COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS IN NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA

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A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FUFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING & MANAGEMENT, FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES, THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

2023

Text

DECLARATION

This research project report represents my authentic undertaking and has never been put forward for any academic recognition in any other higher learning institution.

16th November, 2023

Signature: …… Date: ……

Mburu Tom Ngure

L50/76146/2014

I have submitted this research project report for presentation with my endorsement as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project work to my loving wife *Scolastica Wanjiku* and my children; *Milka Wahu, Esther Ng'endo, Elizabeth Mumbi* and *Shirleen Njeri* for their perseverance and inspiration.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

May I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt indebtedness to the management of the University of Nairobi for granting me a chance to undertake my study and offering conducive learning environment and resources. Further, I humbly appreciate my research supervisor, Dr. Johnbosco Mutuku Kisimbi who was resourceful all through the research period offering continued guidance and useful clarifications in the course of the research project report until its completion. I also acknowledge and thank Dr. Reuben Wambua Kikwatha and Dr. Mary Nyawira Mwenda for their insightful comments that enabled successful completion of the research project report.

Additionally, I give thanks to all my course work lecturers including Prof. Raphael Nyonje, Dr. John Ouru, Mr. Odoyo P. Bittar, Mr. E. Kawuor, Mr. Aol and Mr. Moriasi for nurturing my ability to undertake this research. Finally, I appreciate my classmates for their continuous engagement and encouragement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONMYS

AFD	-	Agence Française de Development
ANOVA	-	Analysis of Variance
FGDs	-	Focus Group Discussions
IDP	-	Integrated Development Planning
KENSUP	-	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KESUP	-	Kenya Slum Upgrading Program
KISIP	-	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project
MoLHUD	-	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
PPP	-	Public Private Partnerships
KPHC	-	Kenya Population and Housing Census
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAWASCO	-	Nakuru Water & Sewerage Company Limited
NCWSC	-	Nairobi City Water & Sewerage Company Limited
NGOs	-	Non-Government Organizations
PDO	-	Project Development Objective
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Agency
WB	-	The World Bank Group

ABSTRACT

Sustainability of projects is a critical issue in the developing countries. Involving locals within the informal settlements is aimed at improving the sustainability of the implemented projects. This study was undertaken to find out how community participation influences the sustainability of Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project within Nakuru County. Study object included; To assess how involving the community in planning process influences the sustainability of Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project in Nakuru County, To investigate how community engagement in awareness influences Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project sustainability in Nakuru County, To establish the influence of involving the community in implementation on sustainability of Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project in Nakuru County, lastly, To establish how community engagement in monitoring and evaluation affects Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project sustainability in Nakuru County. This research was grounded on stakeholder theory and participatory theory. The study methodology entailed descriptive survey research design, with a population of 29,866 households from which 379 respondents were obtained by means of Krejcie and Morgan 1970 table, and the sampling was by use of simple random sampling method to arrive at the individual respondents. Data was obtained from the households by means of questionnaire, thereafter analysis carried out descriptively as well as inferentially using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. A return rate of 74.1% was achieved. Descriptive analysis showed that respondents agreed with most statements presented in planning process, awareness, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Findings revealed an existing strong positive and significant correlation between planning process, awareness, implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation and Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Projects' sustainability in Nakuru County. Further, study found that planning process negatively and significantly influences the sustainability of Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project in Nakuru County, whereas project awareness, implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation positively and statistically significantly influences sustainability of Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project in Nakuru County. Study concluded that community participation was an essential factor for projects' sustainability. It was recommended that local community should be engaged in Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project by the coordination team for its sustainability. Finally, further study in other counties and the whole country at large was suggested.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Community participation has largely contributed towards the success of initiatives rolled out within the communities. Kabujanja (2023) summarized that involving local community residents in any initiative within the society has the possibility for various social and economic development endeavors, whether occurring within or beyond the confines of society. Non-Government Organizations (NGO) are always encouraged to incorporate the individuals who will benefit from community development initiatives in the planning, execution, and assessment processes (Abiddin, Ibrahim & Abdul Aziz, 2022). This approach enhances the project's long-term viability and fosters a sense of ownership among the stakeholders. Ndayizeye and Munene (2022) drew a conclusion that stakeholder involvement significantly impacts performance of funded project positively.

The interrelation between community participation and sustainability will be anchored on Stakeholders' theory as found by Freeman in the year 1984 and complimented by the participation theory (Arnstein, 1969). Stakeholder theory states that organizations who consider and treat their stakeholders as valuable assets generate increased value by leveraging the potential of stakeholders to enhance project prospects. (Freeman, 1984). Participatory theory was built upon the full engagement of communities and all relevant parties in creating the content, programs implementation, and the developing policies, ultimately resulting in the transformation of community lives.

The Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) was commenced in June 2011 with the main development agenda of improving the living situations within informal settlements in fourteen Counties within Kenya (Ministry of Lands, Public works, Housing & Urban Development Website, 2023). The project was collaboratively conceived and executed by the Government of Kenya in conjunction with the World Bank, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), and Agence Française de Development (AFD). KISIP's key beneficiaries were the informal settlements within 14 counties of Kenya. According to World Bank (2020) report, the project had a total cost of $165 million, with SIDA (World Bank) providing $100 million, AFD contributing $45 million, SIDA contributing $10 million, and the Government of Kenya contributing $10 million. The project, which concluded on November

30th, 2019, successfully achieved its goals by enhancing living conditions and bringing about a positive transformation in the lives of 1,389,980 individuals residing in informal settlements (World Bank, 2020).

1.1.1 Community Participation

Community participation has attracted varied definitions from different scholars. It is a broader concept that differ depending with the context, implementation as well as definition, it is reported to be a matter of practice, principle or an end in its wholesomeness (Iddi & Nuhu, 2018). According to Bulle and Ondieki (2023), community participation is referred to as an action whereby citizens participate actively in programs that impact their day-to-day lives, whereas (Brunton, Thomas, O'Mara-Eves, Jamal, Oliver & Kavanagh, 2017) advances community participation as steps of entailing community members in making decisions, planning, designing, implementing and service delivery. Further, Haldane, Chuah, Srivastava, Singh, Koh, Seng and Legido-Quigley (2019) referred to the concept as an engagement of groups or individuals, acting as representatives of their respective groups, in activities that go beyond mere idea-sharing and involve them directly in the intervention process.

Involving stakeholders in project management has been recognized as a fundamental principle of effective project management and sound governance (Boon, Bawole & Ahenkan, 2013). Community based projects intend to solve the problem of the society. Communities anticipate that development and investment projects will have an impact on them, but frequently, investors either exclude them from public participation processes as mandated by national laws or subject them to human rights violations (Muigua, 2022), and this can be seen as working against the goal of achieving sustainable development. Moreover, Chirenje, Giliba and Musamba (2013) revealed that absence of involvement from local communities resulted in conflicts between project managers and community members, ultimately fostering resentment towards community-based natural resource management initiatives.

Various scholarly work has operationalized stakeholder participation in different ways. Kabujanja (2023) assessed community participation by use of community awareness, community involvement, exercise time and society knowledge. It encompasses tasks such as conducting needs assessments, formulating plans, mobilizing, providing training, executing initiatives, overseeing progress, and conducting evaluations, as well as devising strategies, enhancing

capacity, driving positive changes, and fostering discussions (Kapur, 2018). Mbui and Wanjohi (2018) applied financial management, project governance, operations and maintenance and monitoring and evaluation as measurements of community participation. This study will operationalize community participation by use of planning process, mobilizing, implementation and monitoring and evaluation to measure sustainability.

1.1.2 Sustainability of Projects

Numerous interpretations of sustainability exist, and there are even more diverse explanations of what it signifies. Muli (2022) state that sustainability involves the project's ability to continue functioning even after the donor support has been withdrawn or the donor has exited from the project. In addition, Sulemana, Musah and Simon (2018) argued that sustainability of project relies on the premise that resources were to be used well to achieve sustained advantages while considering preferences and potential repercussions. Further, it is the capability to uphold services and advantages, both within the community and at the institutional level, without adverse consequences, even after the gradual removal of special support like financial, technical, or managerial assistance (Wanyera, 2016).

