

**FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY BASED
COUNTY PROJECTS IN KENYA: A CASE OF ISIOLO NORTH SUB COUNTY,
ISIOLO COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for any academic award in any institution.

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This research project report has been submitted for examination to the School of Continuing and Distance Education, University of Nairobi, with my approval as university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work to my mother Esther Mwari for her inspiration and motivation during the period of study. She taught me the value of education and encouraged me to always seek knowledge and understanding.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO:	Community Based Organization
CBCP:	Community Based county Projects
GoK:	Government of Kenya
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
NGO:	Non- Governmental Organization
MDG:	Millennium Development Goals
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
WB:	World Bank
UN:	United Nations
UNCED:	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
WHO:	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

This study intended to determine the factors influencing sustainability of community based county projects. This study aimed to highlight the factors that influence the sustainability of the community based county projects. The study focused on four key objectives which will were to establish how community participation influences sustainability of community based projects, to identify the extent funding influences sustainability of community based county projects, to identify how capacity building influences sustainability of community based county projects and to establish the role of project implementers on the sustainability of community based county projects. This study would contribute greatly to identify to the factors why most community based projects are more likely to end after donor exits. The study would be used as a policy making document for understanding the different roles to be played for sustainability of projects to be obtained. The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one introduces the study and gives the objectives of the study. Chapter two reviews existing literature on the study topic and identify the knowledge gap. Chapter three gives the research methodology for the study. Chapter four gives the discussion of the data with the presentation being in table format. The researcher used descriptive analysis and both qualitative and quantitative data was collected. The target population for this study was 2420 respondents. This study adopted the stratified sampling technique. The sample size (n) was 343 respondents. The data was collected using a self-administered questionnaire. The primary data was analyzed through the statistics package for social sciences (SPSS). The findings of the study revealed that community participation is crucial in the undertakings of projects. Funding, capacity building and project implementers were also found to be crucial aspects of factors influencing sustainability. The study recommended regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure projects meets the needs of the community while also involvement of different stakeholders for the betterment of the community. The project managers ought to have the technical skills to identify ways to resource mobilize and also to ensure the project is able to continue even after the exit of donors.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Development is a concept that is of great concern to communities and the globe have embraced this agenda with not only the implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs OF 2000 but also the sustainable development goals of 2015. The United Nations' defines community development as the process that is meant to provide conditions of economic and social progress for the entire community. The potential to change the community through community based projects. Murphy (2011) contends that community based projects play different aspects of life for instance food security, nutrition, health, sanitation, education and environmental issues.

1.1.1 Community Development Projects

Poverty has remained a challenging issue in many developing countries with many residents living below the poverty line. According to Rono (2001) approximately 42% of the 525 million people in sub Saharan Africa live below poverty line of US \$ 370 per capita. In Kenya the report by the Agricultural sector development support programme (ASDP) 2016 notes that rural areas poverty stood at 53.9% countrywide while 49.3% stand for urban poverty.

In Kenya community development projects are wide spread in different counties while undertaking different initiatives. The Japan International Agency (JIA) in 2010 undertook to deal with water shortage by assisting in construction of boreholes in Kisii. (Kisii, com, 2011)The Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) worked with Garissa County to construct four sustainable dams, six shallow wells and eight ventilated latrines so that they could solve the problem of water and sanitation. This project was completed and handed over to the communities.

The Government of Kenya has taken a lead in undertaking community based projects through the initiatives such as constituency fund for development. The CDF was established though the CDF Act 2003 which is meant to undertake development projects. The fund has been able to facilitate the renovation or creating of new water, health and education facilities in the entire country.

Community Development projects become successful when to a large extent there is involvement of the community and mobilization of resources. At the global stage international agencies such as World Bank are advocating for capacity building, establishing sound community development structures and ensuring active participation in projects management (World Bank, 2009)

At the regional level, Africa is viewed as having a lower capacity to establish development goals, to prioritize among them and to be able review plans so as respond to the results achieved.(WHO,2010).This implies that there is low level of participation and a lack of community capacity on the development process. The Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness and World Bank report observes that capacity to manage, implement, plan and account for results in development projects is a big challenge in Africa (WHO, 2010)

In Kenya, citizen participation is a top priority for the government in dealing with matters addressing the citizen (GOK, 2010).The needs of the citizen should be on regarded on sensitization and education being part of the development programme. According to Ahmad (2005) he observes that in the period between 1980 and 2005 over 75 countries that had tried to transfer responsibilities of the state to lower tiers of governance. Brinkerhoff (2007) notes that decentralization has evolved from transfer of resources and functions to advance administrative and service delivery results to the recent shift of government's relationship with the citizens.

The focus for any devolved units should therefore not only be administrative functions but also target community participation in ensuring that the undertaken projects are sustainable. The role of community based projects cannot be underestimated as they play a key role in education, water, sanitation, healthcare, agriculture, spiritual nurture, community capacity building and microenterprise development.

The county government funds these initiatives with coordination with the NGOS so as to set up community based development projects. However most of the projects activities collapse following the exit of the donors. The world vision (2009) findings states that community development projects have failed to sustain themselves, and are not self-reliant. The communities have failed to continue running these projects after the donors exit.

Isiolo County is prone to poverty mainly as a result of prolonged dry spells and unreliable weather .This has led to many initiatives for the community based projects such as world

vision, Care international, Child welfare, Ripples International, Red Cross, Islamic Relief, Compassion International and many others.

Wanjohi (2010) notes that most of the community development projects that are initiated do not exist more than two years after withdrawal of support from the donor aid. This is alarming since the idea and the dreamers of the initiatives were of the mind that the projects are able to continue for long to serve the community.

The funding of the community projects also comes into question as most of the projects funded in Isiolo for the community are done through the NGOs. The projects may include construction of boreholes, renovating of boreholes, irrigation, micro enterprise initiatives, orphans rescuing, education, and WASH programs .Most of this community projects in Isiolo are funded by the NGOs who have their respective timelines and results to be achieved. Once the NGOs complete the projects they hand in the projects to the county government.

This research thus seeks to address the aspects that influence the sustainability of community based county projects in Isiolo County.

1.1.2 Isiolo County Profile

Isiolo County lies on the lower eastern region of Kenya. It borders Marsabit County to the North, Samburu and Laikipia Counties to the West, Garissa County to the South East, Wajir County to the North East, Tana River and Kitui Counties to the south and Meru and Tharaka Nithi Counties to the south West.

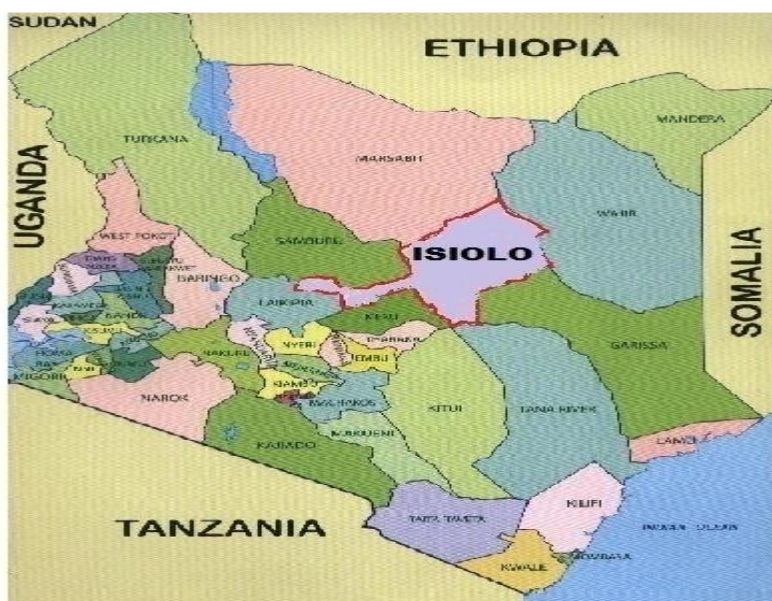


Fig 1.1 map showing isiolo county in the map of Kenya.

It has two constituencies namely Isiolo North and Isiolo South .Isiolo North constituency has seven wards which are wabera, Bulla pesa, Chari, cherab, Ngaremara, Burat and Oldonyiro. Isiolo South constituency on the hand has three wards namely sericho, kina and Garbatulla.

Table 1.0 showing Isiolo subcounty with area and wards

Sub county	Area(km)	Ward
Isiolo North	3,269	-wabera -bulapesa -burat -Ngaremara -Oldonyiro
merti	12,612	-chari -cherab
Garbatulla	9,819	-kinna -Garbatulla -Sericho
Totals	25700	10

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

It is clear that Isiolo sub county has the smallest area coverage but with a large number of wards .what is clear is that Isiolo sub county has many wards which means the population is large.

