

**FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABILITY OF DONOR FUNDED HEALTH
PROJECTS IN KENYA: A CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS ACCELERATED
RESPONSE AND CARE PROJECT IN MERU COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the
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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been submitted for examination in any other university.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband Philip Gichure Kimani, daughters Natasha Mwendu Gichure and Christianne Wendo Gichure for their love, understanding and invaluable support. My father Mr. Ezekiel Ndung'u and my mother Mrs. Grace Ndung'u, for always encouraging me to keep on with the work until it is done. My Sister In law Mrs. Rosemary Mwangi's encouragement increased the eagerness to accomplish the task. My Father in Law Mr. Peter Kimani and my mother in law Mrs. Felista Kimani whose confidence in my ability to achieve this level of study filled me with the energy to continue even when at my lowest. This achievement has been possible because of your support.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PrEP	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
TB	Tuberculosis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

ABSTRACT

Study sought to establish influence of stakeholder involvement, resource mobilization, monitoring evaluation and staff capacity on donor funded health projects. This study assumed descriptive survey design and targeted 8 health facilities which have a total of 168 county health workers. The target population of this study was the 168 health workers grouped into heads of departments, project coordinators and project steering committee members. Yamane method adopted sample of 62 participants. Primary data obtained established questionnaire and analyzed the use of descriptive and inferential information. The findings obtained through tables and charts and discussions deduced from the finding hinged to determining factors affecting sustainability of donor funded health tasks Meru County. Findings indicated that resource mobilization, monitoring, evaluation and reporting and staff capacity have a significant influence. There is need to strengthen the stakeholder involvement plan in the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project to enhance its sustainability. There is also a need to have effective resource mobilization mechanisms in order to enhance the sustainability of the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project. This can be done through timely disbursement, effective funds raising programmes and proper funds management policies to enhance sustainability. The study also recommends the NGOs involved in the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project to enhance their monitoring, evaluation and reporting practices to enhance sustainability of TB projects. This can be done through having comprehensive feedback sessions, project performance appraisal frameworks as well as working performance reporting mechanisms. The study lastly recommends that the NGOs need to have a recruitment structure that focuses more on employees with the required project management skills, level of education, project management experience and knowledge about TB so as to enhance the sustainability of the projects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Role played with aid donor corporations improving health and livelihoods of households, corporations and individuals in Kenya cannot be underestimated. The donors' objective of improving the livelihood of nearby groups is conventionally applied both direct involvement and offering funding to complement government's budgetary allocation numerous sectors (Ochelle, & Hampshire, 2012). Funding furnished using maximum donors are undertaking-driven and brief-term. They don't ensure sustainability. Kenya been pioneer in worldwide well-being innovations i.e. self-test kits and pre-publicity prophylaxis (PrEP) malaria vaccination and child-friendly TB drug treatments. (Ochero, 2018). 1.5 million human beings with HIV in Kenya had the fourth-largest HIV epidemic in around globe. Approximately 78,000, wide variety of new HIV infections per 12 months remains excessive (UNAIDS, 2016). Drug resistant TB stays huge task in Kenya (John, 2018). Donor investment is geared toward imparting technical answers to social troubles without changing primary social structures.

The principle intention of donor funding is to relieve scarceness and promote health long time, without delay circuitously (WHO, 2013). Donor investment may be made through authorities or NGO corporations those budget can be given bilaterally or from a donor country to a worldwide business enterprise, who on their element distributes the budget, wherein the share is currently approximately 70% bilaterally and 30% multilaterally, (UNDP, 2011).

Project sustainability defined with aid of many economists and worldwide development groups because the capacity of a project to keep to supply it's meant blessings over a protracted time frame (Bamberger and Cheema, 2010). A development software is said to be sustainable while suitable stage blessings a prolonged period after primary economic, management and technical assistance from outside terminated (US Organization for International Improvement, 2008). Tasks create particular benefits for focused beneficiaries which ideally have to hold to boom after task crowning glory.

1.1.1 Sustainability of Donor Funded TB Projects

Donor funded TB projects currently may not to some extent be sustainable without the development partners funding. This is despite the fact that NGOs are trying to identify sustainable factors such as organization capacity, advocacy, infrastructure and service delivery (Mwangi, 2011). To ensure such projects are sustainable, community should be more involved through creation of awareness for alternative fund raising activities to supplement the donor funding, establishing coordinated effort for the programs implementation under the host Government control and build capacity; as well as establishing linkages with philanthropist or the private sector so as to achieve a more sustainable program.

According to Khan and Hare (2010), NGO funded TB tasks want to develop robust technique enough budget are sustainable. Funded by the government and Donors, Malteser International started the Nairobi Slums TB Project. Years, down the line, with effective management and funding, the project has been successful and the government awarded two separate occasions and also adopted the Malteser International model for Community Health Workers using their own clinics and projects (Centre for Health Market Innovations, 2016).

The critical issue is actual participation of nearby lively members same companions whose concerns and reveal are intrinsic to the assignment's achievement (Admassu *et al*, (2012). The extent of network help determines whether a project turns into hooked up efficaciously it consolidates, responds and adapts to converting wishes (USAID, 2010). Besel, Williams, and Klak (2011) observes that disaster of people and different initiatives network tasks massive monetary menacing capture tasks each day.

It's miles consequently crucial that concerning neighborhood groups, strategy planning stage, while choices are made about the form of mission required. Kirk and Nolan (2010) but warning that overreliance on donor investment results in lack of formation of higher finances management structures. Besel, et al (2011) posits that there sizable dating amid percentage of budgetary finances from people and employer's service area and fundraising necessities for board participants.

1.1.2 Determinants of Sustainability of Donor Funded TB Projects

Several TB obligations that run found out model shift from self-enough to donor funded dependency end result sustainability of the equal looking. (Besel *et al*, 2011). Projects aren't continually help assignment.

Amo-Adjei (2013) posits that there are two primary components of views approximately the sustainability of TB manipulate programmes: optimism and pessimism. The optimists revealed mixing of TB into the generalized health machine, integration of TB and HIV manage offerings, using internally generated finances of health facilities, famous improvement in socioeconomic conditions of the overall populace must offer incredible pathways to sustainability. The pessimists mentioned present programme became now not in likelihood to sustainable as heaps of the operational charge variety were derived from outdoor sources.

Mwangi (2011) on other hand argued that the elements influencing sustainability of donor funded TB tasks past cease of donor investment period is opportunity financing which emerged as a critical factor that perhaps may to a big extent decide the closeout or continuation of the TB undertaking activities.

In other arguments, Mueller, Feldt, Sarfo and Eberhardt (2016) argued that just like the diversities in health system functions, sustainability of health programmes such as TB projects is viewed differently. Among some of the popular views on sustainability of health projects such as TB projects is the ability of a system to maintain benefits; continuation of health programmes and institutionalization of programmes within organizational systems and community capacity to continue with programmes.