The issue of sustainability has remained constant over the past thirty years (Behailu, Hukka & Katko, 2017), and many scholars have consistently highlighted the essential elements of sustainability. However, over the past thirty years, there has been a continued problem with service failures, despite greater attention to community management. Kunjuraman (2022) guided that the growth of ecotourism could face jeopardy, if it does not give sufficient attention to the involvement of the local community and their aspirations, this could undermine its sustainability. A thorough analysis of sustainability concerns uncovered that the lack of consistent formation, support, training, and development of committees for water locations served as impediments to the sustainability of projects (Mgulo & Kamazima, 2022).

Sustainability has been measured differently as deduced from the literature. Spaling, Brouwer and Njoka (2014) operationalization of sustainability entailed water supply, local management and regulatory policy measures. Additionally, Wanyera (2016) applied availability, accessibility, increase in the number of facilities and revenue collection in measuring sustainability of water and sanitation project within the community. Whereas, Ojwang and Bwisa (2014) study utilized a mired of measures such as project ownership, project completion and local resources usage in

measuring sustainability of the project. The measurements to be employed in measuring sustainability of KISIPs in the current study include better health and safety, improved access to sanitation facilities, enhanced trade potential, increased income level, disparity in service provision

1.1.3 The Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project in Nakuru County

In Hells Gate, KISIP was overseen by a program coordination team, which included members from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Anderson & Mwelu, 2013). This team was tasked with project design, overall project coordination, management of finances, procurement, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), as well as reporting.

Literature review exposes various implementation challenges as faced by KISIP. Muchira (2017) posits that KISIP Water and wastewater infrastructure services have not experienced significant improvement overall, for access to water resource remains inadequate, as the water distribution by NCWSC was inconsistent and not reliable. Furthermore, drainage system in the places was severely deficient. According to Wainaina, Truffer, Luthi & Mang'ira (2023), residents refrained from utilizing the infrastructure altogether in certain settlements, arguing that what had been supplied did not align with their initial needs or the agreements made at the project's outset. Thus, indicating difficulties with engagement and involvement at both the project's planning and execution phases. KISIP might have increased the availability of water within the settlements, but the reliability of this supply may still be an issue (Muchira, 2017).

This study investigated how community participation influences the sustainability of KISIP in Hells Gate Ward, Nakuru County, Kenya. Thus, the current study will focus on how community engagement in the planning process, awareness, implementation, as well as M&E, influences the sustainability of KISIP in Hells Gate Ward, Nakuru County, Kenya. Hells Gate Ward houses Karagita Informal Settlement, the largest within Nakuru County.

1.2 Research Problem

Considerable uncertainty exists regarding community participation and its influence on the project's sustainability. According to Muli (2022), community involvement positively and significantly impacts on the project's sustainability. Similarly, Wanyera (2016) postulate that locals' involvement in projects based in the community has a considerable effect on sustainability. Contradicting findings have equally been put forward. Tall, Matarneh, Sweis,

Sweis and AlBalkhy (2023) argued that involving the locals exerts no significant effect on the success of initiatives. Additionally, Ruwa (2016) posits that involvement in project initiation, execution, and M&E exhibited a positive correlation with project performance, whereas community participation in project planning was found to have a negative correlation with project performance.

Mgulo and Kamazima (2022) found that absence of community participation, insufficient support from the locals, and limited engagement at different phases of project execution, including design, execution, operation, and M&E through village committees on water, are critical factors that are detrimental to the sustainability of water projects in the rural areas. A study by Chirenje, Giliba and Musamba (2013) argued that absence of involvement from local communities resulted in conflicts between project managers and community members, leading to donor resentment. This, in turn, led to both conscious and subconscious acts of resource sabotage. Despite the pursuit of project success, many poverty elimination initiatives have continuously faced issues including delays, budget overruns, failure to meet product specifications, unfulfilled customer needs and requirements, and unmet management objectives (Kobusingye, Mungatu & Mulyungi, 2017).

Numerous studies investigating community participation have been undertaken both at the global and local level. Globally, Buchori, Zaki, Pangi, Sejati, Pramitasari and Liu (2022) investigated adaptation approaches and the involvement of communities in government-led mitigation projects in Pekalongan, Indonesia. The study conveyed that the suburban community exhibited more substantial engagement in government-led mitigation projects, which in turn had a positive impact on the project outcomes. Another study (Abdullahi, Ahmed, & Sale, 2014) on influence of involving the locals in projects and its sustainability in Nigeria rural area found an existing strong positive interrelation between community involvement and project sustainability.

In Kenyan context, Mbui and Wanjohi (2018) studied effects of community involvement on the Performance of Ruiru Water Initiatives in Meru County. The study reported a moderate positive influence on performance of Ruiri-Thau Water Project as a result of community participation. Another study, Muli (2022), on community participation and sustainability of Kariobangi Youth Livelihood Project in Soweto Slums, as funded by World Vision, demonstrated positive as well as statistical considerable effect towards sustainability of youth entrepreneurial initiatives

financed by World Vision within Soweto. Finally, Biwott (2020) studied the impact of community engagement on the sustained water initiatives financed by County of Elgeyo Marakwet, and identified a strong positive connection between different facets of community involvement and the sustainability of water initiatives in the village.

The studies referenced above have highlighted several emerging research gaps. Although many of them have established a positive impact, they employed varying variables for community involvement and diverse measures for project sustainability. Varying methodological approaches were observed in the literature under review. These revealed conceptual and methodological gaps that the current study will attempt to address. Majority of the reviewed studies were carried out in different contexts and their findings cannot apply to this present study and specifically sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. The current study hence seeks to give an answer to the question; how does community participation influence sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County, Kenya?

1.3 Objective of the Study

i. To assess the influence of planning process on sustainability of Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project in Nakuru County
ii. To examine the influence of awareness on sustainability of Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project in Nakuru County
iii. To establish the influence of implementation on sustainability of Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project in Nakuru County
iv. To determine how community participation in monitoring and evaluation influences the sustainability of Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project in Nakuru County

1.4 Value of the Study

It was highly hoped that the outcome of the current study offered stakeholders and KISIP planners valuable insights for devising innovative solutions, as well as redesign that encourage community involvement in KISIP, and in turn, will affirm the sustainability of the projects implemented.

The research outcome will equally be useful to policymakers because they will be able to identify important sections that might require formulation of policies for strengthening community participation by elaborating on the issues that community participation, such as a policy allowing community involvement in KISIP with no significant bureaucracy could be formulated.

Findings of this research study is anticipated to contribute significantly in the area of community engagement and projects sustainability. In regard to knowledge, scholars and academicians will apply these findings in identifying essential research gaps which will serve as the foundation for upcoming research endeavors.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The study's chapter two tackled both theoretical and empirical review of the study, the conceptual model alongside the summary of reviewed literature, as well as the research gaps.

2.2 Theoretical Review

Theories provide a theoretical foundation for understanding, examining, and designing processes to elucidate the inter-correlation within a social system.

2.2.1 Stakeholders' Theory

The Stakeholder theory, as found by freeman in 1984, centers on how the linking between a firm and its stakeholders is cultivated and managed to generate value without resorting to trade-offs, while simultaneously optimizing the creation of value for all involved parties involved. The theory was grounded on the principle of mutual interdependence between project management and the strengths of stakeholders. Its fundamental premise is that managers should consider the interests of stakeholders to participate in a better and sustainable process of making decisions. This theory was strongly connected to the study variables (community participation and sustainability) as it underscores the importance of efficient stakeholder management for achieving significant and impactful outcomes.