1.2 Problem Statement

The promulgation of the 2010 constitution brought with it a vast number of changes. Among the changes are the creations of the devolution units. The county governments are required to serve the community at the local level. Each county unit receives national funding to ensure it meets the essentials of the community at each level. With this comes a greater responsibilities by the county government to address the needs and this requires consultation with the community. This has led to a myriad of challenges as the county government is accused of neglecting the needs of the community.

The county government is further accused of stating projects that are not discussed or priorities of the community. The county government is further accused of conducting ghost projects that are not able to be sustainable. Greater community participation is a recipe for greater project outcome and further enables sustainability to be achievable.

Silo is a county full of development agencies who have been accused of much good intention. However the projects undertaken have been accused of being unsustainable. The nexus between the county government and NGOS is lacking as there are duplication of projects, The NGOS on the other hand have been accused of leaving Projects to the county government for continuance while the project have been termed unsustainable.

There is therefore a knowledge gap in the research of factors affecting the sustainability of community based county projects at Isiolo County. This is so because there hasn't been a similar research done before.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the factors influencing sustainability of community based county projects in Kenya; a case of Isiolo North Sub county, Isiolo County. Establishing the factors that influence sustainability of county projects will assist the stakeholders comprehend why projects when donors exit are more likely to government on ways that they can work together to ensure sustainability. The research provides the body of knowledge which is much needed by scholars as few researches have been conducted at Isiolo North Sub County

1.4 Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives

- i. To establish how community participation affects sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County
- ii. To identify the extent funding influences sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County
- iii. To identify how capacity building influences sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo county
- iv. To establish the role of project implementers on the sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought answers to the following research questions:

- i. What is the relationship between community participation and project sustainability?
- ii. To what extent does funding influence sustainability of community do based projects in Isiolo County?
- iii. What is the relationship between capacity building and project sustainability?

- iv. What roles do the project implementers play in ensuring that the community based projects are sustainable?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The community based projects are more likely to fail after supports from donors have exited. This has brought into core the issue of sustainability where the facilitators such as the NGOs, community and county government need to establish their roles and reevaluate how they will mitigate sustainability. It is now important to identify factors that hinder sustainability of these projects and the best strategies to apply to make them sustainable after being phased out. If the obstacles are removed then it will be possible for sustainable community based projects. The significance of this study is to inform policy makers on participation and sustainability link and to be able to add on the subject of community participation in Kenya. To the County government the study findings will have policy implications in enhancing the development of community participation in CBD projects. To the different partners this study enhances their development plan of making an impact while ensuring sustainability of the projects with linkages to different stakeholders.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

There are various challenges anticipated such as data collection. The respondents may not cooperate fully with the process. The respondents also must be assured as to the reason for collection of data. This may be mitigated by assuring that the data collected not only for academic purpose and confidentiality is highly preserved. The respondents may not fully respond to the questions in the questionnaire and some may not answer satisfactorily. To avoid this researcher will assure the respondents the importance of the research.

This research may not be generalized to all parts of the country because of the different cultural and environmental conditions affecting the project implementation. However the theoretical assumptions and methodology of this research as well as the findings of this research should help others.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The research was delimited to factors affecting the sustainability of community based county projects in Kenya; A case of Isiolo North sub county; Isiolo County .Only four variables were focused on which included community participation, funding, capacity building and project implementers. The study was focused on Isiolo North Sub County.

1.9 Assumption of the study

This study assumes that the NGOS and County government representatives selected for this study would be representative of all stakeholders in Isiolo North Sub County. This study assumes that the respondents would be comfortable to divulge information about their entities even if the information may not be appealing about them. The study assumes that the instruments of data collection would be valid and collect the desired information. The study assumes that the current wave of insecurity in the county will not affect the research.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

Community based projects-These are projects undertaken with and for the community hoping to address their interest, local needs and aspirations. These are the projects where the local community play an active role in.

Project; A project undertaken has the purpose of meeting human needs, aspirations and has a set budget and time.

Community Development- This is the process of organizing community so that they may be able to initiate and implement projects

Project Implementers-This are registered organizations (NGOs,CBPs),government agencies and funding agencies involved in community based projects

Monitoring and evaluation - Monitoring means keeping record and assessment of projects activities and productivity while giving timely feedback to the concerned parties.

Sustainable Development-This is the state within which the community based projects become self-reliant and self-sustaining.

1.10 Organization of the study

Having the introduction of the research in this chapter, the rest of the study brings four other chapters. Chapter 2, which deals with the literature that was reviewed, related to the objectives of this study. Chapter three which has the research methodology; chapter four which deals with the presentation and interpretation of the research outcomes and section five dealing with summary of findings, discussions and recommendations based on the findings of the study. This is followed by references used in this study and finally the appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 introduction

This section provides the literature review of the research. It gives an account of the previous research and the findings in the areas of research. The chapter mainly focuses on the various factors affecting community based projects and the relationship to the sustainability of community based projects. In addition the chapter presents the theoretical framework conceptual framework, knowledge gap and summary.

2.2 Concept of Sustainable Development

The term sustainable development can only be defined if the two terms development and sustainable are well understood. Development is understood by Todaro and Smith (2006) as representing a wholesome kind of change that will enable society to move away from what is considered as unsatisfactory conditions towards better quality. Sharpley and Telfer (2002) echo this definition by contending that development can be adopted into explaining the process within which a society moves from one varied conditions. The real essence within which sustainable development was brought out was that governments were concentrating more on the economic gains while suffocating other critical areas such as environment, culture and society. The term sustainable development can be traced from the Bruntland report of 1987 "our common future" that defines sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without necessarily compromising the need of the future generation to meet their own needs". The organization for economic co-operation and Development (OECD) echoes this definition by contending it as "a development path along which the maximization of human wellbeing for the modern generation does not lead to deteriorations in future wellbeing" (OECD,2008). The focus of sustainable development therefore shifted to how to maximize the economic development and at the same time hasten environmental conservation. Elliot (1998) contends that sustainable development has two primary components that are key. The first entails the concept of needs and subject wellness where the poor need to acquire special priority. The second it entails the acknowledgment of technological and sociological limitations within which the environment has to meet the current and future needs.

Project sustainability can then be termed as the ability of projects that were supported through funds to continue to realize the same benefits even after external funding ends. Projects that

are sustainable can even expand to provide benefits for a period of time. This will not matter if special support of financial, technical and managerial aspects has been phased out. The assumption is that the project continues long after outside support is withdrawn. Aras and Crowther (2008) notes that the considerations for sustainability include community influence, environmental impact, organizational culture and finances. In this report we are going to explore the following factors for project sustainability, community participation, and funding, capacity building and project implementers of the projects.

2.3 Role of Community Based Approach to Development

According to Mikkelsen (2005) community participation can be categorized into three different ways; active, passive and interactive. Active participation is viewed as when participation is open and members actively participate in all the stages of the project. This may be part of the decision making and implementation of the projects done. Passive participation is when the community is never involved in the activities and they are only informed of what to expect or what has already transpired. Interactive participation is when community takes part in the planning process and they take charge of their development process.

Callaghan (1997) notes that development is not only about service delivery to a passive citizenry. He contends that it is about participating actively and growing empowerment. The end result of community participation is empowerment of the community which makes it possible for the individuals to understand their circumstances and social reality (David et al, 2009). According to Kotze(1997) a people centered approach enhances self-reliance among the communities .This means that a development that is people centered ensures that the people are enhanced their capacities such that they participate in the development process.

2.4 Community Participation and Project Sustainability

According to Katz and Sara (1997) community based approach significantly raised sustainability. Sustainability was achieved where the community was able to access information, have control over funds, capacity build at all levels, and have quality projects. Wanjohi (2010) notes that when the community feels the sense of duty and are able to maintain the flow of results from a project for their own good than they will always feel “we are capable” notion. This then enhances their self-esteem and therefore making them more willing to get involved in any other project.

It is clear from the discussions that project sustainability can be achieved if there is an implementation of community based approach. For sustainable development to be achieved it is vital for the community to play a role. They should be able to define the development themselves by being able to be active participant. Without the community the concept of sustainability may be hard to define or the community may not take the responsibility of the development process. At the local level, we need to see development as one that supports impacts to the poor people. This will be attained by local economic development that supports community life using local talents and resources from the local community.

