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Facilitation Strategy and Performance of Donor Assisted Water Supply and Sanitation Development Projects in Wajir County, Kenya

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Abstract: *Facilitation strategy has an influence on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects Kenya. This study sought to determine the effect of facilitation strategy on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation of development projects in Wajir County in Kenya. The specific objectives of the study are to:To establish the influence of funding on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County, to examine the influence of strategic partnerships on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in WajirCounty, to determine the influence of system maintenance on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County and to assess the influence of stakeholders' engagement on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County. The study was based on the descriptive survey research design. The target population was 51 donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects and the 220 households in the study area which were Elnur, Lakoley, Wargadud and Sarman. Systematic sampling and purposive sampling techniques was applied in selecting a sample size of 111 heads of household and 51 project members from the target population. The study used questionnaires to collect data from the respondents. Validity of the questionnaire was ensured through content validity and face validity while reliability of the instrument was ensured through a test-retest procedure. Quantitative data was analyzed using correlation analysis and regression analysis. The findings of the study revealed that most of the water supply and sanitation development projects in received funding. It also found that there was presence of strategic partnerships and these partnerships helped the project leadership to do the work more efficiently. Further findings indicated that most of the water supply and sanitation development projects lacked or had improper system maintenance practices. Another finding revealed that there was involvement of stakeholders in several aspect of the project. The study therefore recommends that there is need to ensure timely disbursement of project funds; all organizations that intend to enter into a relationship put in place mechanisms that will ensure that they adhere to them otherwise the partnership will not be successful; management of the water and sanitation facility should devise ways of reducing the high maintenance costs, and that project leaders should be communicating with and involving all the key stakeholders in any donor funded projects.*

Key words: *facilitation strategy,performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

On planet, earth water is essential for life, critical to sustainable development and human rights. However, efforts to meet the water requirements of global population, especially in developing countries, are insufficient. The World Health Organization appraises that 2.1 billion Individuals do not get to safe drinking water and 4.5 billion need access to better hygiene while 1.1 billion practice open defecation. The worldwide inclusion of individuals who have improved access to safe drinking water stands at an average of 89%, 1% above the target Millennium Development Goal (MDG) goal. The coverage is highest in the developed countries at 99%; it is 86% in developing countries and 68% in the less developed countries (WHO/UNICEF, 2017).

Clean sanitation facilities are basic to general wellbeing and furthermore for individuals at home. Since 1990, the quantity of individuals who approach improved sanitation has expanded from 54% to 68% however about 2.3 billion individuals still do not have toilets or latrines (WHO/UNICEF, 2018). Developed countries have the highest coverage in 95%, developing countries at 59% and 40% in least developed countries. From the

regional perspective, the coverage stands at 89% in North Africa, 84% in Western Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean account for 75%, East Asia 67% and Sub-Saharan Africa 33% (WHO/UNICEF, 2017). Within countries, improved coverage of water and sanitation in urban and rural regions vary considerably. Most nations in Europe, for example, Germany, United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Belgium, Bulgaria and France have 100% inclusion in urban and rural areas (WHO/UNICEF, 2017).

Poor access to improved water and sanitation has huge ramifications. The World Health Organization (WHO, 2017) estimates that out of the 3.4 million individuals who die each year from water and sanitation related ailments, 99% of the cases occurred in developing countries. Basic sanitation facilities are inadequate, resulting in cases of diarrhea, cases of chronic malnutrition and chronic intestinal parasitic infections in children (UNU, 2015). Apart from the impact on health, poor access to improved water leads to enormous waste of productive man-hours. Approximately 200 million hours are spent worldwide gathering water day by day for residential use, with women and children, mostly girls, who bear the greatest responsibility (UN, 2015) and often collect water from polluted sources away from household expenses between 4 and 6 hours on a day (WHO, 2016).