1.1.3 TB-ARC Project in Meru County

Meru County in Eastern Kenya, bordering Isiolo County to North and North East, Tharaka County to South West, Nyeri County to South West and Laikipia County to West. Meru County populace of 1 356301 people and area of 6936.2 KM². Meru County home of Imenti, Tigania and Igembe sub-tribes of Ameru tribe. The people of Meru County are Christians and has seven constituencies namely: Igembe South, Igembe North, Tigania West, Tigania East, Imenti North, Imenti central and Imenti South (IEBC report, 2012).

TB a major worldwide health problem is worse in younger generation as they develop severe forms of the disease. In Kenya, TB a major public health problem. Majority seeking services at health facilities children however; they are not diagnosed due to the low index of suspicion by health care workers. TB in children indicates an ongoing transmission in the community because most cases occur in children who have had contact with a close relative or caregiver with TB.

In 2016, there were a total 75,894 TB cases notified in Kenya (Centre for Health Solutions, 2017). Great strides have been made in TB management in Kenya including being the first country to nationally roll out friendly TB formulations meant specifically for children. According to the Meru County health reports, (2016), tuberculosis (TB) prevalence (Per 100,000 people) was 153, while Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 People) was 78. TB can be prevented through screening especially for young children or relatives who are in close contact with persons with TB and providing preventive therapy to those among them without TB symptoms below the age of five (5) years.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Notwithstanding the fact that tuberculosis is curable, it bills for the very best proportion of deaths as a result of infectious sicknesses globally (World Health Employer, 2010). In 2011, there had been approximately 8.7 million cases 14% were coinfecting with HIV and 1.4 million died. In the last few years, sizeable development has been made in halting and reversing the unfold of TB as a response to the millennium improvement dreams (MDGs) via established order of TB projects. Due to those TB initiatives, there was a full-size decline in TB instances in addition to mortality by way of approximately forty five% (world health enterprise, 2012). However these high-quality achievements, the burden of TB nonetheless remains unacceptable to the public fitness community, especially due to the growing unsustainability of the TB projects.

Statistics reveal high failure price of TB initiatives Gathara (2013). In line with donor venture improvement plan (2008-2012) and the county included improvement plan (CIDP, 2013-2017), donor funded tasks remains an issue of concern. Loss of duty through governments and competence of the implementers hinders sustainability of undertaking

benefits. As end result, many tasks have collapsed because of overreliance on one donor. The UN Joint Tracking Application document estimates the failure charge for maximum of the donor funded health initiatives including TB projects in Africa in the range of amid 30%-60%. With the high risk of TB, this failure rate is worrying; hence the need to conduct research to institute influencing Kenya with a focus on the TB-ARC project in Meru County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Purpose of study determined factors influencing sustainability donor funded health projects in Meru County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

This study was guided by the following objectives;

The Objectives of the study were;

- i. To determine the impact of stakeholder participation on sustainability of donor funded health projects in Kenya
- ii. To establish effect of resource mobilization on sustainability of donor funded health projects in Kenya
- iii. To examine effect of monitoring evaluation and reporting on sustainability of donor funded health projects in Kenya
- iv. To determine the effect of staff capability on sustainability of donor funded health projects in Kenya

1.5 Research Questions

The research questions of the study were:-

- i. What's the influence of stakeholder involvement on sustainability of donor funded health projects in Kenya?
- ii. How do resource mobilization influence sustainability of donor funded health projects in Kenya?
- iii. What is the influence of monitoring evaluation and reporting on sustainability of donor funded health projects in Kenya?
- iv. To what extent do staff capacity influence sustainability of donor funded health projects in Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Outcomes were momentous to donors as points out the factors that could have effect on numerous responsibilities they perform in the country and will allow them plan efficiently earlier than setting out initiatives and when phasing out.

The beneficiaries of diverse donor funded projects may also discover the outcomes of this study beneficial as it factors out the vital role stakeholders play in setting up powerful donor funded initiatives in Kenya. The donor community in particular in Kenya may additionally benefit from results of this study through attainment insights donors and other useful resource corporations can associate well with community contributors in figuring out, imposing and dealing with initiatives to make certain socio financial sustainability of sickness occurrence alleviating initiatives. The government policy makers can find the findings useful in coordinating the national TB programmes. They will be able to establish the determinants of sustainability of health projects and find solutions to the issues facing them along the line of the variables being studies in this research.

The effects of this may be vital to the Meru county authorities' organizations that cope with donor funded projects in Kenya. The findings monitor the elements that hinder the effectiveness of donor funded projects in Kenya and offer insights into what wishes to be achieved to make the funding powerful. The findings of this research may be significance to the future academicians and researchers as the study is expected to provide literature on findings as well as recommendations to further explore.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

Aim focused on establishing factors influencing sustainability donor funded health projects in TBARC in Meru County. Meru County was selected due to high number of health projects carried out by various donors. The study confined to the four variables seeking to determine how stakeholder's involvement, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization and the competence of the implementers influences in 8 facilities within Meru County.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Study encountered tests response bias due known response where respondents were skeptical on the reputation of the organization. This was however overcome by informing the respondents of the magnitude and importance of the data to be collected as well as the ethical requirements expected of them upon consenting to participate in the study. The study also faced challenges at the data collection stage which was due to lack of information coming from some of the employees for fear of information confidentiality not being honored by the researcher as well as victimization. However, enough effort was put in place to handle the limitation by assuring them of confidentiality.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

Understanding goals of several expectations were made. The researcher assumed that the inner validity of the gadgets of data collection that is, how the respondents respond to the questionnaire, does not have an effect on the connection amid the research variables. It turned into additionally assumed that the reliability of the studies tool that is internal consistency did not have any massive impact on the connection among the examine variables. The research assumed that the selection of one TB assignment as a case study as compared to different initiatives did not have an impact at the satisfactory of statistics accumulated due to bias.

1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms

Project monitoring on sustainability of donor funded health projects is constant and periodic overview and overseeing mission to make sure deliveries, work schedules, target output and other required movements keep as in line with the project plan (Nyonje et al, 2012).

Project sustainability of donor funded health projects is described as the capability of a venture to keep to supply its supposed advantages over an extended time period (Bamberger & Cheema, 2010)

Resources mobilization on sustainability of donor funded health projects are all aspects of resources, enough/adequate financial resources, provision of resources on time and availability of human resource (Ballesteros-Perez, Gonzalez-Cruz & Fernandez-Diego, 2012)

Stakeholder involvement on sustainability of donor funded health projects refers to the act of getting concerned within the numerous components and levels in the venture or programme management cycle via cloth contributions and consultation (Duggal, 2011).

Legal and Regulatory Framework on sustainability of donor funded health projects: on this study those are laws and methods formulated with the aid of government to manipulate the layout, implementation and operation of fitness projects.

Donor funded health projects: these are special endeavors wherein human, fabric and monetary assets are prepared singular adopted completely aimed at enhancing human health in given area, more often than not performed within health facilities.