Various scholars have given their voice on stakeholders' theory. According to (Mwangi, Njue, & Chandi, 2022), this theory underscores the importance of working together and collaborating with stakeholders to address and resolve disputes, thus, the theory emphasizes the need to understand the impacts of diverse stakeholders on different firms and how organizations respond to these effects to promote sustainability (Tapaninaho & Kujala, 2019). Moreover, Goes, Reis and Abib (2022) suggested that involving project beneficiaries actively was critical because it cultivates ownership within the local communities. This theory will serve as a guide in the study to identify gaps in community participation by the program coordination team, specifically in understanding how they perceive and validate the interests of stakeholders in the projects they undertake (Omondi & Kimutai, 2018).

Stakeholder Theory has been criticized in various ways. Bringing alignment among often conflicting interests can directly or indirectly lead to improved organizational performance (Barney & Harrison, 2020). Nevertheless, tools for precisely assessing stakeholders' interests

continue to be unclear or elusive. This theory does not delve into how multiple stakeholders use vindications to accomplish the objectives, neither does it make use of the analytical thought processes involved in how firms and their interested parties consider and navigate behaviors in the course of conflicts.

2.2.2 Participatory Theory

Participatory theory was established on the principle of full engagement of communities and all stakeholders in shaping the content, implementing programs, and developing policies, resulting in the transformation of community lives. Armenia, Dangelico, Nonino and Pompei (2019) observed that sustainability in KISIP entails establishing criteria for the appropriate utilization of resources and assessing the outcomes with respect to their social, economic, and environmental impacts and effects. Mulwa (2023) recognized that the theory underscores the idea that communities have a role in shaping and altering the future. Therefore, effecting any changes necessitates community participation in the different project stages, which in turn, aids in addressing community issues and providing solutions to them.

Furthermore, the theory highlights the importance of acknowledging the capacities, contributions, and efforts of communities, as involving them increases the likelihood of project sustainability (Rezaei, 2021). Rezaei identifies stakeholders as donors in project, ministry, coordination team, and communities alongside their capability to collaborate and working as one enhances the individual capabilities and skills, ultimately resulting in sustainable projects. Engaging stakeholders is a vital tool used for educating communities on how to maintain projects, effectively handle disagreements, and create synergies (Rezaei, 2021). Sustainability is achieved over an extended period when both internal and external community members are actively involved in the planning, awareness, implementation, and monitoring of projects. The paradigm outlines how community involvement contributes to the sustainability of KISIP.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

This segment delves into the established body of literature regarding what has been acknowledged by other scholars in the realm of community participation and sustainability of KISIP in Hells Gate Ward, Nakuru County by looking on community participation in issues like planning processes, awareness, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

2.3.1 Planning Process and Sustainability of KISIP

Collaborative planning enables community members to come together and collectively share their purpose, vision, and passion by fostering mutual understanding across their diverse backgrounds and creating shared objectives (Makulilo & Bakari, 2021).

Globally, Mamokhere and Meyer (2023) explored the importance of Community involvement within the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Process within South Africa. The research design utilized was mixed methods approach, a 410 sample size, and closed-ended questionnaire administered online and Key Informant interview for data collection. Data collected were analyzed descriptively and qualitative data analyzed via thematic content analysis method. The analysis findings revealed that community's participation in the IDP process enables them to air their distress as well as get authorities accountable. A study (Boon, Bawole & Ahenkan, 2013) in Ghana, examined the accountability of NGOs in community project planning towards lower levels. In the study, case study research design was used, further, a population of 65,706 individuals was targeted and purposive sampling technique applied in choosing the individual participating in the research. Interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) were carried out to generate data. The study gave out that the absence of beneficiaries' participation in shaping the plan of action, including goals and objectives of the project, carries significant consequences for community ownership and the long-term project sustainability.

Locally, Biwott (2020) investigated involving community members and their effect on the sustainability of water programss as funded by County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet, Kenya. Descriptive survey design was adopted, with a target population of 479 out of which, where Yamane's formula was applied to derive 195 sample size. Techniques applied were simple random sampling procedure and purposive sampling procedure. Data generated by use of questionnaire and interview schedule were analyzed through descriptive statistics as well as inferentially. The findings exposed an existing considerable impact on sustainability of projects by involving community within the planning process. Additionally, King'ori (2014) assessed the impact of engaging the community in the accomplishment of growth-oriented projects within Nairobi, Korogocho area. The researcher utilized descriptive research design, and the targeted population was 34,152, out of which, a sample size of 380 was derived. Research instruments comprised of questionnaire, observations and interview guides. Thereafter, data collected was analyzed both descriptively and inferentially. The analysis exhibited a strong positive

interrelation, thus confirming that increasing the community's engagement during project planning processes positively influenced project completion.

Similarly, Ruwa (2016) studied the effect of stakeholder engagement on the performance of Kinango integrated food security and livelihood project within Kwale County in Kenya. The approach of descriptive research design and a sample of 70 was used. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were equally applied. The instruments involved were both Key informant interviews and questionnaires. Data obtained were synthesized through descriptive statistics and inferential statistics and the findings conveyed a negative correlation linking community involvement during planning processes and performance of the initiatives.

2.3.2 Awareness and Sustainability of KISIP

In investigating local community involvement difficulties in the community-based developments within the ecotourism sector in Malaysia, Kunjuraman (2022) employed interpretivist research paradigm, in a sample of 16 responders who were selected using purposive sampling technique. Qualitative data collected were transcribed verbatim and analyzed thematically. Results showed that youths never took part in the homestay project because they were not aware of the benefits of such programme as well as in other activities ecotourism within the village.

In Thailand, Chatkaewnapanon and Lee (2022) sought to empower the local community with valuable resources for crafting their own path toward future development by assisting its members in gaining insights into the nature of tourism and its influence on their community. They adopted foresight approach in the study, and collected data through in-depth focus group discussion and drawing workshop, with a total sample size of 90 participants. The finding disclosed, in order to successfully design Tourism programme in the community, Tourism planners must educate the community about the necessary steps for achieving sustainable community tourism development.

Abdo, Niguse and Tekalign (2023) assessed community involvement in the management of Water Supply projects within Nedjo Woreda in Ethiopia. The research approach was through cross sectional survey design. A sample of 200 was randomly picked out of 2245 targeted population, as well as stratified random sampling classified respondents into participant and non-participant strata. Descriptive statistics was applied in analyzing the data collected. The research concluded that it was important to consider raising awareness about the significance of water source

management, offering training on the operation of drinking water supply facilities, and promoting the involvement of women in water source management.

Locally, Muriiki and Mungai (2022) evaluated how community interests and politics influences community-based development projects within Wajir County, Kenya. Descriptive research methodology was adopted, with a population of 133 where sample size was 100 as deduced using Yamane 1967. Data was gathered via questionnaire. Analysis entailed descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Findings showed that there existed a moderately meaningful correlation between interests of the local community and the M&E of community-based development initiatives. It was recommended that it was advisable to educate the community about the significance of their involvement in projects to be carried out in their area.

Tulo (2012) also investigated how facilities of safe water and sanitation influences health of Nyalenda slum residents in Kisumu. Tulo adopted qualitative research design, and the analysis was carried out descriptively. The research findings suggest that there is need for a more effective and lasting initiatives on clean water resupply and sanitation provision, hence there should be efforts to alter community perceptions and attitudes through awareness campaigns in order to enhance the health of those residing in Nyalenda slum.

2.3.3 Implementation and Sustainability of KISIP

A number of empirical literature have expressed the interrelation between involvement of community members in the project implementation and project sustainability. Mgulo and Kamazima (2022) assessed community participation and their contribution towards the sustainability of rural projects within Chamwino in Tanzania. Researchers adopted exploratory research design, with a targeted population of 330,543. Research instruments involved were both In-depth interview schedule together with focus group discussions approaches. Selection of individual participants was done purposively. Data obtained were processed by use of thematic analysis approach and the analysis findings showed that lack of community engagement in different phases of project implementation, encompassing design, execution, operation, and M&E using different local committees on water, was a significant element that detrimentally affects sustainability of the initiatives undertaken in the rural areas within Chamwino District.