Strategic management includes an organisation examination, decisions and operations to gain and maintain competitive advantage (Dess, Lumpkin &Taylor, 2005). It includes basic leadership about an association's targets. As indicated by Davenport (2007) making a splendid procedure is nothing contrasted with executing it effectively. Execution is basic to progress, without a cautiously and all around arranged way to deal with execution, vital objectives cannot be achieved. Hence, in endeavoring to accomplish expected outcomes, great systems ought to be appropriately actualized. Strategy implementation involves changing over the key arrangement enthusiastically and after that into results. This strategic process is tailored to improve the efficiency of a company.

1.2 Research Problem

Water and sanitation facilities are a basic human need for human survival. Access to improved water and sanitation has many advantages. United Nations Water (2016) indicated that improvement in these conditions can reduce diseases in the world by 10% and prevent the death of children in poor rural areas by 55%. To stress the importance of access to safe water, the bill of rights under Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya (COK) 2010 states that entrance to safe water and safe sanitation is a right. The National Water Policy Draft (NWP) 2012 further modifies the part to the new constitution subject to fundamental beliefs the privilege to water by all. The strategy targets of the draft likewise incorporate "Legitimately achieving comprehensive rights for the supply of water and sanitation to all in 2030 in country and urban zones" (NWP, 2012).

Be that as it may, legislative frameworks and increased investment in rural water development, access to improved drinking water remains low. In Kenya, 83% of the urban populace has access to improved water contrasted with 54% in rural areas, while only 31% have access to improved sanitation in urban zones and 29% in country zones (WHO/UNICEF, 2017). Of concern is that the government of Kenya, international institutions and NGOs since 1990s initiated several water and sanitation projects in Wajir in an effort to remedy the situation but with minimal success.

While these water projects are a top priority for residents, majority are unsustainable, ineffective, inefficient, either broken, damaged, or abandoned due to failures in operation and maintenance, inappropriate technology, or insufficient community interest (Freeman *et al.,* 2012). As a result, the communities continued to rely on unimproved drinking water sources and unsafe sanitation and hygiene conditions, which contribute significantly to the high incidence of water-related diseases (UN Habitat, 2010), high mortality and morbidity, especially among children under the age of five (KNBS, 2015) and great losses in productive time for women and school going time for children (UNDP, 2006).

Mwangi, Namusonge&Sakwa (2016) noted that most development projects have collapsed or been abandoned because development agencies have created projects lacking a facilitation strategy. Researchers have since argued that facilitation strategies such as funding (Gachui, 2017), strategic partnership (Mbom, 2012), system maintenance (WRC, 2014) and stakeholders' engagements (Nanjowe, 2016) have had an independent and significant influence on project performance. These strategies enable project management to ensure that they have smooth and efficient operating processes to achieve their objectives. It was on this setting the investigation looked to build up the influence of facilitation strategy on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1General Objective

The objective of this study was to establish the influence of facilitation strategy on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

To establish the influence of funding on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County.
To examine the influence of strategic partnerships on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County.
To determine the influence of system maintenance on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County.
To assess the influence of stakeholders' engagement on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County.

II. Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.0Resource Based View Theory

Wernerfelt(1984) propounded the resource-based theory of the firm. The organization's Resource-Based View (RBV) contends that organizations can perform better on the off chance that they can grow exorbitant assets or abilities that can only with significant effort mirror or supplant their rivals (Cooke *et al.,* 2005). RBV can add to looking into how affiliations see and make exceptional points of confinement and how they are exchanged to new association and structures (Marvel *et al.,* 2013).

Ganali (2010) states that the benefits make the organisation run and the apportioning of these advantages to the organization ought to be finished with alert. Allotting these assets can be troublesome; however, organizations can secure the assets they need through cautious practice. A few instances of authoritative assets are innovation, individuals and cash. All these hierarchical assets are basic to the achievement and development of an establishment.

As demonstrated by Wernerfelt (1984), Resource-Based View considers inside points of confinement in the portraying strategy to accomplish a possible favored point of view in its business segments and projects. If we see the relationship is made of assets and limits which can be organized to furnish it with upper hand; by then its perspective accomplishes without a doubt ended up being back to front. Toward the day's end, its internal capacities choose the key choice it makes in fighting in its outer condition.