2.5 Capacity Building and Project Sustainability

The term capacity building means the ability to develop independence of the community so as the same community can be able to take over the project once the project comes to an end. Temali (2012) resolves that the role of capacity building ought to be to enable different stakeholders from individuals to government officers to work together so as to solve common problems.

The concept of capacity building requires one first to identify what resourcefulness is there. This is in terms of identifying the existing capacity which maybe in terms of human resource, social resource and financial resource (Temali 2012),Financial resource will include the knowledge of where one to get resources from and how to raise the resources. It may also include the knowledge of existing opportunities that one can use to attain financial support. Human resources on the other hand refer to development of individuals in skills as well as their motivation as individuals and as teams. Social resource infers to the shared trust and participation structure.

Capacity building strives to ensure that individuals, organizations or groups are able to solve complex problems and also able to perform key functions which enable they achieve a particular objective. This will lead to a general empowerment of the community which will lead to the project becoming sustainable (Langran, 2002). Empowering of the community brings forth where the community is able to localize their problems and thus able to solve complex problems hence coming up with local solutions for local problems.

2.5.1 Institutional and Management Capacity

Weinberg (2008) notes that community based projects are complex and call for a multidimensional management approach. To attain sustainability, the institutions and management that are implementing the project need to be empowered, skilled and have

capital. The World Bank (2008) defines empowerment as the process of enhancing the capacity of a group or individual to be able to make choices that lead that have desired outcomes. Mc Dade (2004) argues that good management practices will enable the project to utilize local resources and also the capacity to exist outside the resources.

Good management extends beyond skills and is able to capture technical and expertise which will enhance the completion of the project. It is therefore viable to have institutions that are well equipped so as to enhance proper implementation. Good management encourages the community participation and involvement in all the processes of the project implementation. This in turn builds trust, commitment and action for the community to want the project to continue even after exit of external support.

2.6 Funding and Sustainability of Community Based Projects

Funding is a vital element in any project and also for ensuring project sustainability. This means identifying resources that should be available for the projected future and minimizing the project failure at the same time. Funding that is inadequate make the project lack the capability to be sustained. Holder and moore(2000) subscribe to idea of developing local resources and also emphasizing the need for local capacities to be enhanced to be able to generate funds after external ceases. There is need to plan for future funding which should be done early with the emphasis on continuous needs assessment during the life of project. This will assist the project to reinvent itself according to the funding qualification of donors.

Today a lot of NGOS are finding it difficult to find sufficient, appropriate and continuous funds for their work. According to UNDP (2006) most of the organization prefers to look for financial assistance externally instead of even sourcing for local. There is demand for prudent financial management practices which include the practice of handling fiscal assets, comprising of accounting and financial reporting, budgeting, collecting accounts receivable, managing risk and insurance for business (Mwaura & Ngugi, 2014)

It is clear that funding is vital player in ensuring the continuity of projects. Financial management plays a critical role in ensuring sustainability. This is so because it ensures that the project continues even after exit of donors. Prudent management should be done in terms of selecting the qualified trained staff for management of community based projects. A proper accounting practice also ensures that the project becomes accountable and this ensures that it gains trust from people as reliable and effective in delivering the desired outcome.

2.6.1 Use of Local Resources

To be able to sustain sustainability there should be inputs from the local environment while at the same time maintaining a feedback relation between the inputs and the outputs through the structures' technology. Culture implies that a sustainable project should be able to adapt to changes process (Ebner & Baumgartner, 2010). These changes include the environment changes and the stakeholder's demands. The materials sought after should be readily available and also they should be easily reliable for supply and easily exploited.

The idea of use of local resources makes it possible for the project to minimize project costs and also for the project to be convenient for the community. The project should effectively utilize locally available labor and technological experience (Temali, 2012). The raw materials should be a reliable supply and not a seasonal thing; this will totally benefit the project as it will prevent the project from running the risk of failure.

2.7 Project Implementer's Sustainability of Community Based Projects

Barron and Barron (2013) notes that for a successful outcome their needs to be engagement between stakeholders, project staff, and the community. The involvement of stakeholders, community and the implementers should be during the planning phase of the project. This is critical in order to ensure that roles and responsibilities are assigned to each group. Each stakeholder commitment is also taken into account and the implementers are supposed to have work plan (ALNAP,2009).The community participates through establishment of committees for implementation of phases or a steering committee for Overall management such as water committees. The presence of steering committee enables the committee to feel empowered and they are able to actively participate in the project implementation (African Development Bank, 2001).This active participation improves the chances of project sustainability.

Mulwa (2010) supports this argument by stating that projects that integrate local management structures have better projections of promoting project sustainability. There is need for adequate trained personnel as project implementers. This will greatly improve service delivery and also improve the chances of project sustainability. It is vital for a management structure to be gotten right during the project formulation phase as this require expert knowledge, skills and field time

2.7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

There is need for regular data collection from projects which assists in the improvement of practices, and also provide a platform for accountability. The results realized from the projects can also be analyzed so as to ascertain whether the objectives have been achieved. According to Rossi (2004) evaluation focuses on being systemic and objective on the project as a whole or a phase of it after it's completed. The role of this is to enable one to detect whether there are any deviations from the plan and allow for early corrections. Evaluations play a critical role to assess whether the project is relevant to the community needs.

The effectiveness of the mediations and the impacts being realized from the project permits the project manager to analyze the anticipated sustainability levels of the project (JunBeum, et al 2007). For assessment to be effective there is need for it to be participatory. This implies taking into consideration key opinion of stakeholders. This will allow the project managers to look at what stakeholders have to say and what they worry about. This makes the project more appreciated and even more accountable (Lipman, 2004)

Berkun (2005) contends that for equitable distribution of resources to be evaluated, monitoring and evaluation is effective in doing this. Monitoring and evaluation calls for a high level of coordination at the management level as well as at the shareholder level. The performance of the community based project is pegged on sustained monitoring and evaluation. Target setting ought to be done by all stakeholders so that there can be commitment towards a common goal.

Stephen (2000) contends that giving feedback on the progress of community projects to the beneficiaries enhance transparency and accountability. This develops a sense of trust with the project management and thus the community can contribute freely their funds. Boyer et al (2008) notes that project progress reporting should be held customarily and the local community equipped to actively participate. He adds that the community should be given a chance to query on the progress of the community projects. This he contends will reduce the chances of misappropriation of project resources.

Suchman (2007) provide the reasons of evaluation of project by the community as; to judge the worth of projects being undertaken; to estimate usefulness of attempts to improve programs; to increase the effectiveness of management; to delay a decision and to justify and legitimize already made decision.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

This section gives the relevant theories that this research will be based on. This research is built on the theories that are linked to the sustainability in organizations. The most outstanding ones with much application in sustainability include asset based community development model.

2.8.1 Asset Based Community Development Model

The term Asset Based Community Development Model or commonly referred to as ABCD was created by the work of Jody Kretzmann and Jon Mc Knight (Kretzman,2003). Mc Knight began thinking about how a community could be self-sustaining through focussing on what they have instead of what they lack from this point.

The ABCD approach is built on three elements. This includes emphasis on gifts, Associational life and powering the community's at large. According to the ABCD method focussing on the people's gifts implies giving attention to their talents, resources and assets.

The second insight from ABCD elaborates on the limitations of systems. Kretzmann and McKnight consider a system as being an organized group of funded and well-resourced professionals who operate in the domain of cases, clients, and services. Talk to any poor or vulnerable person and they shall give you a list of the services they have will have received. They are well serviced, but you often have to ask what in their life has fundamentally changed. The option identified by ABCD to a model is what they call "associational life." Groups of people voluntarily coming together to do some good.

The third concept believes in the citizen to solve problems for themselves. This is a vital point that Mc Knight noted in ensuring that there is sustainable developments. This is even more when the citizens establish that they need not wait for professionals or elected leadership so as to take action. This focuses on the citizens taking steps on their own. According to Tamas (2000) when community develops it is able to employ community structures to address social needs and empower groups of people to take charge of issues affecting them.

This approach faces challenge from another approach named deficit approach to community. In this approach the community is viewed as lacking the necessary skills to sustain themselves and has to rely on external assistance for help(ILO 2012).The community in this regard need to be taught new skills and are viewed as victim of problem. This approach according to Adhiambo & Shikuku (2012) is likely to be unsustainable. He proposes an asset

based approach where the community has the skills to work, method of capacity building is progressive and communication is two way.

The view of capacity building admits that the communities have resources, skills, knowledge, talent and expertise that are critical for sustainability. This approach views the community as an equal partner who needs to be engaged at all levels of development at the community. This approach challenges the community to create new and positive relationships established on trust and mutual benefit which are key for development sustainability.