Kobusingye, Mungatu and Mulyungi (2017) evaluated how stakeholder participation in project implementation in Rwanda influences the outcomes. Researchers applied descriptive survey

design, and a total population of 11,901 was targeted, from which sample of 409 participants was established. A semi-structured questionnaire, interview guide and observation techniques were used in collating primary data, and analyzing was by descriptive as well as conceptual content analysis. Findings revealed that involving stakeholders within project implementation phase highly contributed to the project performance

In Kenyan context, various scholars have equally expressed their findings in relation to the community participation vis-a-vie projects sustainability. Ng'iela (2022) Investigated management of water access within informal settlements in Kibera Slums within Nairobi. Research methodology adopted was descriptive survey research design, a sample of 385 who were randomly picked from a target population of 103,190 households. Sampling technique involved was stratified random sampling, whereas both questionnaire and observation instruments were applied in to generate data, which were then analyzed descriptively. Findings expressed that the primary benefit linked to community involvement in project implementation included the project's ongoing nature, punctual maintenance and repairs, effective conflict resolution, a robust sense of ownership over the projects, improved service provision, and project expansion.

Similarly, Ndung'u (2019) purposed to identify factors influencing the implementation of KISIPs by use of land tenure security program within Shauri Moyo informal settlement in Muhoroni, Kisumu. Descriptive survey design was applied, with a target population (900) and a sample size (90) derived through Nassiuma's sampling theory. Additionally, sampling techniques involved included stratified, purposive, systematic random sampling techniques, whereas research tools were both questionnaire and interview schedules. Data generated were analyzed by means of descriptive analysis as well as multiple regression analysis. From the study findings, a recommendation that at the project implementation phase, community members needed to be engaged in provision of labor rather than outsourcing, for this will boost the project's sense of belonging within the community, thereby diminishing resistance and nurturing their dedication to guarantee the successful execution of the projects.

Abaki (2018) equally investigated factors affecting implementation of the community projects intended to upgrade slums within Kibera slums in Nairobi county. The methodology employed was descriptive research design, targeted population 600, out of which, a sample size 150 was

deduced through Taro Yamani Formula. Sampling approach was via systematic random sampling technique, and questionnaire utilized in collating quantitative data, thereafter, analysis carried out using descriptive and inferential statistics. The analysis output conveyed an existing positive and significant correlation, thus revealing that community involvement in the project implementation stage positively impacts on the outcome of the project.

2.3.4 M&E and Sustainability of KISIP

M&E has been reported to be an important factor impacting on effectiveness of donor funded community initiatives (Mwangi, 2018). Literature sourced at the global level speaks to the interconnection between community contribution to M&E and sustainability of projects within the community. A study in Afghanistan (Noori, 2017) examined community involvement approaches and sustainability of development initiatives within National Solidarity Program. Quantitative research design was applied. A population of 7220 was targeted and a 250 sample was derived by use of proportional random sampling. Additionally, questionnaire was self-administrated and semi-structure interview was undertaken. The data collected were then summarized and analyzed through descriptive as well as inferentially. The analysis results obtained indicated that participatory M&E positively affected on the sustainability of development initiatives.

Moreover, Turyasingura, Agaba, Orach-Meza, Zombire and Kyabarongo (2022) attempted to determine how project M&E affects durability of community Potato Projects within Kabale in Uganda. Methodology employed comprised of descriptive survey design, and a sample size 196 responders were drawn out of a total of 400 target population by use of both simple random and purposive sampling techniques. A questionnaire survey was administered to obtain data which were then analyzed inferentially. The findings disclosed that an active involvement of potato project farmers in the M&E process was crucial for maintaining the potato projects' sustainability.

In Tanzania, (Iddi & Nuhu, 2018) examined challenges and opportunities emerging as a result of community involvement in TASAF II national project within Bagamoyo municipality. A case study was employed, in a sample size of 72, and purposive sampling technique involved to arrive at the respondents. Research instruments were questionnaires, FGDs, in-depth interviews as well as direct observation. Data obtained were analyzed descriptively and the finding indicated that

Community involvement plays a vital role in M&E processes as it directly contributes to the sustainability of the sub-projects, and thus the opportunities could not be avoided even though there were various challenges noted in relation to community involvement in M&E of TASAF II mini-projects.

Locally, Oduor and Murei (2020) investigated how the engagement of the community in monitoring and evaluating piped water distribution initiatives in rural areas within Siaya County, impacts the long-term sustainability of these initiatives. Researchers adopted descriptive survey research design, a total population targeted was 282 from which a sample size of 173 responders were picked by use of random and purposive sampling approach. Questionnaires were adopted in generating both quantitative and qualitative data. Data synthesis undertaken using both descriptive and inferential statistics and the analysis results gave out that Involving community members in monitoring and evaluating the project significantly influenced sustainability of the initiative.

In establishing the level of impact that community involvement poses on effectiveness of Ruiri Thau Water Project in Meru, (Mbui and Wanjohi, 2018) put in use descriptive research design, in 413 targeted populations, where sample size of 211 was arrived at by means of stratified sampling which was proportionate. Data collection was carried out with the help structured questionnaire together with an interview, then the analysis was undertaken through descriptive statistics. The analysis exhibited that community involvement in M&E posed a moderate positive impact on the performance of community project. Researchers further noted community members displayed apathy towards the initiative by not paying visits to project sites, neglecting attending meetings to deliberate on the general performance of the project, and failing to request to review performance of the project and progress briefs.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

In the current study, the independent variable was community participation with measurements such as planning process, awareness, implementation and M&E. It was anticipated that the community participation impacts on the dependent variable which was sustainability of KISIP. Figure 2.1 demonstrates the interaction between study variables.

