County it is important to note that the study concluded that it would have been challenging to get the best results and services as the community in Lamu if there was no proper funding or support from the financiers.

The study also concluded that the partnership with other stakeholder and players in the same industry enables the project leaders to be able to make use of synergy possibilities and share resources and technology which influences and increases efficiency and effectiveness in the future of the water projects and other different projects.

It was also concluded that the fact that there is always failure in systems and materials then it is important for the administration and management of the project to put in place measures to ensure that there is access to materials and spare-parts for the facilities and machinery in the water project. This will not only save time when something is broken it will also ensure that there is continuity in the way in which the members of the community are receiving their services and products from the water project. This can also be improved by ensuring that there is proper and regular maintenance and servicing of different parts before they fall obsolete or before they are broken.

It was also concluded that the stakeholders of water projects that are donor funded or assisted in Lamu County should be directly involved in the maintenance and operations in order to reduce costs and improve maintenance. This will go a long way in ensuring that there is a sense of ownership by the different stakeholders which will encourage them to have a sense of ownership and as such maintain the facility in the best condition possible.

5.4 Recommendation of the Study

The study established that there was a positive relationship between the donor funding and the changes in the socio-economic development and as such the study recommended that there better oversight and accountability in the water projects and funds allocated by the donors to the water projects would go a long way in ensuring that there is proper utilization of the funds and that the funds exists in the long run. Further, that the accountability and oversight would also ensure that there is improving of the socio-economic development and status of the community in Lamu County and Kenya in general.

It is also recommended that the water project or the members therein should come-up with ways in which they can be able to have another source of income that is generated by the project because the same would ensure that they are able to generate income and hence improve the chances of perpetuation of the study into the future.

It is also a recommendation of this study that the management of the water project in Lamu should brace themselves and strategizes much better and affordable ways of getting different things from the locally available resources in order to save on costs and expenditure. This would allow a much better way of maintenance of the water projects facilities and stationery without going deep into the resources of the water projects or pushing the donors too far. That the administration and the management should be able to put in place investigations that will allow for the best maintenance practices which are likely to bring value for money and most likely enhance efficiency and effectiveness. The administration and management should be able to engage in spare shipping agreements so that scope with the different spare parts and the challenges that may occur in the process of maintenance of the machinery within the project.

Finally, that the issue of stakeholder's involvement should be enhanced much more so that there is proper utilization of the skills and resource that are within reach.

5.5 Recommendations for Further Research

However, though the study investigated the relationship between donor funding and the changes in the socioeconomic development it is important to note that the study could not exhaustively investigate all the aspects of the phenomenon under investigation. This means that there is need of

future researchers who are interested in these areas of study to examine other aspects of the study. Some of the areas that the future researchers can investigate include; the influence of the stakeholder's involvement in the project on the socio-economic development of the community in their counties in Kenya.

The future researches can also investigate the influence of the accountability of the project managers in the sustainability of the projects at hand. This is because if and when all the funds and donations have been embezzled then it would be not possible for the projects to continue because the funds would be limited or not available entirely.

It also recommended that the sources of funds for the projects should be from different or various donors which would ensure that there is availability of funds across all seasons. In this case it would mean that the project will continue for the foreseeable future. The sources of funds can be from individual donors and the same can also be taken or acquired from the charitable organizations or donations from corporations and grants (international and domestic). There should also be high level of oversight from different areas that is the sections charged with accountability and oversight check within the project management and from the entire community. This should be able to create a foolproof oversight wall that should be able to ensure that the funds are only utilized and applied for the purpose and enrichment of the water projects as opposed to diversion of the funds to other personal expenditures. The management of the funds can also start off by giving financial extensions or small loans to members of the project as opposed to expediting the funds towards the water project which the funds are meant for. This can be one of the reasons why funds are eventually mismanagement and the projects are unable to provide services for the community over a long period of time as was intended at inception by those who started off the project. When such funds are mismanagement and or removed from their intended purpose then it means that the funds will not easily find their way back into the project and as such this means that the project will continue to experience failure in different areas as opposed to development.