Asset has been described in this composition as resources appended semi-for all time to firms and fuses the two intangibles and substantial resources (Maxwell & Joseph, 2013). The central recommendation is that the way by which the sources are dispersed in the firm shapes the apparent method of the firm. Understanding the benefit separation procedure enables one to see how technique is made. Resource based view explains that an affiliation's maintainable upper hand is come to by temperance of one of a kind assets being unprecedented, critical, exceptional, non-tradable, and non-substitutable, similarly as firm-unequivocal.

This theory is applicable to the examination since one of the focal points of the investigation is funding (finance) which is an example of organizational resource. Finances are crucial to the success of an organisation or firm. Asset accessibility and use can affect performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County. This theory will be pertinent to the investigation since one of the focal points of the examination is funding (finance) which is an example of organizational resource. Financial resources are crucial to the success of an organisation or firm.

2.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement Theory

Freeman (1984) advocated the theory of stakeholder engagement. The theory argues that a firm should make a motivator for all accomplices, not just investors. The theory of stakeholder engagement follows its source to extraordinary wretchedness in the USA in the years 1984 (Pretson, 1990). As appeared by Freeman (1984) he searched for after by referencing the word accomplice as back to examine driven by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) which depict extra as "those get-togethers without whose help the alliance would stop to exist".

Freeman (1984) in addition build up this thought by including any gathering or person that can impact or influenced by the accomplishment of the association reason. With accomplice duty theory the erraticism of made effort between various intrigue social gatherings can be seen sensibly through firm owners, customers, specialist and suppliers. The theory has been segregated into three viewpoints which are particular, regularizing and instrument perspective.

An unmistakable viewpoint, with this perspective, can obviously depict the attributes of the assistants related with the framework and how the affiliation interfaces with its accessories (Brenner & Cochrane, 1991), illustrative helpers in understanding the relationship between the affiliation and its associates. An institutionalizing viewpoint, this point of view sees the assistant as an end in itself reliant on the standard of mediocrity, that all individuals are totally impacted by any choice, since we all in all have a proportionate and veritable energy for a protected and stable life, as appeared by Chamber (1994) with an accentuation on the need to comprehend and address the requirements of partners being developed by leading a meeting with the invested

individual and welcoming an answer from the network itself (Kamar, 1994). An instrumental point of view sees the partners as their own cash and the organizations are approached to think about the partners as this lead to accomplishment at last.

In looking at the influence of stakeholders' engagement, this theory will be fitting for top to bottom investigation of the examination, the theory end up being suitable in get-together data that do the trick the figured research speculation, theory will help in examination of accomplice distinguishing proof, characterizations similarly as understanding their lead to all the more promptly direct them.

2.1.2 Open Systems Theory

Ludwig Von Bertalanfy (1983) progressed the open system theory. The theory is essentially focused on the view that organisations are social frameworks with steady cooperation's with the outer condition and subsystems inside itself. As open system organisations get contributions from their surroundings and discharge its yields to the specific same condition. This trade relationship is viewed as imperative for an organisation. The open system theory accordingly puts emphasis on the solidarity of organisation with parts within itself and with the external environment. Mwenda (2015) noticed that the primary administrative assignment is to locate a reasonable fit between the organisation and its environment and create legitimate organization structure that will prompt more noteworthy proficiency and viability in an organisation.

Organizations are strongly influenced by their surroundings, which employ forces of a political, economic, socio-cultural and legal nature, but on the other hand, are dependent on this equivalent condition for its key assets important to support the organization and improve its survival within the sight of a dynamic domain. This theory is relevant to the study in that the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County depends on the political will of the county government and also the social-cultural practices of the people of Wajir. This will enable the project to readjust their strategies to fit the changing environment.

2.4.1 Empirical Studies

2.4.1 Strategic Partnership and Performance of Donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects

Partnership among donors is becoming increasingly popular in international development. International funding is devoted to solving the most intractable problems. Harmonization of donors is an integral part of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (March 2005), which has been maintained by international organizations and bilateral aid agencies. For their part, more and more funds are reaching out to their organizations to share strategies, knowledge, and resources with other grantees with a view to gaining greater impact as well as economies of scale.