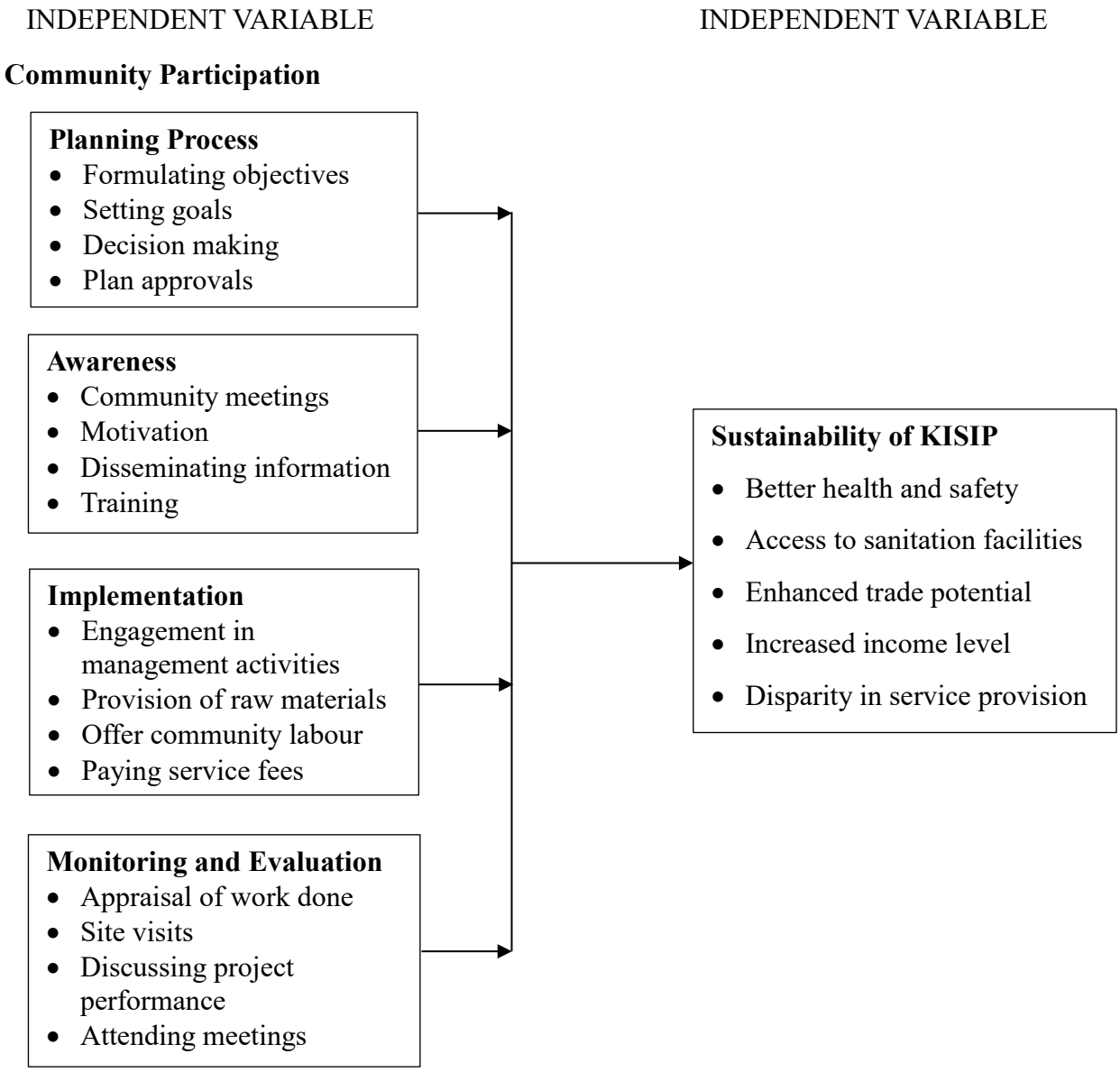

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

2.5 Summary of Literature Review and Research gaps

Researcher observed a number of conceptual, methodological, contextual, and theoretical gaps emanating from the empirical literature reviewed. Table 2.1 conveys the summarized Literature and Knowledge Gaps.

Table 2.1: Knowledge Gap Summary

Variable	Author, Year	Study Title	Finding	Knowledge Gap
Community participation in planning process	Biwott (2020)	The effect of locals involvement and the durability of rural water initiatives as financed by Elgeyo Marakwet County	Exposed an existing considerable impact of engaging the locals in the planning phase of the project towards their sustainability	This research focused on community involvement in identification of the project, planning, resource mobilization and provision of oversight leaving out implementation and was undertaken in Elgeyo Marakwet exposing the conceptual and contextual gap
	King'ori (2014)	Impact of local villagers Engagement in the accomplishment of Development initiatives within Korogocho Slums in Nairobi.	Revealed that increment in community's involvement during the project planning stage positively influenced projects' completeness.	Variables under study were community involvement during identification, design and planning, implementation and monitoring vis-a-vie project completion of development projects in Korogocho. Whereas the current study will look at sustainability of KISIP in Hells Gate Ward
	Ruwa (2016)	Effect of stakeholder engagement on the performance of Kinango consolidated food safety and livelihood initiatives within Kwale in Kenya	An existing negative correlation between community engagement during planning processes and performance of the initiatives	The research looked at the performance of donor funded projects and specifically in the integrated food security and livelihood project within Kwale county, Kenya, whereas the current study will measure the sustainability of KISIP in Hells Gate Ward
Community participation in mobilizing	Abdo, Niguse and Tekalign (2023)	Assessment of community involvement in the management of Water Supply projects within Nedjo Woreda in Ethiopia	Among significant variables included awareness of the significance of water source management and training	Analyzed factors influencing community involvement in the management of water supply facilities and to assess the degree of their participation in the study area
	Muriiki and Mungai (2022)	Key success issues impacting on M&E of rural-based Development initiatives in Wajir, Kenya.	Existence of a moderately meaningful correlation between community interests and the M&E of	The design adopted was cross-sectional survey design while the current study will employ descriptive survey design study context was Wajir County while the current

			community-based development projects	study will be undertaken in Hells Gate Ward
Community participation in implementation	Mgulo and Kamazima (2022)	Community Involvement and the Water Projects Sustainability within the Rural setup in Chamwino, Tanzania	Lack of community engagement in project implementation phase through various village water committees, is a significant factor that detrimentally affects the sustainability of rural water projects	Methodology entailed exploratory research design, while research instruments were in-depth interview and FGD. Whereas the current study will adopt descriptive survey design and primary data collected using structure questionnaire. methodological and contextual gaps identified
	Ndung'u (2019)	Issues impacting on KISIP implementation within land ownership security programs in ShauriMoyo informal settlement, Muhoroni, Kenya	Community need to be involved during implementation in providing labor for this will boost the project's sense of belonging within the community	The study was specific on the execution of informal settlement enhancement initiatives on land ownership security in Shaurimoyo in Kisumu. Unlike the current study which will be general to sustainability concept, in the context of Nakuru County
Community participation in M&E	Iddi and Nuhu (2018)	challenges and opportunities emerging as a result of community involvement in TASAF II national project within Bagamoyo municipality	Community involvement plays a vital role in monitoring and evaluation processes as it directly contributes to the projects sustainability	A Case study was employed, and research tools were questionnaires, FGDs, in-depth interviews as well as direct observation. The study context was Bagamoyo in Tanzania. This brings both methodological and contextual gap
	Wanyera (2016)	Community participation and its effects on the sustainability of Kiambiu Water and Sanitation community-based Project within Nairobi County, Kenya	Sustainability of initiatives within the community is enhanced with an increased involvement of locals in monitoring and evaluating the project	Community participation operationalized using need evaluation, design and planning, implementation of the initiatives and M&E, leaving out awareness. Further the study context different with Hells Gate Ward,

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Here, study methodology presented as utilized within this current research. It delves into the design employed, study targeted population, sample size and sampling techniques as adopted, data collection, as well as the subsequent analysis.

3.2 Research Design

Bryman (2016) defined research design as a blueprint chosen to provide responses that address the research questions. The current research utilized descriptive survey design. Cooper and Schindler (2014) posits that a study is considered descriptive when its primary focus is to determine the extent to which a particular phenomenon exists at a precise juncture in time. The applied design allowed for surveying the entire population or selecting a representative sample from it. Given that the studys' intention of assessing the influence of community participation on the KISIP sustainability, a survey design was the most suitable approach for collecting data from households and examining their relationship.

Since data was obtained at a specific moment in time among the households, descriptive survey design was appropriate as it allows generalization of study results to a larger group of people and come up with objective conclusions (Creswell, 2014). This design has been successfully employed in similar studies (Ng'iela, 2022; Ndung'u, 2019; Mbui and Wanjohi, 2018; and Abaki, 2018).

3.3 Target Population

Study population encompasses all the elements out of which the study sample is selected (Babbie, 2010). The current study attempted to establish how community participation influences sustainability of KISIP in Hells Gate Ward. The target population of the study is therefore the households within Hells Gate Ward, Nakuru County and the intended respondents were the household head, or in cases where the head was unavailable, the caregiver. The head of the household was typically the person primarily responsible for the economic welfare and management of the household. The caregiver was the person responsible for the well-being of household members when the head of the household was absent. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) report, Hells Gate Ward has 29,866 households.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

This subsection provides details about sample size utilized as well as the sampling procedure as applied within the research.

3.4.1 Sample Size

According to Kothari and Garg (2019) describes sample size as a number of items to be picked out of the entire population for the purpose of examination or study. In the current research, 379 households were selected as a sample size using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) (See appendix II; Krejcie and Morgan table).

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The study applied a simple random sampling method to select individual households. Head of the households or caregivers was purposively sampled due to their in-depth information on the household operations.

3.5 Data Collection

A 5-point Likert scale questionnaire, ranging from (1) – "Strongly Agree" to (5) – "Strongly Disagree" was utilized. According to Schindler (2019), The Likert scale consists of pronouncements that convey either a favorable or unfavorable attitude toward the subject of interest. By use of the Likert scale, participants stated their level of accord or disaccord with each pronouncement. The research instrument consisted of questions that have been derived from previous empirical literature.