1.11 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one presents background of study where determinants of sustainability TB projects has been discussed. There is also statement of the problem and objectives of the study. Furthermore, there is presentation of the research questions, significance, delimitations and limitations of the study. Lastly, chapter presents assumptions of the study, definitions of significant terms as well as summary. Chapter two presents literature review on various factors influencing sustainability donor funded health projects and theoretical framework. Chapter three discusses methodology used to collect and analyze data while showing the design used, target population, sampling procedure used, sample size and data collection procedure employed. Chapter four presents the results of study. Chapter five contains the results obtained from data analyzed and the information gathered in chapter four.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presented review, or theories guide carried out relevant to the study. Finally the study has concluded by the summary of the major ideas of the study.

2.2 Empirical Review

Research carried out to assess factors influencing sustainability donor funded initiatives. Descriptive studies layout was used. Goal populace for research changed into 726 comprising of funding company officials, task managers, beneficiaries and committee participants. The pattern size for the look at became 88 contributors. Correlations outcomes found out that funding, monitoring and assessment and stakeholder involvement positively and substantially impacts the sustainability of donor funded projects. The findings showed that assignment stakeholders and beneficiaries were now not effectively concerned in monitoring and evaluation of sports (Kuria & Wanyoike, 2016).

Further, another study conducted to determine the drivers sustainability donor funded food tasks after donors' go out in Samburu County in Kenya. The have a look at followed a descriptive research layout. The research extensively utilized census survey to select 103 tasks. The look at revealed that stakeholder involvement become the first most influencing critical thing that influences sustainability of donor funded meals protection initiatives. Correlation outcomes indicated that stakeholder participation had a sizable effect on sustainability of donor funded food safety projects (Keura & Moronge, 2016).

A research carried out on basics applications Software. The goal of the research to find out what influences sustainability of upgrading programs in KENSUP'S. The research adopted a descriptive survey design. The research focused 600 slum occupants however simplest 384 occupants comprising of male and girl had been selected. The research found out that level of support from the government became distinctly low compared to donor in terms of resources (Anyiso, 2013).

In another research networking in Mulala Department in Makueni County, Ochelle (2012) adopted a descriptive survey research design. Simple random sampling and purposive sampling turned into used on this have a look at. A sample of 62 respondents become decided on. The respondents had been stratified based at the villages inside the area as research become being executed in 8 exceptional villages which had to be stratified by means of population size. The study used questionnaires and interviews to gather data from the Non-Governmental Organizations. The study found out that staff competence and capability to integrate the water systems and technologies used but be those that do not need heavy financial investments during operation and maintenance positively influence the sustainability of community water projects. If the operation costs are higher than the community's capacity to meet, then the water projects can easily stall hence become unsustainable.

To evaluate elements that have an effect on the sustainability of rural aquatic resource structures in Nyandarua County, Mwangi and Wanyoike (2012) hired a census and established that there are probably numerous aspects touching sustainability of water schemes. Also offering enough portions of water complements sustainability and pipes and fittings wished renewal and proper follow ups.

A study was also undertaken by Mwathi (2013) to establish whether the sources of financing affect the development of real estate development in Kenya. The independent variables included; mortgage financing, savings, venture capital and equity financing. Population of this study was all the real estate firms in Nairobi. The findings indicated that mortgage financing was the most used source of financing, with equity and venture capital was the least source of financing used.

The findings installed an extensively positive dating among loan financing and actual property improvement and concluded that loan financing in the years 2008 to 2011 had steadily elevated due to the fact the numerous merchandise that loan firms have and the low interest rates associated with the loans.

Alternatively, Otieno (2015) explored position tracking initiatives implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa. Research discovered many tasks in third international fail to be correctly finished because of numerous reasons. Amongst these are lack of awareness of the want for tracking and evaluation. Additionally, for an effective control tool, monitoring should be normal but need to take into account the dangers inherent inside the mission its implementing.

In conclusion, it has been established that sustainability of projects that are donor funded are influenced by some factors. Besel, Williams, Klak (2011) observe involvement of the communities and other stakeholders is a key ingredient for health project sustainability. This is because when community takes up ownership of projects, it enhances its sustainability. On the other hand, Kirk and Nolan (2010) emphasizes on the importance of funding sustainability of health projects. The argument is that over-reliance on external funding sources as well as poor monitoring practices leads to reduced chances of

sustainability. However, Bendel, (2010) emphasizes on the importance of staff capability for health project sustainability. The argument is that having qualified staff, leads to an improvement in the management of the project. Therefore, the study is justified in focusing on these factors as determinants of project sustainability of health projects funded by NGOs.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The research anchored theories to help establish the factors influencing sustainability of donor health projects. Theories adopted by research are Resource Dependence Theory, Stakeholder Theory and theory of Sustainability.

2.3.1 Resource Dependence Theory (RDT)

The precept primarily centered on external property companies have an effect on the behavior of corporation. The idea is primarily based on; groups are relying on assets that patent from surroundings companies; surroundings considerable quantity consists of other organizations (Hillman, Withers & Collins, 2009). The belongings one company desires are therefore frequently within different corporations. NGOs use assets which may be with donors. Likewise, groups initiatives completed finances NGOs helping. Property foundation strength; unbiased groups are dependent (Chapman et al., 2011).

The composition, impact, know-how, motivations and moves of stakeholders are chaotic which means they fluctuate for any given place and for any given time, with businesses forming complex and ever-changing webs of relationships which might be inherently uncertain. In as a whole lot as agencies are established, principle of useful resource dependence needs more in-depth exam (Davis & Adam, 2010).

Community based projects gain sustainability assets are vital. These resources comes within the shape of human useful resource consequently want contain all of the stakeholders in task for sustainability; different sources consist of land and budget. On this research take a look at, all of the four impartial variables are useful resource dependent and interdependent in nature. Aid fears have an effect on stakeholder involvement ranges for initiatives, tracking and assessment practices, stakeholder participation and involvement and the capability of the workforce to appropriate the usage of the sources prudently (Nienhüser, 2008).

2.3.2 Stakeholder Theory

The principle become proposed through freeman in 1984. The principle puts as a number one managerial project the price to influence, or control, or balance the set of relationships which could affect the success of an enterprise's or group's motive.

Principles regarding network participation provide one set of causes as to why the exercise of community engagement might be beneficial in addressing the physical, interpersonal and cultural aspects of people's environments. The actual price of involvement stems from locating network, enticing human beings foundation greater powerful consequences (Epstein, 2017).

In this study, stakeholder participation at all stages may be very essential to achieve undertaking sustainability. The function of companions displays the growing trends of NGOs to work with government, donor and offer zone on joint sports together with offering specific inputs and capacity building (Lewis, 2009). NGOs as implementers are concerned in tracking and assessment of the on-going donor funded projects. The participation of all

of the stakeholders in project making plans, implementation, tracking and evaluation will foster ownership, responsibility and sustainability of task advantages after the donors and NGOS go away.

In addition, planning on how funds will be used for various activities should involve stakeholders to ensure transparency, accountability and also reduce conflicts arising from project expenditures. Further, monitoring and evaluation by all stakeholders encourages ownership of outcomes, benefits and failures by all (Hörisch, Freeman & Schaltegger, 2014).