Odhiambo (2013) inquired about how open private association game-plans have performed in the course of action of water benefits in Kenya. The broad focal point of the assessment was to investigate aftereffects of the private-private association plan for the course of action of water as an open respectable as a test in Kenya. The assessment used helper data and basic data from a nuclear family review of 288 respondents. The essential finding was that open associations that have grasped progressively private section backing have performed better than anything those that have not, from now on the more the open private portion association, the better the exhibition.

Wilson & Boyle (2004) directed an examination on the job of the association in giving the administrations of the close-by government presentation lobby, a logical examination from Northern Ireland. The paper showed a mix of research on associations and their criticalness to adjacent displays in light of continuous government system. The importance of organizations to this industry has been concentrated through the exploration of four nearby experts in Northern Ireland, whose organization build up a provincial historical centre administration.

Subjective meetings demonstrate that in spite of the little size of the organization, a few advantages have been exchanged, and the organization system can work for organizations with a couple of assets. A large portion of the achievement of a contextual analysis organization can be ascribed to the capabilities and administration of a designated staff part. Owen (2011) led an examination entitled public and private partnerships for service delivery. The examination managed the usage of services marked by the open division to private area organizations. The end was presumably founded on the biggest poll regarding the matter up until now, including 7,500 private-open organizations, and was rehashed each year for a long time. Private organization's giving services included worldwide organizations, for example, IBM and Andersen Consulting just as local organizations.

Matibane (2010) added to this field of concentrate in a work went for improving the conveyance of services through organizations between the government and the private sector, a contextual investigation of ImethamYethu. The investigation, for the most part, analyzed the dimension of services conveyance and

organizations in ImizamoYethu. There was additionally an absence of administrations and an absence of organization between the local government, which is the city of Cape Town, common society and the private part. Suggested the foundation of a network administration, conveying data by the city of Cape Town through a correspondence procedure went for illuminating the network about the arrangement of such services.

An investigation led by Pradeep (2011) investigated the difficulties of conveying LG services in Sri Lanka. In light of this, the Metara Local Council was as of late picked as an experiment. For each situation, the analyst endeavoured to discover the responses to the exploration inquiries of what are the difficulties looked by MMC as far as giving better services. The fundamental discoveries of the investigation are that albeit decentralized LG has executed a few methodologies and developments, created organizations with the private sector and improved participation in the conveyance of medicinal services, it has failed to ensure better service to public health.

System Maintenance and Performance of Donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects

Iwarere and Lowell (2011) investigated the efficiency of government facility maintenance policies in Nigeria. It was observed that economic outrage, deficient equipment, bad culture of assistance, bad additional components, lack of administration, lack of preparation programs, the unpredictable supply of impact as severe problems frustrating the efficiency of open offices. The management and representatives ought to satisfy their obligations to guarantee compelling support of public facilities. Hence the public organizations must receive four key parts of the monetary record, concentrating on four separate yet related points of view of hierarchical performance and the management.

Nwankwojike, Inah, Osinachi and Abam (2016) studied the cost performance examination of little scale vehicle support organizations in the Calabar city. Primer information of seventy diverse car support projects executed via car, rock-solid, generator and auto shaper management's organizations from February to October 2016 were inspected through direct perception. Hypothetical outcomes revealed that poor cost appraisals, upkeep span, cost of work, support type, and flawed planning as key factors that reason a convenient cost overwhelm in SMS programmed upkeep organizations. The findings showed that opportune and satisfactory cost appraisals amid the exchange stage ought to be considered fundamentally to evade superfluous expense and time changes in upkeep finishing.

Bolaji and Adejuyigbe (2013) conducted an examination and assessment of maintenance culture, improving profitability through accessibility of ideal hardware and use in assembling businesses in the Akure metropolitan zone. Numerical models were used to assess the presence of help work power in the four obvious collecting ventures in Akure, Nigeria. The results showed that the creation machines are as of now maturing, bringing about successive breakdowns. Upkeep investigation was, for the most part, disabled because of review or supervision of low support performance, low arranging, deficient upkeep, absence of fundamental extra parts and absence of upkeep.