The data collection instrument for this study was organized in three separate sections, where: Section A gathered details concerning the respondent's demographics, Section B focused on community participation, and Section C addressed projects sustainability-related aspects. Three research assistants were recruited and undertaken through a training on data collection by the researcher before the actual data collection. The intended respondents were the household head, or in cases where the head was unavailable, the caregiver, for they are better positioned to respond to the research questions due to their extensive involvement in the day-to-day household activities. To prevent redundancy in data, one respondent from each household filled the questionnaire (Schindler, 2019).

The data collection procedures involved scheduling appointments with the interviewees to establish consensus and reassured them about the measures in place to safeguard their

confidentiality and anonymity, followed by self-administration of research instrument through drop, wait and pick method.

3.6 Data Analysis

Descriptive and inferential statistics were utilized through SPSS software. In descriptive analysis; frequencies, percentages, mean as well as standard deviation was applied. Inferential statistics was also conducted in the form of correlation of coefficients and regression. To ascertain the association between two variables, and assess its strength and direction, the study employed Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). Multiple linear regression analysis was used at a 95% confidence level to examine the nature and strength of the interrelations between independent and dependent variables.

The established equation format was;

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

Where;

$\boldsymbol{Y}$ - Sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County, Kenya

$\boldsymbol{\beta_0}$ - Constant

$\boldsymbol{\beta_1}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta_2}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta_3}$ & $\boldsymbol{\beta_4}$ - Regression coefficients

$\boldsymbol{X_1}$ – Planning process

$\boldsymbol{X_2}$ – Awareness

$\boldsymbol{X_3}$ – Implementation

$\boldsymbol{X_4}$ – Monitoring and Evaluation

$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ - Error term

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter four entail subsections including return rate of the questionnaire, data analysis in relation to household background information, descriptive and inferential statistics, and lastly discussion of the main study findings.

4.2 Questionnaire Response Level

A sum of 379 research questionnaires was distributed to study responders, but only 281 was received back when dully filled in, giving a 74.1% return rate. According to Fincham (2010) posits that a return rate of 60% and over was appropriate for analysis. Thus, a return rate of 74.1% was fit for study analysis, making conclusions and further reporting.

4.3 Background Information

Background information entailed responders' gender, age bracket, status in the household, and the size of the household where the respondent belongs.

4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

Participants reactions on gender were analyzed descriptively using frequencies and percentages. The finding from the analysis were as exhibited via Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Respondents Gender Analysis

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	161	57.3
Female	120	42.7
Total	**281**	**100.0**

Table 4.1 indicates 161(57.3%) of the respondents were male, whereas 120(42.7%) were female, showing that more men were involved in the study than the women. Meaning, men were more actively involved than women in the implementation of KISIP in Nakuru County.

4.3.2 Age Bracket of the Respondents

Participants feedback on age bracket were analyzed descriptively and the finding presented via Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Respondents' Age Bracket Analysis

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percentage
Below 18 Yrs	21	7.5
18 - 35 Yrs	110	39.1
Over 35 Yrs	150	53.4
Total	**281**	**100.0**

Table 4.2 presentation conveys that 21(7.5%) of the study respondents were below 18 years old, 110(39.1%) were between 18 and 35 years old, and the majority 150(53.4%) were aged over 35 years. Thus, most of those involved in the study were adults and thus were able to provide useful information in relation to sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

4.3.3 Respondents Status in the Household

Respondents were probed on their status in respective household. The data obtained was analyzed and the findings conveyed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Respondents Status in the Household Analysis

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Head of Household	202	71.9
Caregiver	58	20.6
Child Head	21	7.5
Total	**281**	**100.0**

Table 4.3 exhibit that among the study responders, 202(71.9%) were head of household, 58(20.6) were caregivers, and 21(7.5%) were child headed households. This reveals a high number of heads of household involved in the study, implying that they were able to provide a true reflection of household operations

4.3.4 Household Size

The study attempted to establish the respondents' household sizes, hence responders were obligated to indicate the size range where they fall. Data provided were analyzed, and finding shown within Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Household Size Analysis

Size Range	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5 Members	171	60.9
5 - 10 members	87	31.0
Over 10 Members	23	8.2
Total	**281**	**100.0**

Table 4.4 indicated that 171(60.9%) of the households had less than 5 members, 87(31.0%) had members between 5 to 10 members, and only 23(8.2%) households comprised over 10 members. This revealed that majority of the respondents 171(60.9%) were drawn from households with less than 5 members, which was in line with the 2019 census findings of an average household size of 3.0 in Nakuru County.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics on Community Participation and Sustainability of KISIP

This section explained descriptive statistics on study variables using mean and standard deviation and the findings conveyed in tabular form.

4.4.1 Sustainability of KISIP

The study responders were tasked to express the level of concurrence or disagreement with expressions on sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. Respondents reactions were analyzed descriptively and the outcome were as conveyed vide Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Descriptive Statistics on Sustainability of KISIP

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation
Better health and safety available	3.64	.888
Improved access to sanitation facilities	3.81	.763
There is enhanced trade potential in the area	4.00	.739
Increased income generation activities	3.14	1.277
There is disparity in service provision	3.85	.795
There are continuous services from projects	3.42	.954
Composite Score	**3.64**	**.903**

According to findings in Table 4.5, a composite score of mean=3.64 and standard deviation=0.903 showed that responding members did agree with majority of the Likert scale items on sustainability of KISIP. In individual statements, better health and safety available had mean (3.64) and standard deviation (0.888), improved access to sanitation facilities had 3.81 mean and 0.763 standard deviation. Further, there is enhanced trade potential in the area had mean 4.00 and standard deviation 0.739, and increased income generation activities had mean=3.14 and standard deviation=1.277. Additionally, there is disparity in service provision had mean 3.84 and standard deviation 0.795, and lastly, existing continuous services from projects had 3.42 and 0.954 as mean and standard deviation respectively.

4.4.2 Planning Process and Sustainability of KISIP

In assessing how planning processes influences sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County, responders were prompted to show their degree of concurrence or disagreement to the Likert scale expressions on planning process. Data obtained were analyzed descriptively by use of mean and standard deviation. Analysis finding presented within Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Descriptive Statistics on Planning Processes

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation
Actively involved in planning activities	3.84	.649
Project coordination team obtained our ideas on the projects	3.97	.717
Participated in formulating objectives of the project	3.98	.709
Contributed in setting project goals	3.79	.683
Involved in decision making processes	3.90	.798
Attended meetings on plan approvals	3.86	.606
Composite Score	**3.89**	**.694**

Table 4.6 findings shows that responders did agree to most of the Likert scale statements on planning process (composite mean = 3.89; standard deviation = 0.694). This implies that community were involved in planning processes of KISIP in Nakuru County. Further, respondents' feedback on individual statements showed mean (3.84) and standard deviation (0.649) on actively involved in planning activities, and project coordination team obtained our ideas on the projects had a mean (3.97) and standard deviation (0.717). Further, mean and

standard deviation on participated in formulating objectives of the project was 3.98 and 0.709 respectively, and contributed in setting project goals had mean (3.79) and standard deviation (0.683). Additionally, involved in decision making processes had mean (3.90) and standard deviation (0.798), and lastly on attending plan approvals meetings had a mean (3.86) and standard deviation (0.606).

4.4.3 Awareness and Sustainability of KISIP

Responders were prompted to express the level of accord or discord with the Likert scale statements on community participation in awareness and sustainability of KISIP. Their feedback was analyzed descriptively and findings expressed using Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Descriptive Statistics on Awareness

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation
Mobilization activities undertaken by community members	3.89	.745
Participate in project awareness creation	3.70	.944
Disseminate information about the projects	3.90	.599
Undertake door-to-door outreach	3.98	.707
Share knowledge gained from trainings in forums	3.72	.657
Facilitate trainings at the community meetings	3.34	1.054
Composite Score	**3.76**	**0.784**

Table 4.7 finding showed that respondents did agree with majority of the Likert scale statements presented on awareness with a composite mean (3.76) and standard deviation (0.784), thus revealing that community were involved in awareness activities of KISIP in Nakuru County. Respondents feedbacks on respective expressions indicated that mobilization activities undertaken by locals had mean 3.89 and standard deviation 0.745, whereas participating in project awareness creation had 3.70 mean and 0.944 standard deviation. Further, disseminating information about the projects attracted 3.90 mean and 0.599 standard deviation, while undertake door-to-door outreach had the highest mean (3.98) and standard deviation (0.707). Moreover, share knowledge gained from trainings in forums had mean (3.72) and standard deviation (0.657), and lastly facilitate trainings at the community meetings scored the lowest mean (3.34) and standard deviation (1.054).