2.3.3 The Theory of Sustainability

The concept sustainability came in 1972 record restrictions growth usage of global membership (Ageyman, 2005). Precise necessities, approach functionality preserve a few, final effects system in the years. On global scale the assignment is how human interest effectively maintains itself and without wearing the resources. That is moreover real with donor funded development responsibilities particularly on keeping advantages and results ultimately.

Christen (2010), sustainability ambitions to offer measurable signs that can allow choice making and guide solution technology to fulfill the realistic demanding situations. On this study, sustainability of donor funded initiatives includes all of the factors of useful resource mobilization, stakeholder involvement, body of workers capability, monitoring and evaluation. The point of interest should be keeping task advantages inside the agencies wherein the tasks are implemented to create beneficial impacts.

2.4 Factors Influencing Sustainability of Donor Funded Projects

2.4.1 Stakeholder Involvement and Project Sustainability

Stakeholder involvement refers to the act of having concerned within the various aspects and levels in the project or programme management cycle through fabric contributions and session. Stakeholder participation goes an extended manner in ensuring sustainability of development tasks because it results in network ability building and empowerment. Participation of the beneficiaries in initiatives guarantees capability is improved making beneficiaries come to be better positioned in identifying, implementing, monitoring and comparing of tasks (Duggal, 2011). While stakeholders participate in projects, some of advantages can be realized. It'll allow their capacities to be constructed and they may be capable of perceive their own projects in destiny. This in flip ends in efficiency and sustainability.

While communities are concerned in assignment origination and employment may be warranty of sustainability subject to situations once they don't have any idea imposed on them. There sought to be actual demand by way of a community or companies inside it for all initiatives whether aided Orton-aided by way of the government or any worldwide company. This gets rid of the tendency to abandon the initiatives whilst they are 1/2-way finished and endures the diversion of communities/organizations inside them in preservation safety of these projects (Ayuso et al, 2012).

Gitonga (2012) posits that stakeholder involvement in improvement affects at the achievement of improvement initiatives. Stakeholders need to be involved on the original stages whilst left to manage the task; reputation and conceptualization. Stakeholders should

be absolutely involved when analyzing and assessing the projects. This will make certain that the stakeholder's views are taken into account hence giving them a greater say in planning and coping with the assessment technique.

2.4.2 Resource Mobilization and Project Sustainability

NGOs should consider progressive resource mobilization strategies, inclusive of adopting relations with buyers deal with monetary contests. Due to investment styles economic contests confronted via NGOs in the course of those turbulent monetary instances, NGOs have begun to hold in mind formalized collaborations as a manner of countering the moving useful resource environment and reduce competition for investment (Renz et al, 2010).

2.4.3 Monitoring Evaluation Reporting and Project Sustainability

Project monitoring refers to a non-stop venture to certify that input deliveries, paintings schedules, goal output and different required moves continue as in keeping with the challenge plan (Nyonje *et al*, 2012). The aim of sporting out project assessment is to check as analytically and empirically as feasible cost or implication of intervention, method or coverage. Evaluation findings should be credible, and be able to influence decision-making by using the worried events (Nyonje *et al*, 2012).

Monitoring permits control to pick out and check capacity troubles and success of application or challenge (Karanja, 2013). It gives the premise of corrective movements, each functional and operational enhance undertaking design, way of implementation and best of results. Further, it allows the reinforcement of preliminary positive results. It's far a first-rate issue that cannot be noted it determines the sustainability of any project or

venture. Stakeholder analysis is typically used to pick out differing types and varieties of monitoring and evaluation data demanded by way of specific stakeholders with various stages to one-of-a-kind forms of information in relation to their needs and pastimes.

Sustainability and effectiveness of participatory tracking and evaluation requires that it be embedded in a sturdy dedication closer to corrective movement by means of communities..

Tracking and assessment, is particularly critical to sustainability since it permits an on-going overview of mission. Indicators ought to be monitored to ensure groups are retaining a good enough tracking and evaluation of donor funded projects (Gitonga, 2012).

Such indicators need to be installed early within the baseline survey file before the assignment and used in tracking sports to guarantee that actions are executed while wanted.

Monitoring and evaluation have to involve beneficiaries, giving them the opportunity to determine on the criteria of success.

2.4.4 Staff Capacity and project Sustainability

Cases of workers ineffectiveness and incompetence are commonplace at NGOS. Incompetence is also attributed to corruption of NGOs officials. Personnel functionality to enforce a mission fulfillment undertaking (Bendel, 2010). Staff must be trained in an effort to equip them with the relevant capabilities which can be normally an important element of sustainability plan. Training need to be applicable and suitable, and the continuity of the education itself along with refresher and comply with-up schooling should also be considered.

The know-how of workers concerned in the implementation of resource applications and tasks will have a first-rate have an effect on at the prospects for sustainability. The

withdrawal of NGO guide should now not foreshadow any large deteriorating of key application and venture supported benefits. A realistic approach to keep away from weakening involve constructing the potential of the local group of workers and including a phase-out approach properly earlier than making sure brief-time period technical help is not performed on successful and run basis; if feasible, figuring out multiple counterparts in step with expatriate in place of most effective working with opposite numbers in current line positions in preference to newly created undertaking (Gebrehiwot, 2013).

2.5 Summary of the Literature Review

Review obtainable empirical helped build the research gaps. Studies such as Ayuso *et al* (2012) focused on input of stakeholder commitment to firms' novelty positioning.

Keura and Moronge (2016) sought to decide the drivers of sustainability of donor funded meals initiatives after donors' go out in Samburu County in Kenya whilst Anyiso (2013) completed a research on factors influencing sustainability of slum upgrading application. These research didn't emphasis on TB projects in Meru County hence presenting know-how gaps. This research will consequently seek to fill those know-how gaps seeking to set up the elements influencing sustainability of donor funded health initiatives with a focal point on the TB-arc assignment in Meru County.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