References

- Abuzeid, F. (2009). Foreign aid and the "Big Push" theory: lessons from sub-Saharan Africa. vol 11, 12-19.
- Afande, O. F. (2013). Factors affecting use of donor aid by NGO'S in kenya. 16-23
Andy Bruce & Ken Langdon Project management, 2007 Hampton Great Britain, Dorling Kindersley.
- Adem, C. A. (2019). *Extending Social Security to Old Aged People in Kenya: A Comparative Analysis between Kenya and Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) Member States* (Doctoral dissertation, United States International UniversityAfrica).
- Ayoo, C. (2022). Poverty reduction strategies in developing countries. *Rural Development Education, Sustainability, Multifunctionality*, 17-57.
- Bauer, A., Garman, E., McDaid, D., Avendano, M., Hessel, P., Díaz, Y., & Evans-Lacko, S. (2021). Integrating youth mental health into cash transfer programmes in response to the COVID-19 crisis in low-income and middle-income countries. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, 8(4), 340-346.
- Batti, R.C. (2015). Development Project Management Within Local NGOs: 10 Recommendations to Meet 10 Challenges. *Glob. Bus. Organ. Excell.*2015,34, 21–29
- Blewitt, J. (2008). *Understanding Sustainable Development*. Earth-scan Ltd, London. 288pp.
- Burnside C., & Dollar, D. (2000). Aid, Policies, and Growth. *American Economic Review*, 90(4):847–88.
- Busiinge Christopher, impact of donor aide projects, 2010 Uganda Martyrs University.
- Byaruhanga, I., & Debesay, J. (2021). The impact of a social assistance program on the quality of life of older people in Uganda. *SAGE Open*, 11(1), 2158244021989311.
- Camarero, L., & Oliva, J. (2019). Thinking in rural gap: mobility and social inequalities. *Palgrave Communications*, 5(1), 1-7.
- Chicati, J. (2009). *Monitoring and Evaluation Handbook*. Nairobi: REPARED DAC 2006, the challenge of capacity development; working towards good practice, France OECD, www.oecd.org/dataoecd.
- Cohen J.M and Uphoff, N participation's place in rural development .(1980). *World development* 8 213-235.
- Clegg, L. (2010). Our dream is a world full of poverty indicators: the US, the World Bank, and the power of numbers. *New Political Economy*, 15(4), 473–492.

- Deborah Kasente and Gerry Hofstede, (2003). Gender sensitivity study, Kabarole Research and resource center.
- Dr.Xavior, Harold Goodwin, Racheal Walton. (2012). Donor funded tourism projects, factors for Success.
- Dos Santos, the crisis of development theory and problems of dependency in Latin America, 1973, press.
- Dorothy Kitivi. (2019) performance of poverty eradication donor funded projects in mwingi, 2011, Kenyatta University
- Ebenezer, A. A., Musah, A., & Ahmed, I. A. (2020). Determinants of Financial Sustainability of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Ghana. *The Journal of Accounting and Management*, 10(1).
- FAO (2010). FAOSTAT online database. [<http://faostat.fao.org>] site visited on 10/5/2016.
- Fironze Manji & Carl O’Coil (2002). The missionary position: NGOs and development in Africa, Oxford University.
- Frithjof Kuhnen, et al. (2019) Concepts for Development of the third World, a review of the changing thoughts between 1945-1985: Quarterly journal of international agriculture, vol 26 no 4 April-June p157-167.
- GIZ. (2019). “Access to Water and Sanitation inSub-Saharan Africa.” Briefing Document. GIZ. https://www.oecd.org/water/GIZ_2018_Access_Study_Part%20II_Narrative%20Report_Briefing_document.pdf.
- Hjertholm, P., Laursen, J., &White, H. (2000). Foreign aid and the macro economy. Foreign Aid and Development: lessons learned and directions for the future. Rutledge London and New York.
- Hirschman Albert, The strategy of economic development, 1958, Yale university
- Howllet, D. J. B. and Nagu, J. (2001). Agricultural Project Planning in Tanzania. University of Bradford, United Kingdom. 278pp.
- Hope Ronald, capacity building: who builds whose capacity, volume 32 issue 8, 2009.
- Hunter, J. (2009). Monitoring and Evaluation. Are we making a difference? 26-34. Kenya Population and housing census, 2009, Kenya census 2009.scribd.com