Aluga (2011) studied the impact and suitability of building maintenance practices in the local council building or the performance of floor finishes. The study concluded that the local councils do not have such a maintenance policy, but carry out unplanned maintenance of the emergency type on their building assets. As such, the floor finishes in the soviet are in such sorry condition which continues to worsen due to other contributing factors such as; the lack of sufficient funds due to the allocation of bureaucratic budget, the lack of regular construction supervision, indiscriminate cleaning of floor finishing with excessive reference to the type of floor finishes among others.

Selvakumar and Clarck (2012) examined the components influencing programming ventures upkeep cost. In this investigation, the elements influencing programming support cost were resolved at that point were positioned dependent on their need and after that compelling approaches to decrease the upkeep costs were introduced. Fifteen programming identified with medicinal services focuses on data frameworks in Isfahan University of Medical Sciences and clinics work were considered in the years 2010 to 2011.

Among Medical programming support colleagues, 40 were chosen as test. After meetings with specialists in this field, factors influencing upkeep cost were resolved. So as to organize the components inferred by AHP, at first, estimation criteria (factors found) were named by individuals from the upkeep group and in the long run were organized with the assistance of EC programming. In view of the aftereffects of this investigation, 32 factors were acquired which were arranged in six gatherings (Selvakumar&Clarck, 2012). "Task" was positioned as the best element in upkeep cost with the most noteworthy need. By considering some significant components like cautious practicality of IT anticipates, full documentation and go with the creators in the upkeep stage great outcomes can be accomplished to decrease support expenses and increment life span of the product.

Tye& Wenger (2014) directed an investigation of the effect of maintenance on production profitability. The outcomes demonstrated that while the interest in the upkeep application might be exorbitant at a prior phase of usage that it is hard to quantify and follow its effect on the matter of the organization. Before long, its job in

improving gainfulness of organization efficiency is fundamental. In this manner, upkeep is a benefits focus instead of a cost focus.

Stakeholders Engagements and Performance of Donor Assisted Water Supply and Sanitation Development Projects

The commitment of partners is basic to the achievement of any undertaking in an association (Moodley, 2012). Mitchell, Agle&Wood (2007) demonstrate that in a venture domain, various partners can routinely move by and large in dimension of impact. The consideration of partners can occur in different bits of the task cycle and at different components of society and takes a wide scope of structures. These can move along a continuum by contributing data sources, pre-arranging the project, sharing data, counselling, basic leadership, organization and strengthening. The responsibility is additionally methods and an end. As a method, it's where individuals and community participate and team up on project development (Andersen, 2009).

Temba (2015) assessed the effects of stakeholder participation in the project on sustainability. Cross-sectional research and design descriptions were used with a sample size of 70 stakeholders. The investigation found that all together for participation of stakeholders is successful in advancing the supportability of projects financed by the donor, it ought to be started from the earliest starting point of the project. The examination additionally discovered that the essential job of stakeholder support in giver subsidized projects was fundamental as asset assembly, joint effort and organization, material commitments and civilian control.

Gachui (2017) surveyed the effect of donor financing on the accomplishment of community improvement in Kenya and depended on contributor supported tasks in Embu County. One of the objectives examined was to evaluate the impacts of partner inclusion on the accomplishment of network advancement extends in Embu County. The investigation populace was 1853 individuals who were individuals from the 20 water undertakings that framed the premise of this examination. The aftereffects of the investigation demonstrated that partner inclusion had a positive and huge effect on the dimension of achievement of network improvement ventures.

Mungatu and Mulyungi (2017) examined the impact of partner partnership on the outcomes of the undertaking, an example of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Rwanda. The inquiry used an unmistakable framework for the overview. The target population for the inquiry was the various partners in Rwanda's WASH project. From an instance of 409 participants, information was collected. The key undertakings were collected from network individuals using a semi-organized poll. Despite the study, through conferences and perceptions, other vital data was obtained. The inquiry showed that at the beginning of the task partner association arranged, execution and audit added to extend results. The study recommended that the components play an important role in decision making because they are project recipients and know that the projects are beneficial to them.