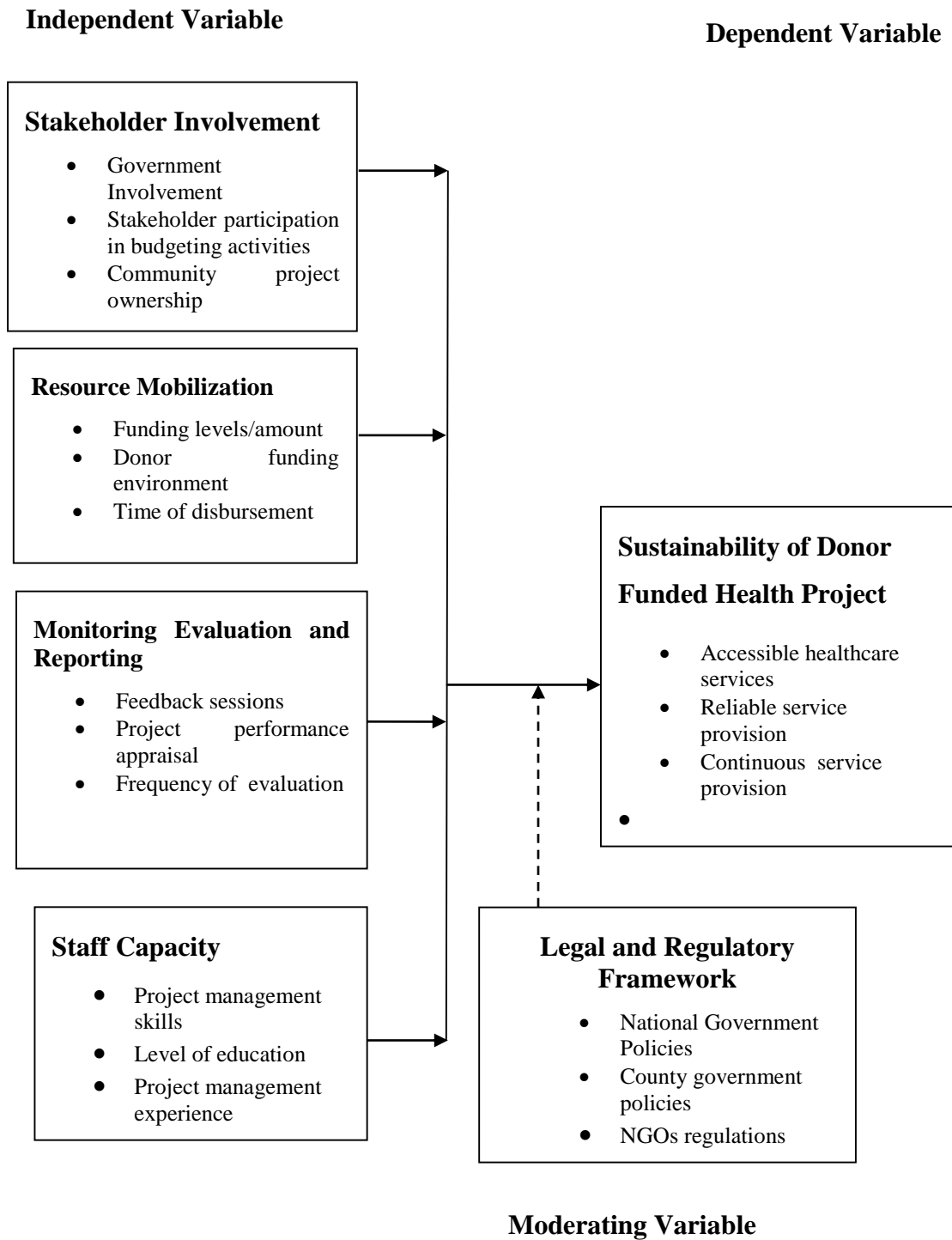


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.7 Knowledge Gap

Research has proven that most of tasks in sub-Saharan Africa demonstrate low levels of sustainability. Its miles towards this realization that the contemporary research aimed to analyze factors affecting funded health projects in Meru County.

Research Gaps	Deficiencies in Research	References
Low Levels of Sustainability of donor Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate formal Aid • Untenable funding devices • Unproductive running structures • Shortage of Technical backstopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gebrehiwot, M. (2013). An Assessment of Challenges of Sustainable Rural Water Supply: The Case of Ofla Woreda in Tigray Region. Msc Thesis, Regional and Local Development Study (RLDS). A.A.U. Ethiopia.
Effectiveness and Resilience drop of Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast Population increase • Environmental degradation • Climate trade • Inaccurate improvement guidelines • Shift from agrarian economies to market economies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nienhüser, W. (2008). Resource dependence theory-How well does it explain behavior of organizations? <i>management Revue</i>, 9-32. • Christen, M. (2010). Theory of good for a conception of Sustainability: <i>Annual International Development Research</i>, 16. Hong Kong
Donor withdrawal of Aid or funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self –reliant initiatives for donor funded health projects • Posit to make sure a large geographic spread of members can weaken mission sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Health Organization, <i>Global Tuberculosis Control 2012</i>. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2012.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section emphasizes on approach to achieve goals. It contains target population, sample size determination techniques.

3.2 Research Design

This is for acquiring responses to queries being studied and for coping with number problems encountered throughout procedure. Its miles consequently plan of situations for gathering analysis of statistics way objectives studies reason in financial system manner (Taylor, Bogdan & Devault, 2015). This research followed a descriptive survey design. Marczyk, Dematteo and Festinger (2015) counseled that descriptive survey is concerned with elucidation the realities of phenomenon.

An eloquent design suitable in establishing the description of the target population. It also allows key data to be collected using questionnaires. Due to that, it was hence suitable in this study. However, the research design has some disadvantages whereby the participants or subjects in a descriptive research may not be truthful or may not behave naturally when they know they are being observed. Issues of confidentiality also arise in a descriptive research. However, the study factored this during data collection stage.

3.3 Target Population

Population is larger pool people, events and items from which the researcher draws the elements, individuals and cases for sampling. According to Creswell and Clark (2007), populace is a properly-defined set of human beings, offerings, elements and occasions

being investigated. The research targeted 8 health centers which have a complete of 168 county health workers. The goal population of this research was 168 health workers grouped into heads of departments, task coordinators and project steering committee individuals. Table 3.1 shows stratification.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Unit	Population
Heads of Departments	21
Project Coordinators	63
Project Steering Committee Members	84
Total	168

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Alvesson and Schlosberg (2017) argued that a sample of 10% is representative. A sample more than 10% is better. Creswell and Clark (2007) argued that huge populace calls for a system to provide you with the sample. This researcher used a formulation to determine the sample length. The best and most effective equation, which is used by many students is Yamane (1967) components shown.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n = sample size,

N = Population size

e = margin of error set at 10%

N = 168

e =5%.

∴ Substituting values in the formulation gives sample size

$$n = (168 / (1+ 168 (0.1) ^ 2)$$
$$= 62$$

Based on this sample size was determined to 62 respondents. Random selection was obtained to sample the participants out of 168. Table 3.2 indicates the calculation of proportions of the cadres to get a representation.

Table 3.2: Sample Size Calculation

Unit	Population	Calculation of proportions	Sample
Heads of Departments	21	$= \frac{21}{168} \times 62 = 7.75$	8
Project Coordinators	63	$= \frac{63}{168} \times 62 = 23.25$	23
Project Steering Committee Members	84	$= \frac{84}{168} \times 62 = 31$	31
Total	168		62

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Fixsen, Naoom, blasé and Friedman (2015) explains that data collection is the technique for obtaining information from the targeted respondents. The research will make use of primary data. Statistics can be collected with the aid of the use of use of semi-hooked up investigator questionnaires and captured through a five-issue Likert scale type. A Likert scale with close-ended questions emerge as dispensed to respondents, after approval to acquire the records from the applicable government.

Likert scale is interval scale that specially makes use of 5 presenters strongly disagrees, disagree, impartial, agree and strongly agree. The Likert measures the extent of agreement warfare of words. This sort of questionnaires is extra appropriate because it enabled consistency in questions requested and information yielded might be easy to investigate. Likert scales are pinnacle in measuring belief, mindset, values and behavior (Smith, 2015).