2.8.2 Freirean Theory of Dialogue

This theory was introduced by Paulo Freire (1970) who states that dialogue is essential to liberation and education of the masses. This he contends can be done through challenging the historical held methods through the use of critical thought. Critical thought according to Freire has the use of questioning the already established routines. This helps in establishing new systems that assist to better address the needs of the community concerning the project so as to better their lives. The emphasis of critical thought is to raise consciousness and give collaborative action to the community members so that they can be motivated to act.

Freire offers an insight into dialogue where he contends that it is not enough for people to dialogue only but they must also act together upon their environment in order to reflect upon their reality. Freire insists that those who commit themselves to representing the community must reflect and ensure that they are called to serve and be reborn to ensure that they have the people interest at heart. Freire notes that dialogue should be held amongst equal participants. This he contends must be under the principles of mutual respect, love and commitment. He states that those with knowledge have the gift given and they ought to educate those who are considered as having no knowledge.

Freire concept of dialogue is intriguing as it provides for a platform for the community to participate in the key decision of the projects. The community therefore have the responsibility of critical thought that will ensure that empowerment is done. The concept of capacity building should be reflected where community ought to be educated by those with knowledge. Sustainability is then attainable in this context when we embrace critical thought that embraces equality, community participation, and use of local resources to provide for local solutions to local problems.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is a diagrammatical research tool meant to assist the researcher in awareness development and understanding of the situation under inspection and to communicates back (Roberts, 2011).The conceptual framework indicates the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. The study will conceptualize the factors influencing sustainability of community based projects. The framework ascertains that the independent variables in this context include Community participation, use of available local resources, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, funding, institutional and management capacity and project implementers. There are moderating variables such as government policy while intervening variables include political and economic variable.

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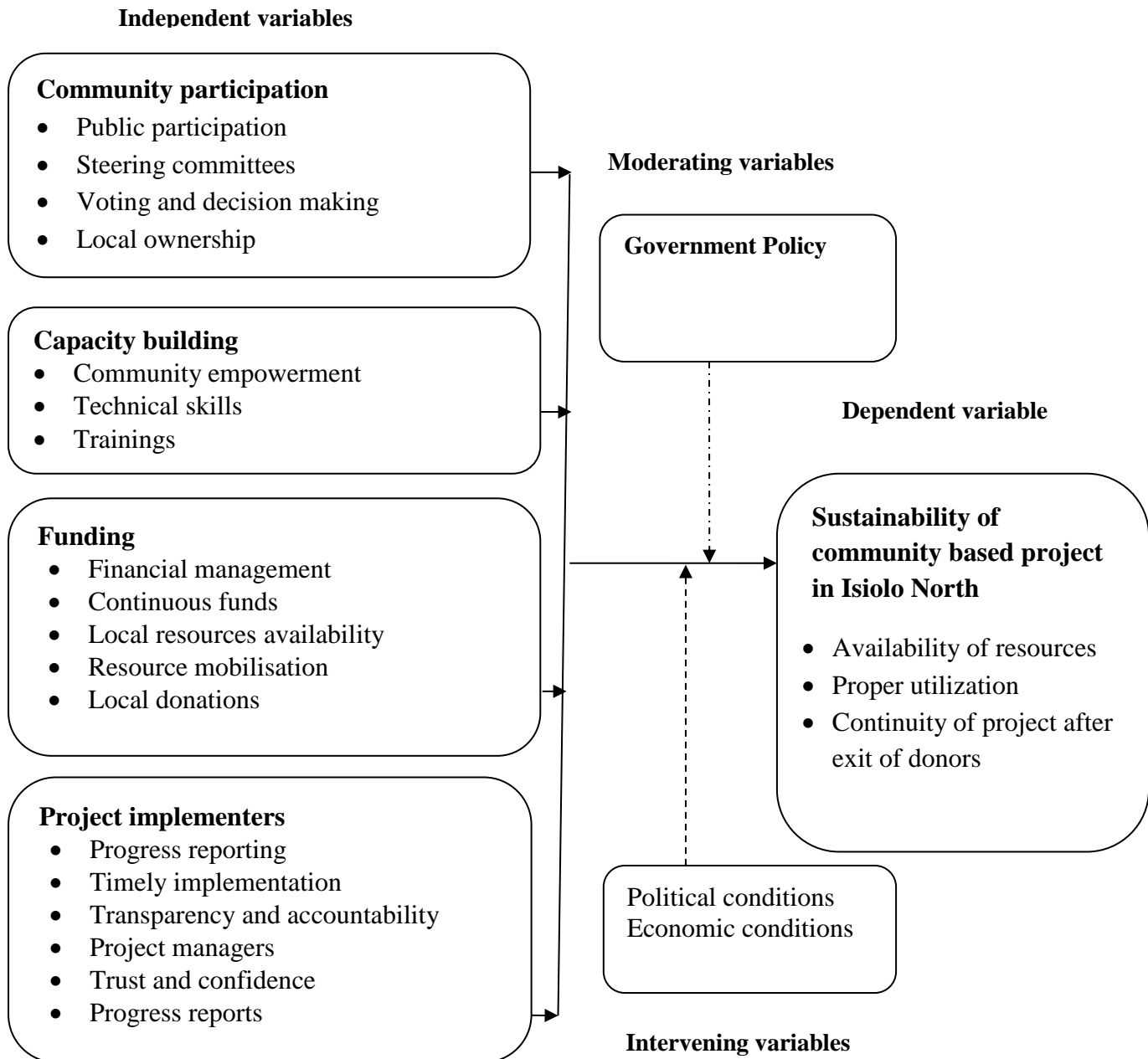


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This section covers the study design applied during this research, targeted population, sampling procedure, data collection techniques reliability and validity of the questionnaires that were used for data collection. It further contains the operationalization table of variables and objectives under research and the methods of data collection and analysis. It ends with a summary of the chapter.

3.2. Research Design

The research design used in this research was descriptive design which utilized questionnaires that were guided by the objectives of the research which answered the research questions. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) descriptive research is the process within which data is collected so to test hypotheses or be able to answer questions relating to the current status of the subjects in the study. They further argue that a descriptive research defines and reports about the way things are done and is able to help the researcher to describe a phenomenon in terms of attitude, values and characteristics. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) contend that descriptive research is able to compose the objectives of the study, design methods of data collection and the results are analyzed.

This research utilized this method due to the descriptive nature of the research so as to establish the factors affecting the sustainability of community based county projects in Kenya; A case of Isiolo North Sub County; Isiolo county. The Instruments employed in this study is a mixture of both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) each instruments of data collection may have a bias of a particular nature since no instrument is perfect, this may be in regard to the fact that a researcher may have several objectives with some of the objectives better measured with Quantitative methods while others are better measure with qualitative methods. They therefore contend that both methods are able to supplement one another as qualitative technique provide the in depth explanations while the quantitative technique provide the data necessary to test hypothesis.

3.3. Target Population

This study focus on area within Isiolo North County. The target population of this study is the community based project managers, field officers in Donor agencies (compassion

international, World vision, Action against hunger, USAID and Red Cross. The study targeted county government officials in the ministry of social services, ministry of finance, education, water, irrigation, transport and infrastructure. There are over 50 registered NGOs in Isiolo County. The Target population is summarised in the following table.

Table 3. 1: Target population

Design	Target Population
Project managers	50
Field officers	150
County Officials	20
Community leaders	400
Beneficiaries	1800
TOTAL	2420

This study therefore aims to conduct research with 2420 respondents

3.4 Sampling and Sampling Procedures

3.4.1 Sample Size

Sampling is defined by Mitchell & Jolley (2013) as where units are selected from a population of interest so that it can be used for fair representation of the population. The results of enabled generalization that formed a representative image of the population under study. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) agrees with these by arguing that sampling is smaller groups or sub group gotten from the accessible population. This research adopted the stratified sampling technique. The reason for the sampling technique is because it enables the researcher to symbolically sample even the smallest and most unreachable sub groups in the population. Additionally, this study makes use of the following formula recommended by Yamane 1973 to determine sample size;

Yamane (1973) formulae

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

Where;

n=sample size

N=the population size

e=the acceptable sampling error (5%) at 95% confidence level

Thus;

$$n=2420/(1+2420)(0.05)^2$$

$$n=2420/(1+2420)(0.0025)$$

$$n=2420/(1+6.05)$$

n=343 respondents

Therefore the sample population size (n) was 343 respondents

3.4.1 Sampling Procedure

This study adopted the stratified sampling technique from where the possible 2420 target population, stratified random sampling was employed to select a total of 343 sample populations. The sample size was as shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3. 2: Sample Size

	Target Population	Ratio	Sample
Project managers	50	0.142	7
Field officers	150	0.142	21
County Officials	20	0.142	3
Community leaders	400	0.142	56
Beneficiaries	1800	0.142	256
TOTAL	2420		343

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

Permission was sought from the project managers, field officers, community leaders, county officials and target beneficiaries before the research was conducted. Data was gathered through Questionnaires. A letter of introduction, objectives and the purpose of the study accompanied each questionnaire. There were three types of questionnaire; one for the project managers and field officers, another for county officials and another for community leaders

and beneficiaries. Questionnaires were supplied to the respondents and then collected at the stipulated time. Some of the questionnaires was administered by the researcher as it is more efficient when participants are closely situated (Gay and Airasian 2003).