IFAD 2002, Ifad strategy for rural poverty reduction in Asia and the Pacific, Rome.

Kabanda P (2011). The role of NGOS in the 3rd world countries. A presentation at the National Development Studies week on behalf of the national coordinator. Uganda National NGO forum.

<http://www.fiuc.org/esap/MAKER/MAKER2/General/roleofngos.php>

Kothari C R (2004) Research methodology, methods and techniques, 2nd edition New age international ltd Publishers, New Delhi

Lavagnon, A. (2011). Critical Success factors for World Bank Projects. International Journal of Project Management, vol 30, 105-116.

Lenis, S. (2012). Farmer Groups, Input Access, and Intra group Dynamics: A Case Study of Targeted Subsidies in Nigeria. IFPRI Discussion Paper 01197. 86pp.

Maas C J and Joop, J.H, (2005) sample sizes and multilevel modeling methodology

McCormick, D., Mitullah, W., & Manga, E. (2007). Extent and forms of donor proliferation and coordination in Kenya. Institute for Development Studies working paper. University of Nairobi.

Mieila, M. (2018) Measuring Sustainable Development and the Green Investments in Contemporary Economics. Valahia University of Targoviste: Târgoviste, Romania, 2018.

Mto, (2010). Introduction to Community Development. Aarluk Consulting Inc. 78pp.

Mwega, F.M. (2009). A case study of aid effectiveness in Kenya: Volatility and Fragmentation of Foreign aid, with a focus on health. Wolfensohn Center for Development Working Paper 8. Brookings Institution, Washington DC, USA.

Njeru J. (2003), The impact of foreign aid on public expenditure. The Case of Kenya. AERC Research Paper No. 135, November Long Norman, development sociology, 2001, Routeledge

NGOs Coordination Board. (2019). *Annual NGO Sector Report 2018/19*. Retrieved from <https://ngobureau.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/ANNUAL-NGO-SECTOR-REPORT-2018-2019.pdf>

Njenga, A. G. (2018). Factors influencing performance of NGOs' health projects in Kenya: a case of maternal health project in Bungoma South Sub-County. *European Journal of Business Management*, 3(4), 456-460

- Okinda, W. O. (2018). Accountability of donor funding by non-governmental organizations in Kisumu County. *European Journal of Business Management*, 3(1), 320-326.
- Pfeffer, J., & Salancik, G. (1978). *The External Control of Organizations: A Resource Dependence Perspective*. Retrieved from https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1496213
- Rowland Atkinson and Paul Willis, Community capacity building .(2008). Paper no 6, school of sociology, university of Tasmania.
- Takwa, A.C.; Kimengsi, J.N. (2019) An Empirical Analysis of PACA's Role in Rural Development in Mezam Division of Cameroon. *Afr. J. Soc. Sci.*2016, 7, 3–12
- United Nations. (2015). *Transforming Our World: The2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York: UN Publishing.
- WASREB (2018). *A Performance Report of Kenya's-Water Services Sector 2015/16 and 2016/17*. Impact Issue No. 10.
- Waweru, P., & Fatoki, O. I. (2021). GDP-Indexed bond and budget financing options in Kenya. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Accounting and Sustainability (IJRAS/AAUA)* 6(1), 221-248. <https://ijiras.org>.
- WHO. (2018). *Fact Sheets: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*. World Health Organization. [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/millennium-development-goals-\(MDGs\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/millennium-development-goals-(MDGs))

Appendices

I. Research Tools

Questionnaires

I hereby request for your assistance in filling this questionnaire which is a partial fulfillment of my Master's Degree certificate in the University. You are assured that the information and details offered will not be shared with any third party and as such the details will be used for academic purpose only. Kindly put a tick for the response that most applies to you.