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Data collection is appropriate, systematic accumulating of statistics applicable to the research issues (Koul, 2009). The research amassed statistics using drop and choose technique. The method of drop and pick was used in the study since the respondents are busy and hence need time to respond to the questionnaire. Scholars such as Finchman (2008) have argued that drop and pick methodology enhances the response rate of a study. For respondents who did not respond to the questionnaires in a week time, one more week was allocated. Self-introductory letter was also obtained from the university and used before giving out the questionnaires.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument

Finchman (2008) posits as degree which research instrument captures. As a result, there is a need to ensure that the questionnaire is valid before being used for the main survey. Therefore, validity was checked through the use of expert opinion on ensuring that the questionnaire is not vague but clear enough to be understood by the respondents.

There is also a need to ensure that the research instrument is reliable meaning that, it is consistent (Mackey & Gass, 2015). Consistency is a measure of reliability. Reliability implies that the consistency of the results attained. A pre-test exercise was done on the instrument to check whether the instrument measures the objectives of the research. To achieve reliability, internal reliability, consistency that is Cronbach Alpha adopted from study. The findings presented in Table 3.3 indicates that all variables reliable since their Cronbach Alpha value was greater than 0.7.

Table 3.3: Reliability Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items	Recommendation
Stakeholder Involvement	0.704	4	Reliable
Resource Mobilization	0.808	4	Reliable
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	0.723	4	Reliable
Staff Capacity	0.815	4	Reliable
Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Project	0.721	4	Reliable

3.8 Methods of Data Analysis

Data analysis processing facts to make huge records (Saunders, Lewis & Thornbill, 2009). Statistics gathered using questionnaires; changed into organized readiness evaluation using manner of modifying, dealing with easy responses, coding, categorizing and keying into (SPSS) model 22 to obtain frequencies, graphic and inferential statistics (Chi Square) derive conclusions and generalization.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The study applied caution administering statistics series instruments to recipients ensuring their rights and privacy are upheld. Previous administration of the instruments, introduction on goal and motive of the study made to participants in understandable language. The study sought accord of participant's provision of the necessities. For confidentiality the respondents' names didn't appear on the questionnaire. Furthermore no respondent coerced into the excise at any stage. The findings were presented without manipulation or influence by the researcher.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter emphasizes response rate, data analysis, presentation and interpretation. Data examined by descriptive statistics and percentages as well as multiple regression. Results were obtainable using tables and analyzed according to the research questions and specific objectives and contextualized in light of previous studies done in the area.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Response rate shown below.

Table 4.1: Questionnaire Return Rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Response	49	79%
Non-response	13	21%
Total Number of Questionnaires	62	100%

A total of 49 questionnaires were obtained out of the 62 participants, indicating 79% response rate. However, 13 questionnaires were completely not responded to by the targeted respondents (representing 21%). A response rate of 79% was acceptable. Kothari (2014) posits 50% is adequate, 60% is good and above 70% excellent. Therefore, response rate in this study was excellent and sufficient for making statistical inferences. The high response rate was achieved because the method of drop and pick was effective.

4.3 Background Information of the Respondents

To establish education and work experience. Education contributes to understanding of the questions in the questionnaire while work experience helps to understand the participant's institutional knowledge regarding what is being established.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

To establish the participants education as shown.

Table 4.1: Level of Education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Secondary	1	3%
College	21	43%
University	26	54%
Total	49	100%

Study indicated majority of the participants had college and university education. Out of 49 respondents, 21 college education and 26 university education. This indicates Heads of Departments, Project Coordinators and Project Steering Committee Members of the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care project Literate.

Table 4.2: Respondent Work

Work Experience	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 Year	4	9%
1 - 2 Years	10	20%
3 -5 Years	19	38%
More than 5Years	16	33%
Total	49	100%

Table 4.2 indicated the participants have work experience 3 and 5 years, 33% had work experience of over 5 years and 29% had work experience of less than 2 year. The findings imply participants who participated in the study had high work experience and had institutional knowledge regarding Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project hence gave info being sought.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics and Sustainability of donor funded health projects

The participants requested to rate level of contracts reports on the variables. 5point Likert scale 1- 5, 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3= neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree. This section presents the descriptive statistics in form of percentages for the response on each statement. The section has been organized per variable.

4.4.1 Stakeholder Involvement and Sustainability of donor funded health projects

The stakeholder involvement on a five point Likert scale 1 - 5, 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3= neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree. Study as shown Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Descriptive Statistics of Stakeholder Involvement

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The organization ensures the government is involved in the project implementation	0.00%	0.00 %	18.40%	0.00%	81.60%
There is stakeholder participation in budgeting activities	0.00%	0.00 %	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%
There is stakeholder participation in project planning	10.20%	4.10 %	40.80%	28.60%	16.30%
The NGO encourages community project ownership of TB projects	12.20%	16.3 %	24.50%	34.70%	12.20%

Table 4.3 above indicated that all the participants agreed that there is stakeholder participation in budgeting activities, 81.6% strongly agreed that the organization ensures the government is involved in the project implementation, while only 46.9% agreed that the NGO encourages community project ownership of TB projects. The findings indicated only 44.9% agreed that there is stakeholder participation in project planning.

4.4.2 Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

The resource mobilization on a 5 point Likert scale 1 - 5, 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3= neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree. As shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Descriptive Statistics Stakeholder Involvement

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
There is better mechanisms for funding of TB projects	4.10%	10.20%	20.40%	0.00%	65.30%
The donor funding environment of TB projects is conducive	8.20%	22.40%	18.40%	0.00%	51.00%
The disbursement of TB projects funds is timely done	6.10%	8.20%	6.10%	14.30%	65.30%
The NGOs involved in TB projects have long term sustainability plan	10.20%	16.30%	26.50%	14.30%	32.70%

65.3%, indicate there is better mechanisms for funding of TB projects, 51% of the respondents revealed that the donor funding environment of TB projects is conducive, 79.6% of them agreed that the disbursement of TB projects funds is timely done and only 47% agreed that the NGOs involved in TB projects have long term sustainability plan.

4.4.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

The participants monitoring, evaluation and reporting on a 5 point Likert scale 1-5, 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = Agree 5 = strongly agree. Study findings on Table 4.4.

Table 4.5: Descriptive Statistics of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Statement	2	3	4	5
There is comprehensive feedback sessions to enhance evaluation	6.10%	12.20%	38.80%	42.90%
There is a working project performance appraisal frameworks	0.00%	0.00%	46.90%	53.10%
TB projects are monitored more frequently	0.00%	46.90%	28.60%	24.50%
There is a well working performance reporting mechanisms	18.40%	30.60%	24.50%	26.50%

81.7%, agreed that there is comprehensive feedback sessions to enhance evaluation, all the respondents agreed that there is a working project performance appraisal frameworks, 53.1% on the other hand agreed that TB projects are monitored more frequently and 51% agreed that there is a well working performance reporting mechanisms. The findings implies that there is proper monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the performance of TB projects.