3.6 Pilot Testing

The study carried out a pilot test to test the validity and reliability of the questionnaires in gathering the data required for purposes of the study. Pilot testing refers to putting of the research questions into test to a different study population but with similar characteristics as the study population to be studied (Kumar, 2005). According to Zikmund (2010), pilot testing should be conducted to a sample equivalent of 10% of the total sample in the study. In consideration to this, 34 questionnaires were administered to respondents who were chosen at random. After one day the same participants were requested to respond to the same questionnaires but without prior notification in order to ascertain any variation in responses of the first and the second test. This is very important in the research process because it assists in identification and correction of vague questions and unclear instructions. It is also a great opportunity to capture the important comments and suggestions from the participants. This helped to improve on the efficiency of the instrument. This process was repeated until the researcher was satisfied that the instrument does not have variations or vagueness.

3.7 Validity of Research Instruments

According to Golafshani (2012), validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, based on the research results. One of the main reasons for conducting the pilot study is to ascertain the validity of the questionnaire. The study used content validity which draws an inference from test scores to a large domain of items similar to those on the test. Content validity is concerned with sample-population representativeness. Gillham (2011) stated that the knowledge and skills covered by the test items should be representative to the larger domain of knowledge and skills. The supervisor was consulted to offer expert opinion and to comment on the representativeness and suitability of questions and give suggestions of corrections to be made to the structure of the research tools. This helped to improve the content validity of the data that was collected. Content validity was obtained by asking for the opinion of the supervisor, lecturers and other professionals on whether the questionnaire was adequate.

3.8 Reliability of Research Instruments

Reliability of research instruments was tested. Instrument reliability on the other hand is the extent to which a research instrument produces similar results on different occasions under similar conditions. It's the degree of consistency with which it measures whatever it is meant to measure (Bell, 2010). Reliability is concerned with the question of whether the results of a study are repeatable. The questionnaires were administered to 13 of respondents from Central region and their responses used to check the reliability of the tool. This comprises of 10% of the sample size. A construct composite reliability co-efficient (Cronbach alpha) of 0.7 or above, for all the constructs, is considered to be adequate for this study (Rousson, Gasser & Seifer, 2012). Reliability coefficient of the research instrument was assessed using Cronbach's alpha (α) which was computed as follows:

$$A = k/k-1 \times [1 - \sum (S^2) / \sum S^2_{sum}]$$

Where:

α = Cronbach's alpha

k = Number of responses

$\sum (S^2)$ = Variance of individual items summed up

$\sum S^2_{sum}$ = Variance of summed up scores

3.9 Data Analysis

Data collected was revised and then coded for easier analysis through computer programs. It was then ran through a computer program; Statistical Package for Social Sciences for analysis. Descriptive and some inferential statistics given by the SPSS computer program were employed to give the required measures for analysis as per the data collected.

Inferential data analysis was done using multiple regression analysis. Multiple regression analysis was used to establish the relations between the independent and dependent variables. The multiple regression model is chosen because it is useful in establishing the relative importance of independent variables to the dependent variable (Bryman & Cramer, 2012). Multiple regressions was used because it is the procedure that uses two or more independent variables to predict a dependent variable. Since there are four independent variables in this study the multiple regression model generally assumes the following equation;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where:-

Y= Sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County

β_0 =constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and β_4 = regression coefficients

X₁= Community participation

X₂= Funding

X₃= Capacity building

X₄= Role of project implementers

ϵ =Error Term

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Ethics are norms governing human conducts which have a significant impact on women welfare. It involves making a judgment about right and wrong behavior. Bryman (2007) states that it is the responsibility of the researcher to carefully assess the possibility of harm to research participants, and the extent that it is possible; the possibility of harm should be minimized. The researcher recognizes that the issue under study is sensitive. Therefore, there is need to protect the identity of the respondents as much as possible. In that case, the questionnaires were not require the respondent's names or details that may reveal their identity. The researcher also obtained a letter from University allowing undertaking of the study and an introductory letter explaining the purpose of the study and confidentiality was upheld for all respondents. Further, informed consent from the participants in the study was necessary so as to gain their trust and confidence in the objectives of the study which is purely academic in nature.

3.10 Operationalization of Variables

The operationalization of variables was shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3. 3: Operationalization of Variables

Objective	Type of variable	Indicator	How to measure the indicator	Data collection methods	Level of scale	Approach of analysis
To find out how community participation influences sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo county	Independent	Community participation	-Sharing of meetings -Management meetings -Involvement in Decision making	Questionnaire Documents analysis	Nominal Ordinal	Quantitative Qualitative
To identify the extent funding influences sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County	Independent	Funding	Documents on Donor participation -county participation -local available resources	Document analysis. Questionnaire.	Nominal. Ordinal.	Quantitative. Qualitative
To identify how capacity building influences sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo county	Independent	Capacity building	Documents on Seminars, workshop Sharing of meetings	Documents analysis. Questionnaires.	Nominal. Ordinal	Quantitative. Qualitative
To find out the role of project implementers on the sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo	Independent	Project Implementers	Monitoring and evaluation Documents	Observation Documents analysis. Questionnaire.	Nominal Ordinal	Quantitative Qualitative

County						
	Dependent variable	Sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of resources • Proper utilization • Continuity of project after exit of donors 	Observation Documents analysis. Questionnaire.	Nominal Ordinal	Quantitative Qualitative

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the results of the research, analyses the result and presents the results of the analysis. The results are presented according to the objective of the research. The main purpose of this study is to assess factors affecting the sustainability of community based county projects in Kenya; a case of Isiolo North sub county, Isiolo county. The analysis is done by considering specific objective which in this case is; to establish how community participation affects the sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County. To identify the extent funding influences sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County; to identify how capacity building influence sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County and to determine the role of project implementer on the sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County. Primary data was collected through the administration of questionnaires and interview guide to the targeted respondents.

4.2 Questionnaire Response Rate

Three hundred and forty three (343) questionnaires were distributed to the respondents, out of which 210 were dully filled and returned .This gave a resulted to a response rate of 61.2%.According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) where they note that a response rate of 50% is adequate for a study, 60% is good and 70 % is above excellent. A response rate of 61.2% was fit and reliable for the study as shown in the Table 4.1

Table 4. 1: Questionnaire Response Rate

	Frequency	Percentage
Responded	210	61.2%
Non-respondents	133	18.8%
Total	343	100

4.3 General Information

As part of the general statistics, the research required the respondents to indicate information regarding the organization they come from. This is important as it forms the foundation under which this research forms conclusions.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The respondents were asked to indicate their age and Table 4.2 shows the findings.

Table 4. 2: Distribution of Respondents by Age

	Frequency	Percentage
Below 18 years	3	1.44%
18-25 years	25	11.90%
26-33 years	75	35.71%
34-41 years	82	39.05%
42-49 years	20	9.52%
50 years and Above	5	2.38%
Total	210	100

According to the findings ,3 of the respondents were aged below 18 years,25 were 18-25 years,75 were between 26-33 years,82 were between 34-41 years,20 were between 42-49 years and 5 respondents were 50 years and above. This depicts that ages 34-41 years, and 26-33 years had the highest number of respondents. The two age categories can be termed as critical as it has the most hardworking population. The ages also carry the knowledge of fundamentals of sustainability concept. This depicts that since most of them were involved they could determine the success of the project in making it sustainable.

4.3.2 Respondents Specialization

The respondents were asked to indicate their Specialization and Table 4.3 shows the findings

Table 4. 3: Distribution of Respondents by their Specialization

	Frequency	Percentage
Project Managers	35	16.68%
Field Officers	100	47.61%
County Officials	15	7.14%
Community leaders	50	23.81%
Beneficiaries	10	4.76%
Total	210	100

From the findings it is clear that 100 respondents were field officers, 50 community leaders, 35 were project managers, 15 were county officials and 10 were beneficiaries. It is clear that

the respondents understood the aspects of projects and participate in the decision making process of projects. There being majority respondents from projects managers, field officers, county officials and community leaders are vital for success of projects and also for understanding sustainability of projects.