Section one: Demographic information

- 1) What is your gender?
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Others

- 2) What is your age?
 - a. 18-23 years old
 - b. 24-29 years old
 - c. 30-35 years old
 - d. 36-41 years old
 - e. Above 42 years old

- 3) What is your level of education?
 - a. Primary School
 - b. Secondary School
 - c. College School
 - d. University Degree
 - e. Master's Degree
 - f. Others

- 4) What is your income level?
 - a. Less than Ksh. 5,000
 - b. Ksh. 5,000-Ksh. 10,000
 - c. Ksh. 11,000-Ksh. 16,000
 - d. Ksh. 17,000-Ksh.22,000
 - e. Above Ksh. 23,000

Section Two: General information

- 5) Have you ever benefited from a water project supported by a donor or international organization?
- a. Yes
- b. No
- 6) Are you aware of a water project in your community that was established by donors and have been operating since?
- a. Yes
- b. No

Section Three: Water Project sustainability

- 7) Do you think that the water projects that have been established in this county have are able to sustain themselves after the donors have left the project under the management of the community or county?
- a. Strongly Agree
- b. Agree
- c. Neutral
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree
- 8) How many water projects can be found in the county which can be defined as being sustainable?
- a. 1 project
- b. 1-2 projects
- c. 3-5 projects
- d. 6-8 projects
- e. More than 10 water projects
- 9) Do you think that the community in Lamu County has enough water projects that are able to fulfill the needs of the community?
- a. Yes
- b. No
- 10) There is proper utilization of the water projects that are currently established in Lamu County?
- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Neutral
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree

Section Four: Stakeholders involvement

11) Is there always a public participation document that the community is supposed to sign before and during the establishment of the water projects in Lamu County?

- a. Yes
- b. No

12) Do you feel like the community is involved and consulted before the decision to establish a water project is started in Lamu County?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Neutral
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

13) Have you been consulted or involved in the establishment of the water projects in the county?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Section Five: Capacity Building

14) In order for the water projects in the county to remain sustainable which capacity building areas do you think should be invested in?.....

15) Do you feel like the capacity building is one of the key areas that the donors have been working on?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Neutral
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree

16) Is the capacity building a priority for the donors who have established previous projects in Lamu County?