4.4.4 Implementation and Sustainability of KISIP

Descriptive statistics of community participation in project implementation was undertaken using mean and standard deviation and finding conveyed using Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Descriptive Statistics on Implementation

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation
Engaged in project management activities in fulltime basis	3.40	1.123
Involved in project management activities on part-time basis	3.79	.683
Provide raw materials to facilitate projects	4.14	.747
Provide community labor services within the project	4.02	.684
Pay project service fees as may be set from time to time	3.57	.749
Capacity built in project maintenance skills	3.72	.846
Composite Score	**3.77**	**0.805**

Table 4.8 finding indicates a composite score (mean = 3.77 and standard deviation = 0.805), thus respondents largely agreed with most statements presented in relation to community participation in project implementation. This finding reveals that community members participated in the implementation of KISIP in Nakuru County. On individual statements, being engaged in project management activities in fulltime basis had mean (3.40) and standard deviation (1.123), and involved in project management activities on part-time basis had 3.79 and 0.683 on mean and standard deviation respectively. Moreover, provide raw materials to facilitate projects had the highest mean (4.14) and standard deviation (0.747), whereas mean and standard deviation for provide community labor services within the project was 4.02 and 0.684 respectively. Concerning paying project service fees as may be set from time to time, the mean was 3.57 and 0.749 standard deviation, while capacity built in project maintenance skills had 3.72 mean and 0.846 standard deviation.

4.4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability of KISIP

Data obtained on M&E and Sustainability of KISIP were analyzed descriptively and finding provided through Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Descriptive Statistics on M&E

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation
Involved in appraising project work done	3.39	1.145
Frequently visit project site to check progress	3.84	.649
Discuss project performance with the project coordination team	3.97	.717
Attend scheduled project meetings	3.98	.709
Take project coordinators team into account	3.79	.683
Regularly monitors the progress of the projects	3.90	.798
Composite Score	**3.81**	**0.783**

Table 4.9 showed that responders did agree with most of the statement (Composite mean = 3.81 and standard deviation = 0.783). This finding exposes that community members largely participated in the implementation of KISIP in Nakuru County. Regarding the individual statements, involved in appraising project work done had mean (3.39) with standard deviation (1.145), and frequently visit project site to check progress scored mean 3.84 and standard deviation of 0.649. Further, the mean and standard deviation for discuss project performance with the project coordination team was 3.97 and 0.717, while that for attending scheduled project meetings was 3.98 and 0.709 respectively. In addition, take project coordinators team into account had mean (3.79) and standard deviation (0.683), and lastly regularly monitors the progress of the projects had mean (3.90) and standard deviation (0.798).

4.5 Inferential Statistics on Community Participation and Sustainability of KISIP

Inferential statistics was performed using Pearson correlation and regression analysis.

4.5.1 Pearson Correlations Analysis

Pearson correlation analysis was applied in establishing the correlation between Community Participation and KISIP Sustainability, as well as determine its strength and direction. Table 4.10 communicates analysis findings.

Table 4.10: Pearson Correlation Analysis

		Planning Process	Awareness	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability of KISIP
Planning Process	Pearson Correlation	1	.791**	.755**	.964**	.762**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	281	281	281	281	281
Awareness	Pearson Correlation	.791**	1	.736**	.816**	.765**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	281	281	281	281	281
Implementation	Pearson Correlation	.755**	.736**	1	.818**	.807**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	281	281	281	281	281
Monitoring and Evaluation	Pearson Correlation	.964**	.816**	.818**	1	.866**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	281	281	281	281	281
Sustainability of KISIP	Pearson Correlation	.762**	.765**	.807**	.866**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	281	281	281	281	281

Table 4.10 finding reveals an existing strong positive and significant interrelation between planning process (r= .762, p=0.000), awareness (r=.765, p=0.000), implementation (r=.807, p=0.000), and progress reporting (r= .866, p=0.000), and sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

4.5.2 Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis was applied to test the strength and nature relationship between community participation and sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

The researcher tried out to establish the variation in KISIP sustainability that could be explained by community participation, and findings shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.919[a]	.845	.843	1.64265

a. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring and Evaluation, Awareness, Implementation, Planning Process

Table 4.11 shows that the R Square (0.845) for the interrelation linking community participation and KISIP sustainability, implying that community participation can explain 84.5% of the sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. The finding reveals that community participation significantly influences sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

ANOVA was consumed in determining whether the applied model was a good fitness for the data in establishing how community participation influences the KISIP sustainability within Nakuru County. The finding was as displayed via Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4063.914	4	1015.978	376.527	.000[b]
	Residual	744.727	276	2.698		
	Total	4808.641	280			

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of KISIP

b. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring and Evaluation, Awareness, Implementation, Planning Process

Table 4.12 findings indicates 0.000 as p-value, which was found to be smaller than 0.05 significance level and the F-calculated (376.527), implying the regression model applied could

be utilized in predicting community participation influence on the sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

Regression of coefficients findings on community participation impacts on KISIP sustainability within Nakuru County was as presented vide Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Regression of Coefficients Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.748	.811		2.156	.032
	Planning Process	-1.105	.106	-.961	-10.463	.000
	Awareness	.195	.052	.156	3.712	.000
	Implementation	.204	.052	.168	3.896	.000
	Monitoring and Evaluation	1.614	.112	1.527	14.408	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of KISIP

Table 4.13 findings indicates that when planning process, awareness, implementation, and M&E are held constant; the sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County would remain at 1.748 units. The regression equation in the study was as follows:

$Y = 1.748 - 1.105X_1 + 0.195X_2 + 0.204X_3 + 1.614X_4 + \varepsilon$

Where;

$\boldsymbol{Y}$ - Sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County, Kenya

$\boldsymbol{X_1}$ – Planning process

$\boldsymbol{X_2}$ – Awareness

$\boldsymbol{X_3}$ – Implementation

$\boldsymbol{X_4}$ – Monitoring and Evaluation

$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ - Error term

The regression coefficients findings show that involvement of community during planning has an influence which was negative but significant on the sustainability of KISIP as shown by

regression coefficient (-1.105) and a p-value (0.000), whereas awareness (r=0.195 & p-value=0.000), implementation (r=0.185 & p-value=0.000), and M&E (r=0.185 & p-value=0.000) positively and significantly influences sustainability of KISIP.

4.6 Discussion of Findings

The current study investigated how community participation influences sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. Descriptive statistics shows that responders did agree largely with Likert scale statements provided on planning process, awareness, implementation and M&E as evident with a high mean 3.89, 3.76, 3.77an and 3.81 respectively. The mean obtained were all over 3.5 implying that there was variation in the sustainability of KISIP. This finding agreed with Abaki (2018) findings that community participation among other factors positively influence project implementation to a great extent.

Additionally, Pearson correlation analysis found that community participation variables studied (planning process, awareness, implementation and M&E) positively and significantly correlate with sustainability of KISIP. This finding resembles (Bulle & Ondieki, 2023) who revealed an existing strong and positive correlation between community inclusion in the implementation of development initiatives. Also, Wanyera (2016) established an existing significant interrelation between community involvement and sustainability of the project.

Regression of coefficient analysis findings shows that planning process has a negative but significantly influences sustainability of KISIP as expressed by r of -1.105 as well as p-value 0.000. The finding reveals that the influence of community participation in planning process is negative but statistically significant. This study finding supports finding by Biwott (2020) that there exists an influence which was significant on sustainability of water initiatives as a result of community participation in project planning. The findings disagree with Wanyera (2016) who reported an insignificant influence on project sustainability as a result of involving community members in project planning process.