4.4.4 Staff Capacity on sustainability of donor funded health projects

The respondents on staff capacity 5point Likert scale 1 – 5, 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3= neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = strongly agree.

Table 4.6: Descriptive Statistics of Staff Capacity

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The project staff have required project management skills	12.20%	4.10%	26.50%	14.30%	42.90%
The project staff have the required level of education	4.10%	8.20%	8.20%	26.50%	53.10%
The project staff have the required project management experience	12.20%	16.30%	8.20%	53.10%	10.20%
The project staff have the required knowledge about TB	8.20%	24.50%	12.20%	24.50%	30.60%

57.2% of the respondents agreed that the project staff have required project management skills, 79.6% on the other hand agreed that the project staff have the required level of education, 63.3% agreed that the project staff have the required project management experience while 55.1% of the respondents agreed that the project staff have the required knowledge about TB. The findings imply that the staff working on the TB project are competent.

4.4.5 TB Project Sustainability on donor funded health projects

The TB project sustainability on a 5 point Likert scale 1 to 5, 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3= neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = strongly agree was used. Table 4.6.

Table 4.7: Descriptive Statistics of TB Projects Sustainability

Statement	1	3	4	5
There has been an improvement in accessible healthcare since the TB project started	0.00%	18.40%	0.00%	81.60%
There has been an improvement in reliable service provision since the TB project started	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%
There has been continuous service provision since the TB project started	0.00%	2.00%	26.50%	71.40%
There has been a manageable statistics on TB since the TB cases since the project started	18.40%	30.60%	10.20%	40.80%

The findings indicate that 81.6% of the respondents agreed that there has been an improvement in accessible healthcare since the TB project started, all the respondents strongly agreed that there has been an improvement in reliable service provision since the TB project started, 97.9% agreed that there has been continuous service provision since the TB project started and 51% agreed that there has been a manageable statistics on TB since the TB cases since the project started. The findings imply an improvement in sustainability of TB projects.

4.5 Chi Square Analysis

To achieve the research objectives, the study adopted inferential analysis involving chi square to establish amid independent variable and the dependent variable. Responses for each variable including the dependent variable were scored into two groups, agree and disagree then chi square analysis conducted for each of the objectives. The discussion is presented in the subsections.

4.5.1 Influence of Stakeholder Involvement on Sustainability of Donor Funded

Health Projects

First objective determined impact of shareholder participation on sustainability donor funded health developments. Responses for stakeholder involvement were scored into agree and disagree then used to cross tabulate against the responses for sustainability of TB projects which were also scored into agree and disagree. The findings in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Influence of Stakeholder Involvement on Sustainability of Donor Funded

Health Projects

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.765	1	0.290
Likelihood Ratio	34.07	1	0.278
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.061	1	0.805
N of Valid Cases	49		
a 42 cells (100.0%) expected less than 5. Minimum count is .04.			

The findings indicated that the χ^2 value of 33.765 at 5% (Asymp. Sig. = 0.290, > 0.05). This indicates that influence of stakeholder involvement on sustainability of TB projects is not significant.

4.5.2 Influence of Resource Mobilization on Donor Projects

Second objective to establish resource mobilization on donor funded projects. Responses for resource mobilization were scored into agree and disagree then used to cross tabulate against the responses for sustainability of TB projects which were also scored into agree and disagree. The findings in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Influence of Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	137.394	1	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	118.024	1	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.729	1	0.030
N of Valid Cases	49		
60 cells (100.0%) expected less than 5. minimum count is .02.			

Findings indicated that χ^2 value of 137.394 was significant at 5%. (Asymp. Sig. = 0.000, < 0.05). This indicates that influence of resource mobilization on sustainability of TB projects is significant.

4.5.3 Influence of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

Third objective established the effect of monitoring, evaluation reporting of donor health projects. The responses for monitoring, evaluation and reporting were scored into agree and disagree then used to cross tabulate against the responses for sustainability of TB projects which were also scored into agree and disagree. The findings in Table 4.9.

Table 4.10: Influence of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	97.767	1	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	89.173	1	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.221	1	0.000
N of Valid Cases	49		
48 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .02.			

The findings indicated that the χ^2 value of 97.767 was significant at 5%. (Asymp. Sig. = 0.000, < 0.05). This indicates that influence of monitoring, evaluation and reporting on sustainability of TB projects is significant.

4.5.4 Influence of Staff Capacity on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

The third objective establish the staff capacity donor projects. The responses for staff capacity were scored into agree and disagree then used to cross tabulate against the responses for sustainability of TB projects which were also scored into agree and disagree. The findings as shown in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Influence of Staff Capacity on Donor Funded Health Projects

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	131.001	1	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	115.171	1	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.3	1	0.021
N of Valid Cases	49		
a 60 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .04.			

The findings indicated that χ^2 value of 131.001 was significant at 5%. (Asymp. Sig. = 0.000, < 0.05). This indicates that influence of staff capacity on sustainability of TB projects is significant.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary particularly descriptive inferential statistics. Last section of chapter contains areas of further study where suggestions are made for future researchers to expand more into the knowledge gaps.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

It has been presented as per each research objective. From the summary, the study presented conclusions which aided in developing the recommendations to the study. The summary of the findings combined both descriptive and inferential results.

5.2.1 Stakeholder Involvement on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

The study established that the organization dealing with Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project ensures the government is involved in the project implementation, there is stakeholder participation in budgeting activities, there is stakeholder participation in project planning and the NGOs encourages community project ownership of TB projects. The influence of stakeholder involvement on sustainability of TB projects was however established to be insignificant.

5.2.2 Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

The study findings also revealed that in the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project, there is better mechanisms for funding of TB projects, the donor funding environment of TB projects is conducive, and the disbursement of TB projects funds is timely done and that

the NGOs involved in TB projects have long term sustainability plan. The influence of resource mobilization on sustainability of TB projects was also established to be significant.

5.2.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

The findings indicated that there is comprehensive feedback sessions to enhance evaluation, there is a working project performance appraisal frameworks, TB projects are monitored more frequently and that there is a well working performance reporting mechanisms among the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project. The influence of monitoring, evaluation and reporting on sustainability of TB projects was also established to be significant.

5.2.4 Staff Capacity on Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects

It was also established that the project staff have required project management skills, the project staff have the required level of education, the project staff have the required project management experience and that the project staff have the required knowledge about TB. The influence of staff capacity on sustainability of TB projects was also established to be significant.

5.3 Conclusion

The study findings led to the conclusion that influence of stakeholder involvement on sustainability of TB projects is not significant. Such practices such as government involvement in the project implementation, stakeholder participation in budgeting activities, stakeholder participation in project planning and encouragement of community project ownership of TB projects does not significantly influence sustainability of the TB developments.

In conclusion the influence resource mobilization on sustainability of TB projects is significant. This implies that better mechanisms for funding of TB projects, having a conducive environment for TB projects funding and timely disbursement of TB projects funds significantly influences sustainability.