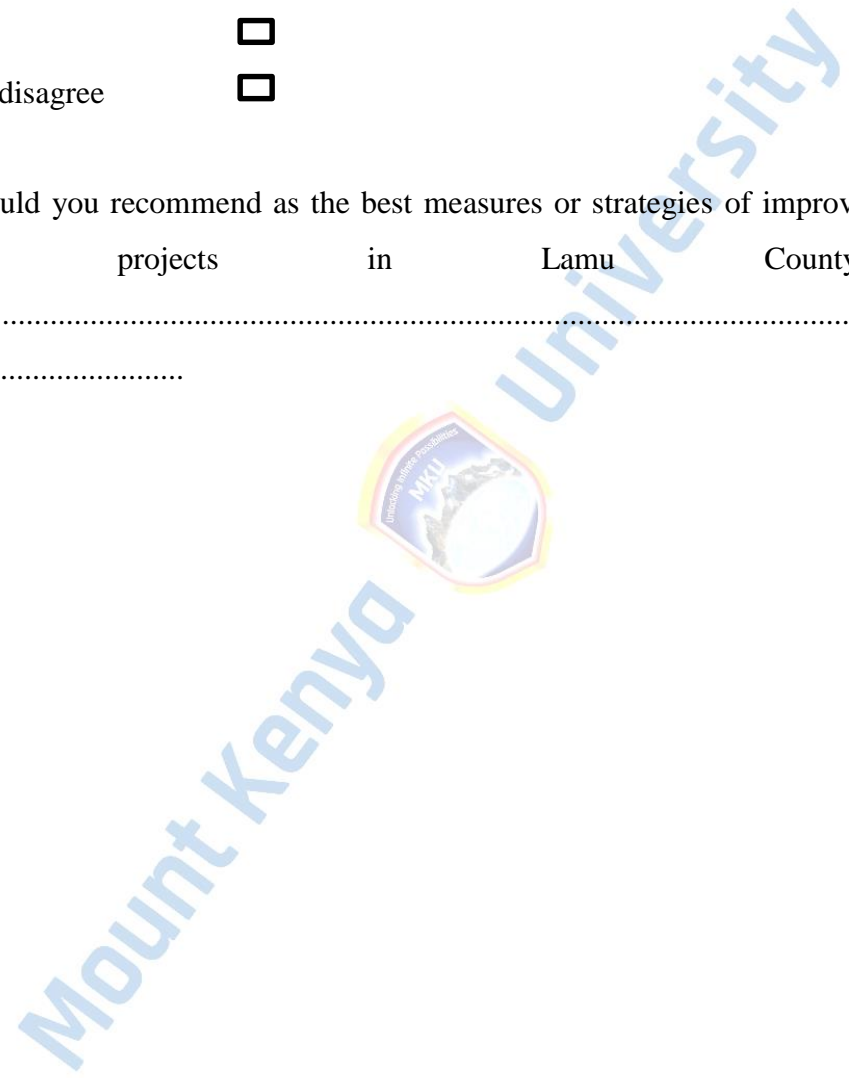
- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Neutral
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree

Section Six: Donor funding

17) Have you ever experienced any funding in Lamu County that was as a result of donor funding?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Neutral
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

18) What would you recommend as the best measures or strategies of improving the donor funded projects in Lamu County in Kenya?.....
.....



II. Introduction Letter



DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MDS/2017/76521

12th March, 2024

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

Dear Sir/Madam, _


RE: MWACHEDA WAKIO BETTY - REGISTRATION NO. MDS/2017/76521

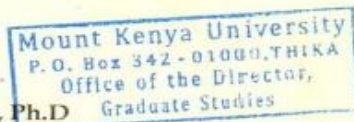
The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Development Studies** in the department of **Social and Development Studies** in the school of **Social Sciences**.

The title of the research is **"Effects of Donor Funding on Socio-Economic Development in Kenya: A Case of Water Projects in Lamu County."** 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 **March, 2024 and May, 2024**.

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.


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



IV. Research Authorization



REF: MKU/ISERC/3519
TO: MWACHEDA WAKIO BETTY

Date: 12 March 2024

REG: MDS/2017/76521

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: EFFECTS OF DONOR FUNDING ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA:
A CASE OF WATER PROJECTS IN LAMU COUNTY**

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2563**. The approval period is **12/03/2024 - 11/03/2025**.

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

The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
P. O. Box 342 - 0100, Thika

V. Turnitin Report

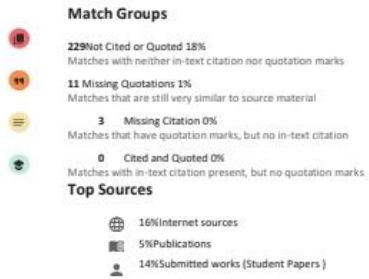


Submission ID tm:oid::1:3121358948

19% Overall Similarity

EFFECTS OF DONOR FUNDING ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA: A CASE OF WATER PROJECTS IN LAMU COUNTY

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



Submission ID tm:oid::1:3121358948

VI. Research site map