4.3.3 Distribution of Participants by Level of Education

The respondents were requested to give their level of education and the results, this is the analysis of respondent’s level of education has been presented on Table 4.4.

Table 4. 4: Level of education of Respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary school	15	7.15%
Secondary school	20	9.52%
Diploma	90	42.86%
Bachelor’s Degree	70	33.33%
Master’s Degree	10	4.76%
PHD degree	5	2.38%
Total	210	100

From the findings it notable that, Majority (90) of the respondents had diploma level of education, 70 had bachelor degree, 20 had secondary education, 15 had only primary education, 10 had master’s degree and 5 had a PHD degree. The above analyses depicts that most of the respondents had adequate education. This makes it possible for them to have knowledge of sustainability of community based county projects. The data collected therefore becomes reliable and also the respondents could be able to make appropriate decisions to ensure continuity of projects long after exit of donors.

4.3.4 Working in Project Work

The respondents were requested to give the duration of working in project work and the results, this is the analysis of respondent’s duration of working in project work has been presented on Table 4.5.

Table 4. 5: Duration of Working in Project Work

	Frequency	Percentage
Less Than a year	30	14.28%

Between 1-5 years	120	57.14%
Between 5-10 years	45	21.43%
Over 10 years	15	7.15%
Total	210	100

Based on the findings, 30 respondents had worked in Isiolo county for less than a year,120 of the respondents between 1-5 years,45 of the respondents worked between 5-10 years and 15 respondents had worked for 10 years and over. This illustrates that a large number of respondents had worked in Isiolo County. They had vast knowledge and experience required to ascertain on how to ensure project sustainability. The respondents had also interacted with various stakeholders to gather ideas on how projects ought to exist after donor withdrawal.

4.5 Involvement in Community Based Projects in Isiolo North Sub County

The respondents were required to indicate whether they participated in Community based county projects in Isiolo County .The findings are as follows in Table 4.6.

Table 4. 6: Involvement in Community Based County Projects in Isiolo North Sub County

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	165	78.57%
No	45	21.43%
Total	210	100

From the findings ,165 of the respondents agreed that they were involved in community based county projects in Isiolo county while 45 of the respondents stated that they did not get involved in community based county projects .This indicates that most respondents get involved in CBPS in Isiolo County. The majority of the respondents who were involved.

4.6 Influence of Community Participation on Community Based Projects

The respondents were asked to indicate whether community participation influence sustainability of community based county projects In Isiolo North Sub County. The findings are tabulated in the Table 4.7.

Table 4. 7: Influence of Community Participation

	Frequency	Percentage
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Yes	176	83.8%
No	34	16.2%
Total	210	100

From the findings, 176 of the respondents agreed that community participation influences sustainability of community based county projects in Isiolo North sub county. 34 of the respondents argued to the contrary. This implies that community participation influences sustainability of community based county projects. According to Elizabeth (2006), sustainability of community based projects can be achieved if there is local economic development. This supports the utilization of local talents and resources for the development of the projects. Their need to be improvement of the quality of life as opposed to just provision of services to improve standard of living. This argument is supported by Ismail and Richard (1995) who argues that we should refocus more on the quality of life as opposed to improving standard of living. This can be achieved if the kind of development is participatory and people centered.

Table 4. 8: Extent of Community Participation influence on Sustainability of Community based County Projects

	Mean	Std. dev.
Communities are given chance to voting and decision making in project cycle	2.28	1.13
Community involved in financial decisions and project management	2.05	1.28
County and national policy to define the role of county and national government	1.92	1.07
Steering community are confident of taking over after donors exit	2.15	1.24
Community feel sense of duty and willing to get involved	3.31	1.72

According to statement (5) the respondents indicated to a great extent that the community feel the sense of duty and willingness to get involved (Mean =3.31). This is followed by statement (1) that states that communities are given a chance in voting and decision making in all aspects of project cycle (mean=2.28). Statement (4) that the community is confident in taking over after donor exit through project committees or steering committees (mean =2.15). This is followed by statement (2) where community are involved in financial decisions and project management (mean=2.05). This is followed by statement (3) where the statement asked

whether there is a county and national policy to define each role in regard to community based projects(mean=1.92).

This depicts to a large extent that the community feels sense of duty and willingness to get involved. The community feels the needs to be involved in the community based county projects as it gives them a sense of satisfaction.

4.7 Funding influence on Sustainability of Community Based County Projects

The respondents were required to indicate whether funding influence sustainability of community based county projects In Isiolo North Sub County. The findings are tabulated in the Table 4.9.

Table 4. 9: Funding Influence on Sustainability of Community Based County Projects

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	171	81.4%
No	39	18.6%
Total	210	100

From the findings, 171 of the respondents agreed that funding influences sustainability of community based county projects in Isiolo North sub county.39 of the respondents argued to the contrary. This indicates that to a large extent the respondents are aware of the importance of funding to the survival of projects. The respondents noted that funding facilitates the community based projects to continue even after the donors exit.

Table 4. 10: Extent Funding Influences Sustainability of Community Based County Projects

	Mean	Std. dev.
Continous funds for project to continue	2.98	1.51
Proper financial management to enhance accountability	2.47	1.52
Approaches for development programs affect mobilization	2.30	1.43
Level of utilization of local resource	2.83	1.40
Level of continuance even after donor exit	2.63	1.58
Equitable development that is transparent	2.57	1.53

According to statement (1) the respondents noted to a large extent continuous funds is critical for the community based projects for the project to be sustainable(mean=2.98).This is followed by statement (4) which argues that local utilization of resources is vital for any project to attain sustainability(mean=2.83).Statement(5) follows which states that continuance of projects after donor exit is vital(mean=2.63).Statement(6)states that there should be equitable development that is transparent(mean=2.57).Statement(3) states that the approaches for development affects how the organization is able to mobilize resources.

This implies that to a large extent that continuous funding is essential for sustainability community based county project. The ABCD approach recognizes the role of the community in terms of their assets such as talents, knowledge and resources. The communities have the necessary resources such as local available resources for sustaining the community based projects.

4.8 Capacity Building Influence on Sustainability of Community Based County Projects

The respondents were asked to indicate whether capacity building influence sustainability of community based county projects In Isiolo North Sub County. The findings are tabulated in the Table 4.11.

Table 4. 11: Capacity Building Influence

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	167	79.5%
No	43	20.5%
Total	210	100

From the findings 167 of the respondents agree that capacity building influences sustainability of community based county projects.43 of the respondents is contrary of the opinion. This implies that capacity building indeed affects sustainability of community based county projects.

Table 4.12: Extent Capacity Building Influences Sustainability of Community Based County Projects

	Mean	Std. dev.
Identification of existing resources for the project	2.82	1.58
Technical skills for running of projects	2.94	1.56
Level of empowerment for solving problems	1.76	1.16
Approaches to good management practices	2.02	1.28
Level of coordination of different stakeholders	2.78	1.15

According to statement(2) to a large extent respondents noted technical skills for running of projects as critical for sustainability of projects(mean=2.94).This is followed by statement(1) which the respondents noted that identification of existing resources as critical for the project(mean=2.82).This is followed by statement(5) which the respondents noted stand for level of coordination of different stakeholders(mean=2.78).The statement(4)approaches to good management practices(mean=2.02).This is followed by statement(3) , level of empowerment for solving problems(mean=1.76). To a large extent the respondents noted that technical skills are critical for the running of the community based county projects.

4.9 Project Implementers Influence on Sustainability

The respondents were asked to indicate whether project implementers influence sustainability of community based county projects In Isiolo North Sub County. The findings are tabulated in the Table 4.13

Table 4. 13: Project Implementers Influence

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	181	86.2%
No	29	13.8%
Total	210	100

From the findings, the respondents 181 noted that to a large extent that project implementer’s influence sustainability of community based county projects in Isiolo North Sub County.

Table 4. 14: Extent Project Implementers influence Sustainability of Community Based County Projects

	Mean	Std. dev.
Project managers have adequate experience	2.58	1.52
M & E enhances trust with project operations	2.45	1.42
Level of engagement of different stakeholders	2.50	1.45
Progress report instrumental in transparency	2.61	1.28
M & E has kept project on time, on track and on budget	2.54	1.59

The respondents noted that to a large extent the statement (4) which states that progress report is instrumental in leading to accountability and transparency (mean=2.61). This is followed by statement(1) which state that project managers have adequate experience(mean=2.58).statement(5)which state that monitoring and evaluation has kept the project on time, on budget and on track(mean=2.54). This is followed by statement(3) which was on the level of engagement of different stakeholders(mean=2.50).Statement(2) which state that monitoring and evaluation enhances trust with project operations(mean=2.45).