A regression coefficient (0.195) and a p-value (0.000) for awareness shows that community participation in awareness activities positively and significantly influences sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. These findings echo Abdo, Niguse and Tekalign (2023) who indicated that participation of locals during project awareness activities positively and significantly influences water initiatives sustainability.

Further, finding reveals a regression coefficient (0.204) and a p-value (0.000) for implementation, implying that community participation during the project implementation positively and statistically significantly influences KISIP sustainability. This finding mirrors Muli (2022) revelation that engaging locals during project execution exerts a positive and statistically significantly impacts on the community projects sustainability. This study finding further supports Noori (2017) who found that participatory implementation positively influences the development projects' sustainability.

Lastly, M&E has a regression coefficient (0.204) and a p-value (0.000), thus community participation in M&E activities positively and statistical significantly influences sustainability of KISIP. This finding resonates to that of Matandi (2022) who indicated that villagers' participation in M&E activities influences sustainability of initiatives to a greater level. As well as Turyasingura, Agaba, Orach-Meza, Zombire, Kyabarongo (2022) findings indicating that community engagement in M&E affairs significantly and positively impact on the initiative's sustainability.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Chapter five presents the summary of the main findings, study conclusions as drawn from the key findings, recommendations, limitations of the study, and the related areas for further research work.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

This section provided an overview of the main findings of the study with respect to each research objective.

5.2.1 Planning Processes and Sustainability of KISIP

The first study objective assessed how community involvement in planning process impacts on KISIP sustainability within Nakuru. The descriptive statistics indicates that responders did agree with the expressions provided on planning process. Correlation analysis expressed presence of positive and significant inter-correlation between process planning and sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. Further, the regression of coefficient showed a negative but significant influence between planning process and sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

5.2.2 Awareness and Sustainability of KISIP

The second objective examined the influence of local community participation in awareness on the sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. Descriptive statistics showed that participants did agree with most of the Likert scale statements on awareness. Further, presence of a strong positive and significant correlation linking awareness and KISIP sustainability within Nakuru County was establish by use of Pearson correlation analysis. Finally, regression of coefficient found a statistically significant and positive influence exerted on sustainability of KISIP by community participation in awareness activities.

5.2.3 Implementation and Sustainability of KISIP

The third study objective was establishing how participation of community members in implementation phase influences the KISIP sustainability within Nakuru County. Descriptive analysis finding showed that respondents largely agreed with most statements on implementation. Moreover, Pearson correlation revealed presence of a strong positive and

significant interrelation linking implementation and KISIP sustainability within Nakuru County. Finally, regression of coefficient showed that implementation had a positive and statistically significant impact to the sustainability of KISIP within Nakuru County.

5.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability of KISIP

The forth object of this research attempted to determine the way community involvement in M&E influences KISIP sustainability within Nakuru County. Descriptive statistics revealed that responders did agree with majority of the pronouncements presented on M&E. Further, an existing strong positive and statistically significant connection between M&E and sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County was reported. Community participation in M&E was also found to positively and statistical significantly influence sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

5.3 Conclusions

This research drew different conclusions grounded on study findings. First, planning process negatively and significantly impacts KISIP sustainability in Nakuru County. Hence, community needed to actively be involved in project planning for sustainability of KISIP.

Secondly, awareness had a positive and significant influence on the sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. Thus, there was need for KISIP management to focus on community participation in awareness creation with the view of achieving sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

Thirdly, involving community in the project implementation had a positive and significantly influences sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. It therefore means that KISIP management consider enhancing participation of the community members in KISIP implementation for sustainability in Nakuru County.

Lastly, findings show that community engagement in M&E had an influence on sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. Community participation required more attention for the realization of the sustainability of KISIP.

5.4 Recommendations for Practice and Policy

The recommendations raised based on main findings were;

1. KISIP management need to relook at community involvement in planning process to enable them achieve negative influence on sustainability. KISIP management to identify

other areas in the planning processes where community members can be involved to realize positive influence on the sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

2. Undertake further research on community participation on awareness approaches that will enable them enhance the influence on sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.
3. Establish a grounded policy framework on involvement of community members in the implementation phase to improve the influence they pose on sustainability of KISIP.
4. KISIP management to continue applying community participation in M&E for sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Research

This study focused on establishing the influence of community participation and sustainability of KISIP in Nakuru County. It narrowed down on how community involvement during planning process, awareness, implementation, as well as M&E influences sustainability of KISIP. Further, the study was limited to Nakuru County context whereby Karagita informal settlement in Hells Gate Ward was studied. This was a specific context, and the result might vary if the context changes to a broader area such as the whole country.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Research Questionnaire for the Household

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire aims to collect data on various aspects of the study, and the data gathered will be used solely for academic purposes, with a commitment to maintaining strict confidentiality. It consists of three distinct sections, with each section addressing a different aspect of the study's focus. You are obligated to respond by (TICK (√) in the space provided as appropriate. You are encouraged to contact the researcher if there's anything you don't comprehend and need further clarification.

Section A: Respondents General Information

1. Select your appropriate gender?

Male	[ ]	Female	[ ]

2. Select the Age bracket you belong

18 years and below	[ ]	19 – 35 years	[ ]
Over 35 years	[ ]		

3. Status in the household (Head of Household will be given priority and the caregiver will only be considered in case the head of household is not available. Where a child is the head of the household, the household shall be noted as child headed)

Head of household	[ ]	Caregiver	[ ]
Child Headed	[ ]		

4. Size of the Household

Less than 5 members	[ ]	5 – 10 members	[ ]
Over 10 members	[ ]		

Section B: Community Participation

5. Kindly indicate your degree of agreement or disagreement with the statement, as regards community participation in KISIP in Hells Gate. Please (TICK (√) as appropriate by use of the key below.

Key:

1 – Strongly Disagree**; 2 –** Disagree; **3** – Neutral; **4** – Agree; **5 –** Strongly Agree

Statement		1	2	3	4	5
Planning Process						
CPP1	Actively involved planning activities					
CPP2	Project coordination team obtained our ideas on the projects					
CPP3	Participated formulating objectives of the project					
CPP4	Contributed in setting of project goals					
CPP5	Involved in decision making processes					
CPP6	Attended meetings on plan approvals					
Community Participation in Awareness						
CPA1	Mobilization undertaken by community members					
CPA2	Participate in project awareness creation					
CPA3	Disseminate information about the projects					
CPA4	Undertake door-to-door outreach					
CPA5	Share knowledge gained from trainings in forums					
CPA6	Facilitate trainings at the community meetings					
Community Participation in Implementation						
CPI1	Engaged in project management activities in fulltime basis					
CPI2	Involved in project management activities on part-time basis					

CPI3	Provide raw materials to facilitate projects					
CPI4	Provide community labour services within the project					
CPI5	Pay project service fees as may be set from time to time					
CPI6	Capacity built in project maintenance skills					
Community Participation in M&E						
ME1	Involved in appraising project work done					
ME2	Frequently visit project site to check progress					
ME3	Discuss project performance with the coordination team					
ME4	Attend scheduled project meetings					
ME5	Take project coordinators team into account					
ME6	Regularly monitors the progress of the projects					

Section C: Sustainability of KISIP

6. This section contains statements on Sustainability of KISIP in Hells Gate Ward. You are obligated to indicate your degree of agreement or disagreement via a (TICK (√) as appropriate using the key below.

Key:

1 – Strongly Disagree**; 2 –** Disagree; **3** – Neutral; **4** – Agree; **5 –** Strongly Agree

Items	**Statements**	**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
SK1	Better health and safety available					
SK2	Improved access to sanitation facilities					
SK3	There is enhanced trade potential in the area					
SK4	Increased income generation activities					
SK5	There is disparity in service provision					
SK6	There is continuous services from projects					

Thank You

Appendix II: Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Table

N	*S*	*N*	*S*	*N*	*S*
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	**30000**	**379**
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	1000000	384

Note. —*N* is population size., *S* is sample size