Another conclusion by the study is that the influence of monitoring, evaluation and reporting on sustainability of TB projects is significant. This implies that practices such as having a comprehensive feedback sessions to enhance evaluation, having a working project performance appraisal frameworks, monitoring TB projects more frequently and having a well working performance reporting mechanisms among the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project enhances sustainability.

It was lastly established that the influence of staff capacity on sustainability of TB projects is significant. This implies that when the project staffs have required project management skills, level of education, project management experience and knowledge about TB, the sustainability of the projects is enhanced.

5.4 Recommendations

The study recommends a need to strengthen the stakeholder involvement plan in the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project so as to enhance its sustainability. There is also a need to have effective resource mobilization mechanisms in order to enhance the sustainability of the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project. This can be done through timely disbursement, effective funds raising programmes and proper funds management policies to enhance sustainability.

The study also recommends the NGOs involved in the Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project to enhance their monitoring, evaluation and reporting practices of TB projects. This can be done through having comprehensive feedback sessions, project performance appraisal frameworks as well as working performance reporting mechanisms. The study lastly recommends that the NGOs need to have a recruitment structure that focuses more on employees with the required project management skills, level of education, project management experience and knowledge about TB so as to enhance the sustainability of the projects.

5.5 Areas for Further Study

The study was based on four variables which can influence the sustainability of donor funded health projects. Further studies can choose to expand the list of factors other than those considered in the study. The study also recommends future studies to focus on other donor funded health projects other than the TBARC project so as to provide a comparison. There is also the need for further studies in the area to establish why stakeholder involvement does not significantly affect the sustainability of donor funded health projects significantly as established.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
OPEN DISTANCE AND e- LEARNING CAMPUS
SCHOOL OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING
DEPARTMENT OF OPEN LEARNING
NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE

Your Ref:

Our Ref:

Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

Main Campus
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor
P.O. Box 30197
NAIROBI

10th July, 2018

REF: UON/ODEL/NLC/28/479

RE: TABITHA THIRA NDUNG'U - REG NO.L50/79817/2015

The above named is a student at the University of Nairobi Open, Distance and e-Learning Campus, School of Open and Distance Learning, Department of Open Learning pursuing Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management.

She is proceeding for research entitled "Factors Influencing Sustainability of Donor Funded Health Projects in Kenya: A Case of Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Project in Meru County."

Any assistance given to her will be appreciated.



CAREN AWILLY
CENTRE ORGANIZER
NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE

Appendix II: Letter of Research Authorization



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 3310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/11678/25340**

Date: **17th October, 2018**

Tabitha Thira Ndungu
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Factors influencing sustainability of donor funded health projects in Kenya: A case of tuberculosis accelerated response and care project in Meru County”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Meru County** for the period ending **12th October, 2019.**

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

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a **copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

**BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO**

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Meru County.

The County Director of Education
Meru County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO9001:2008 Certified

Appendix III: NACOSTI Permit

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
2. The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

P.O. Box 30623 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya

TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245

Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke, registry@nacosti.go.ke

Website: www.nacosti.go.ke



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH LICENSE

Serial No.A 21305

CONDITIONS: see back page

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

MS. TABITHA THIRA NDUNGU
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 30197-100
NAIROBI, has been permitted to conduct
research in Meru County

on the topic: **FACTORS INFLUENCING
SUSTAINABILITY OF DONOR FUNDED
HEALTH PROJECTS IN KENYA: A CASE OF
TUBERCULOSIS ACCELERATED
RESPONSE AND CARE PROJECT IN MERU
COUNTY**

for the period ending:
12th October, 2019


Applicant's
Signature

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/11678/25340

Date Of Issue : 17th October, 2018

Fee Received :Ksh 1000




Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

Appendix IV: Questionnaire

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information on “Elements Influencing Sustainability of Donor Funded Fitness Tasks in Kenya: A Case of Tuberculosis Accelerated Response and Care Task in Meru County”. Please answer the questions beneath as exactly and sincere as viable. Any information provided can be held with strict confidentiality and anonymity. In addition, your answers will only be used for academic purposes only. Kindly fill within the required information in the areas provided by putting a tick (✓) where suitable.

Section A: Demographic Information

1. Maximum level of education

a) Secondary level

b) College level

c) University level

2. Number of years in organization

a) less than one year

b) 1 to 2 year

c) 3 to 5 years

d) More than 5 years

SECTION B: Stakeholder Involvement

Please suggest the volume you agree or disagree with the statements regarding stakeholder involvement (Tick (√) appropriately)

Statement	Strongly Disagree=1	Disagree=2	Moderately agree=3	Agree=4	Strongly agree=5
Organization ensures the government is involved in the project implementation					
There is stakeholder participation in budgeting activities					
There is stakeholder participation in project planning					
The NGO encourages community project ownership of TB projects					

SECTION C: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements regarding resource mobilization (Tick (√) appropriately)

Statement	Strongly Disagree=1	Disagree=2	Moderately agree=3	Agree=4	Strongly agree=5
There are good mechanisms for funding of TB projects					
The donor funding environment of TB projects is conducive					
The disbursement of TB projects funds is timely done					

The NGOs involved in TB projects have long term sustainability plan					
---	--	--	--	--	--

SECTION D: MONITORING EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements regarding monitoring evaluation and reporting (Tick (√) appropriately)

Statement	Strongly Disagree=1	Disagree=2	Moderately agree=3	Agree=4	Strongly agree=5
There is comprehensive feedback sessions to enhance evaluation					
There is a working project performance appraisal frameworks					
TB projects are monitored more frequently					
There is a well working performance reporting mechanisms					

SECTION E: STAFF CAPACITY

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements regarding staff capacity (Tick (√) appropriately)

Statement	Strongly Disagree=1	Disagree=2	Moderately agree=3	Agree=4	Strongly agree=5
The project staff have required project management skills					
The project staff have the required level of education					
The project staff have the required project					

management experience					
The project staff have the required knowledge about TB					

SECTION F: SUSTAINABILITY OF DONOR FUNDED HEALTH PROJECTS

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements regarding sustainability of donor funded health projects (Tick (√) appropriately)

Statement	Strongly Disagree=1	Disagree=2	Moderately agree=3	Agree=4	Strongly agree=5
There is improvement in accessible healthcare since the TB project started					
There has been an improvement in reliable service provision since the TB project started					
There has been continuous service provision since the TB project started					
There has been a manageable statistics on TB since the TB cases since the project started					

Appendix V: Operational definition of variables

Variable	Type	Measurement	Method of Analysis
Stakeholder Involvement in M & E	Independent	Likert Scale Questions	Descriptive statistics Chi Square Analysis
Resource Mobilization	Independent	Likert Scale Questions	Descriptive statistics Chi Square Analysis
Staff Capacity	Independent	Likert Scale Questions	Descriptive statistics Chi Square Analysis
Sustainability of Donor funded Health projects	Dependent	Likert Scale Questions	Descriptive statistics Chi Square Analysis