The respondents noted that to a large extent progress report is instrumental in enhancing transparency and accountability.

4.10 Multiple Regression Results

Regression analysis shows how dependent variable is influenced with independent variables. The study seeks to investigate the factors influencing Sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County.

Table 4. 15: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.885	0.784	0.780	0.556

Table 4.15 is a model fit which establish how fit the model equation fits the data. The adjusted R² was used to establish the predictive power of the study model and it was found to be 0.779 implying that 78% of the variations on the sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County are explained by community participation, funding, capacity building and role of project implementers. This shows that 22% of the variations on the sustainability of

community based projects in Isiolo County is not accounted by the factors considered in this hence forming a foundation for further studies.

Table 4. 16: ANOVA Results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	232.88	4	58.220	185.818	0.000
	Residual	64.23	205	0.313		
	Total	297.11	209			

The probability value of 0.000 indicates that the regression relationship was highly significant in predicting how community participation, funding, capacity building and role of project implementers influenced Sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County. The F calculated at 5 percent level of significance was 185.818 since F calculated is greater than the F critical (value = 2.6581), this shows that the overall model was significant.

Table 4. 17: Coefficients of Determination

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	0.964	0.155		6.219	.000
Community participation	0.783	0.308	0.685	2.542	.012
Funding	0.689	0.278	0.581	2.478	.014
Capacity building	0.776	0.301	0.659	2.578	.011
Role of project implementers	0.843	0.293	0.712	2.877	.004

The established model for the study was:

$$Y = 0.964 + 0.783X_1 + 0.689X_2 + 0.776X_3 + 0.843X_4$$

The regression equation established that holding constant at zero all the factors, sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County was 0.964. The study also found that a unit increase in community participation would lead to a 0.783 increase in sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County. The variable was significant since 0.012 < 0.05.

Further, the findings shows that a unit increases in the funding would lead to a 0.689 increase in Sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County. The variable was significant since 0.014 < 0.05.

Finally the results revealed that a unit increases in the capacity building would lead to a 0.776 increase in Sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County. The variable was significant since 0.011 < 0.05.

The findings presented also show that holding all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in role of project implementers would lead to a 0.843 increases in sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County. The variable was significant since $0.004 < 0.05$.

Overall, role of project implementers had the greatest effect on sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County, followed by community participation, then capacity building while funding had the least effect on sustainability of community based projects in Isiolo County. All the variables were significant ($p < 0.05$).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introductions

This chapter offers the summary, discussion, conclusion and recommendation about the factors influencing sustainability of community based county projects; case of Isiolo North Sub County; Isiolo County. This research was guided by the following objectives; To find out how community participation affects sustainability of community the based county projects; To identify how capacity building influences the sustainability of community based county projects and establish the role of project implementers on the sustainability of community based county projects.

The questionnaires to come up with these findings were formulated as per the objectives of this study. The chapter ends with recommendations for further studies, which can be carried on similar topics to this research.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This section offers the summary of the results and they are discussed in subsequent headings;

5.2.1 Community Participation

The study found that community participation influences sustainability of community based county projects .The community feels a sense of duty and willingness to participate in their own development. Most of the communities are facing a myriad of challenges including socio-economic problems and other social evils. With these challenges the community needs to be involved in solving their own problems. This is critical to provide for local solutions to local problems. The study found out that there is need for communities to be given a chance for voting and decision making. The community plays a pivotal role in sustainability of projects.

5.2.2 Capacity Building

The study found that capacity building influences sustainability of community based county projects. The research further realized that to large extent technical skills is important for running of projects. The study found that there is need to identify existing resource and also need for empowerment for solving of problems. The lack of technical skills is a cause of failure for community based county projects. The community based county projects face the challenge of lacking the technical skill in Isiolo North Sub County. This is caused by hiring of

project managers who may be incompetent or lack required skill for the job. Project managers are sometimes hired through nepotism or through corruption. The steering committees members are elected as rewards by politicians or as ways to advance a particular interest in a particular area. This affects the decision making process and the voting process as the committee will be advancing a particular interest.

5.2.3 Funding

The study found that funding influences the sustainability of community based county projects. It found that continuous funds are critical for the sustainability of community based county projects. This is caused by lack of mobilization skills by the projects and also overreliance on the national and international donors. The overreliance on donors leads to a dependency syndrome and thus creates an impression that the donors are the only ones who can fund particular community based county projects. The lack of utilization of local available resources is a big challenge and makes the community look like they are in an extremely desperate situation. This leads to donors to demand specific priorities or objectives when funding. This may be in collusion to what the community really needs and thus projects that are brought to the people are not matching what the community really needs.

5.2.4 Project Implementers

The study found that project implementers affect the sustainability of community based county projects. The research found out that to large extent progress reporting enhances transparency and accountability. There is a general lack of consistent reporting of progress of reports of the community based county projects. This leads the community to lose trust and feel that the project is misappropriating funds. This creates distrust and disharmony among the communities regarding the projects. The study found that project performance is pegged on continuous monitoring and evaluation. This is important to check the progress of the project and if it's meeting its goals and objectives.

5.3 Discussion of the Findings

In this section the findings are linked to the literature and empirical studies in chapter two. This section presents discussion for community participation, funding, capacity building and role of project implementers.

5.3.1 Community Participation

The study found that community participation influences sustainability of community based county projects .The community feels a sense of duty and willingness to participate in their

own development. Most of the communities are facing a myriad of challenges including socio-economic problems and other social evils. With these challenges the community needs to be involved in solving their own problems. This is critical to provide for local solutions to local problems. The study found out that there is need for communities to be given a chance for voting and decision making. The community plays a pivotal role in sustainability of projects. According to Masuri and Rao (2004a) little is recognized about the effects of community contribution on community based projects. This implies a lot of effort should be centered towards the delivery of service to an active citizenry. David et al (2009) adds that development is not about the delivery of goods to a non-responsive citizenry instead it is all about participation and growing empowerment. David et al (2009) adds that once the community is able to contribute this will lead to empowerment of individual community members who will have understood their circumstances and social reality. Paulo Freire supports this initiative where he contends that the full capacity of individuals is realized after they have been empowered. They he argues can be done when they develop a critical thought that will enable them to work hard to achieve their goals and objectives (Freire, 1993).

5.3.2 Capacity Building

The study found that capacity building influences sustainability of community based county projects. The research further realized that to large extent technical skills is important for running of projects. The study found that there is need to identify existing resource and also need for empowerment for solving of problems. The lack of technical skills is a cause of failure for community based county projects. The community based county projects face the challenge of lacking the technical skill in Isiolo North Sub County. This is caused by hiring of project managers who may be incompetent or lack required skill for the job. Project managers are sometimes hired through nepotism or through corruption. The steering committees members are elected as rewards by politicians or as ways to advance a particular interest in a particular area. This affects the decision making process and the voting process as the committee will be advancing a particular interest. This suggestion is backed by Temali (2012) who argues that capacity building needs a clear analysis of the existing capacity. Identifying capacity needed and designing of appropriate measure to fill the capacity gap. According to UNDP (1997) capacity building takes different forms including human resource, social resource and financial capacity. Financial capacity includes the understanding of resources and opportunities. Social dimension include shared trust and participation while human resource dimension include motivation of the community and teams, skill development and

belief within project teams and community in general. The Freire theory offers an insight into capacity building where the theory believes that those with knowledge ought to educate those with less as they would have developed a critical thought. This is vital as those with critical thought ought to have the technical skill to enable lead the projects or advise. This approach is fundamental in sustainability as it brings about succession that is smooth and thus the projects are more likely to continue even after exit of donors.

5.3.3 Funding

The study found that funding influences the sustainability of community based county projects. It found that continuous funds are critical for the sustainability of community based county projects. This is caused by lack of mobilization skills by the projects and also overreliance on the national and international donors. The overreliance on donors leads to a dependency syndrome and thus creates an impression that the donors are the only ones who can fund particular community based county projects. The lack of utilization of local available resources is a big challenge and makes the community look like they are in an extremely desperate situation. This leads to donors to demand specific priorities or objectives when funding. This may be in collusion to what the community really needs and thus projects that are brought to the people are not matching what the community really needs. . According to UNDP (2006) most of community based organizations have limited mobilization abilities and are often preferring to source for funds for national and international donors. UNDP (2006) argues that there is less focus on the available local resource and thus a high dependency of donors which makes most organization's shift intervention to match donor priorities.

5.3.4 Project Implementers

The study found that project implementers affect the sustainability of community based county projects. The research found out that to large extent progress reporting enhances transparency and accountability. There is a general lack of consistent reporting of progress of reports of the community based county projects. This leads the community to lose trust and feel that the project is misappropriating funds. This creates distrust and disharmony among the communities regarding the projects. The study found that project performance is pegged on continuous monitoring and evaluation. This is important to check the progress of the project and if it's meeting its goals and objectives. This is echoed by O'Sullivan (2004) who contends that systemic and regular collection of data from projects will assist the project team to learn from experience and also allow for accountability of the resources invested. Valadez and Bamberger (1994) note that evaluation of project phases allow for detection of deviations from

plan in time and allow for rectification. Junbeum et al (2007) notes that project stage evaluation allows the assessment of the relevance of the project to community needs, efficiency of the project team and use of resources. Junbeum et al (2007) state that evaluation assists the project manager to analyze the expected sustainability project the level. According to Mohan (2001) evaluation should encompass participatory to all stakeholders who when they get involved allow for more appreciation of the project and accountability

5.4 Conclusions

5.4.1 Community Participation

The study concluded that community participation influences sustainability of community based county projects. In any community there is need for involvement of the community in the undertakings of any project. This can be done through consultative meetings between the community and the stakeholders involved. The priorities of the community must be taken into account and the involvement in decision making must be addressed. The community should feel a sense of ownership and willingness to get involved in their community based county projects.

5.4.2 Capacity Building

The study found that capacity building influences sustainability of community based county projects. The study found that technical skill is vital in running of projects. This ensures that the people at the helm are able to address complex problems of the community. The study found that the community needs to be empowered so that they are able to solve their problems both at the community level and at the individual level. The study found that there is need to check existing resources at hand to mitigate the challenges of the community. There is also need for coordination among different stakeholders for a common goal of solving socio-economic challenges of the community. This can be done through forums of engagement of different stakeholders.

5.4.3 Funding

The study found that funding influences the sustainability of community based county projects. The study found that continuous funds are critical in ensuring sustainability of community based county projects. This study contends that there should be proper financial management that will enhance accountability. Community based county projects ought to look at how they get their funding and establish whether they can avail local resources for their projects. This is critical for sustainability of project even after donor exit as the community

will be responsible for financing the projects. There should be equitable development that is transparent and accountable.

5.4.4 Project Implementers

The study found that project implementers influence sustainability of community based county projects. The study found that progress report is instrumental in enhancing transparency and accountability. This implies that progress report that is monthly or frequent assist to improve the trust and confidence of community members. Monitoring and evaluation provides the mechanism through which the projects can be analyzed and ascertained whether the projects are relevant. The study concludes that monitoring and evaluation is able to check whether the project is on time, on budget and on track.

5.5 Recommendations

This study recommends the following to ensure community based county projects sustainability.

5.5.1 Project Managers

Project managers in charge of community based county projects should ensure that their operations are carried out in ways that are sustainable. The managers should ensure that the projects are able to mobilize resources locally, nationally and internationally. The project managers should also understand the concept of involving community in decision making process and not making board room decisions. That does not prioritize the community needs.

5.5.2 County Governments

County government should adopt a more collaborative approach when dealing with community based county projects. The county governments should sensitize the communities and engage them before projects are conducted to gauge relevance of the projects and also form steering committees that can well run the projects even after exits of its funds.

5.5.3 Community

The communities should demand for involvement in projects that will affect them .This they should do in a consultative format by being organized in committees. The community should seek to scrutinize their projects by attending meetings and seeking progress reports from the respective stakeholders. They should also be ready to commit their resources to assisting the projects become sustainable. This includes land, funds and skills.

5.6 Suggestion for Further Research

The study has identified the factors influencing sustainability of community based county projects. However this study calls for a further investigation of each single factor to ensure that the issue of sustainability is fully addressed not only in Isiolo County but also in all other counties.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letter of Transmittal

Dennis Kaimenyi Muriuki

P.O Box 557-60300

Isiolo, Kenya

20th July 2018

Dear Respondents

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER TO CONDUCT ACADEMIC RESEARCH

I Dennis kaimenyi Muriuki ,Reg number L50/84924/2016 ,I am a masters students at the university of Nairobi undertaking masters of arts degree in project planning and management. As part of the requirement, I am expected to conduct a research on the topic, factors influencing sustainability of community based county projects in Kenya; a case of Isiolo North Sub County; Isiolo County.

Please take some time to read through the questionnaire and provide the required information. Your accurate and open response will be highly regarded. All information provided by you will be treated with utmost confidentiality. You are not expected to indicate your name anywhere in the questionnaire.

Thank you for your willingness to aid in providing information for this research

Yours Sincerely,

Dennis Kaimenyi Muriuki

Appendix II: Questionnaire

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY BASED COUNTY PROJECTS IN KENYA;A CASE OF ISIOLO NORTH SUBCOUNTY;ISIOLO COUNTY

This research is meant for academic purpose. You're kindly requested to provide answers to these questions honestly and precisely as possible. Responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Please tick [√] appropriate or fill in the required information on the spaces provided.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- 1.Name of Organisation.....
- 2. Field of specialisation of the organization
 - Youth based
 - Food sustainability
 - Business and entrepreneurship
 - Medical aid
 - Humanitarian aid
 - Peace building and conflict management
 - county government if yes which department.....
- 3. Years of experience in the organization
 - Below 1 year
 - Between 1- 2 years
 - Between 3 - 5 years
 - Over 5years
- 4. What is your position in the organization?
 - Project Manager
 - Field officer
 - county official
 - community leader
 - Beneficiary

5. Are you involved in CBP in Isiolo North Sub County?

Yes No

SECTION B; COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY BASED COUNTY PROJECTS

6 Does community participation influence sustainability of community based county projects in Isiolo North Sub County?

Yes No

If yes, to what extent does the community participation influence the sustainability of community based county projects at Isiolo North Sub County in the following roles? Please tick your corresponding responses that are in a scale of 1 no extent, 2 low extent, 3 moderate extent, 4 Great extent and 5 very Great extent

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Communities are given a chance in voting and decision making in all aspect of project cycle					
Community is involved in financial decisions and project management in the steering committees					
There is a county and national policy to clearly define the responsibility of national and county governments					
Community project committees or its leaders are confident of taking over the projects once donor exit					
Community feel a sense of duty and more willing to get involved					

SECTION C; FUNDING AND SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY BASED COUNTY PROJECTS

7 Does funding influence sustainability of community based county projects in Isiolo North Sub County?

Yes No

If yes, to what extent does funding influence the sustainability of community based county projects at Isiolo North sub county in the following roles? Please tick your corresponding responses that are in a scale of 1 no extent, 2 low extent, 3 moderate extent, 4 Great extent and 5 very Great extent

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
There is continuous funds for the projects to run					
Proper Financial Management that enhance Accountability					
Approaches to development programs used by the organization impacts resource mobilization					
The level of utilization of local resources					
The level of continuance even after the donor exits					
Level of equitable development that is transparent and accountable					

SECTION D; CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY BASED COUNTY PROJECTS

8. Does capacity building influence sustainability of community based county projects in Isiolo North Sub County?

Yes [] No []

If yes, to what extent does capacity building influence the sustainability of community based county projects at Isiolo North sub county in the following roles? Please tick your corresponding responses that are in a scale of 1 no extent, 2 low extent, 3 moderate extent, 4 Great extent and 5 very Great extent

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Identification of existing resources for projects					
The technical skills for the running of the projects					
Level of empowerment for solving of problems					
Approaches to good management practices					
Level of coordination of different stakeholders					

SECTION E; PROJECT IMPLEMENTORS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY BASED COUNTY PROJECTS

8. Do project Implementers influence sustainability of community based county projects in Isiolo North Sub County?

Yes [] No []

If yes, to what extent do project implementers influence the sustainability of community based county projects at Isiolo North Sub County in the following roles? Please tick your corresponding responses that are in a scale of 1 no extent, 2 low extent, 3 moderate extent, 4 Great extent and 5 very Great extent

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Project Manager have adequate experience					
Monitoring and Evaluation has enhanced Trust with project operation					
Progress report instrumental in transparency and accountability					
M & E has kept project on time, on track and on budget					
Level of engagement of different stakeholders					

Thank you for your time and participation