The achievement or failure of numerous customary improvement projects and projects has been ascribed to the incorporation of stakeholders or absence of contribution in the project cycle management (Baker and Sheriff, 2009). In any case, analysis against the support worldview has expanded. Brody (2013) examines the hazard that the support of clashing participations backs off basic leadership and results in sad clashes between biodiversity preservation and financial development.

Glaz (2015) demonstrates how the basic leadership process at the Swedish Water Resources Institute was hindered by vital conduct among asset clients who looked to maintain a strategic distance from cost approach. Such outcomes may disintegrate social capital as opposed to fabricating it (Conley &Moote, 2013). Furthermore, local participation may reduce the precision of the executives since it weakens the effect of logical information on protection choices (du Toit*et al.,* 2014).

In Uganda, Mubatsi (2012) noticed that development education endeavours to incorporate local stakeholders have frequently comprised of unpredictable data gathering sessions held at schools or area base camp. In spite of the fact that exemplary, such endeavours are insufficient. Investment of nearby stakeholders is most valuable when orchestrated around the timetables and meeting standards of the most diligent and least fortunate community members. The collaboration of key partners was seen to be the most basic factor in choosing the results of the undertaking (Isham&Kahkonen, 2002).

In Ghana, the ancient Padma society was not linked to the Korle Lagoon Ecological Restoration Project (KLERP) masterminding and its performance, so they checked the assignment as a reaction to the abuse of their procedural rights (Armah*et al.,* 2009). The project is said to have been effectively finished when it met the interests of stakeholders and desires. Regardless of whether it meets the foundation of time, spending plan, and extension, it won't be viewed as a triumph in the event that it doesn't address the issues and desires for the stakeholders (Linda & Derek, 2006).

Ruwa (2016) embraced research to show how stakeholder interest impacts the performance of donor-funded projects. The examination considered system enthusiasm for four times of the venture cycle; inception, arranging, execution and M&E. In evaluating venture execution, the examination was obliged to three key markers of task execution; Completion of time, cost recommendations, and supportability of the undertaking.

The reporters were delegates of projects from the two donors, the agents of the Jewish Agency, the PIC agents and the recipients of the project. The examination found that partner cooperation and venture execution were decidedly related.

III. Methodology

To achieve this objective, the study used a descriptive survey .The study targeted the households of Eldas and Tarbas sub-counties amongst whom donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects had been implemented. The study area covered was Elnur, Lakoley, Wargadud and Sarman. Data from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2017) indicated that there were 220 households leaving around the water projects in the study area. The study targeted the entire household in the study area. For every household, one representative who is the household head, either male for male-headed household or female for female-headed households was targeted. In total, 220 persons were targeted. The study further targeted all the donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects within the study area that promoted access to improved water and sanitation. Fifty-one (51) donors assisted water supply and sanitation development projects existed in the study area. Sampling was done to a few components of a populace with the goal that decisions about the whole populace can be drawn. Both purposive sampling and systematic sampling was used. Purposive sampling was used to select one member from each of the donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects within the study area. Systematic sampling was used to select the household heads in different area locations. Data was analyzed with the help of a multiple regression model.

The study used correlation and multiple regression analysis to determine the effect between approaches of facilitation strategies and performance of water supply and sanitation projects. For each variable, univariate analysis, which is a variable's distribution properties, will be performed first to describe that variable and as a preparation for multivariate analysis. In its multivariate analysis, the research will use multiple linear regressions:

The researcher looked for authorization to direct research from Kenyatta University and proceeded with the approval process by applying a research permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation. In addition to the authorization and the letter of introduction from the university, the researcher visited the sub-county and the local administrative offices for introduction and updated the officers of the intended research, its purpose and timelines. The researcher recruited four research assistants who were university graduates with experience in conducting research.

3.2 The Analytical Model

The study used a multiple regression model to achieve the objective of this study.

$$Y = \beta 0+\beta_1 X_1+\beta_2 X_2+\beta_3 X_3+\beta_4 X_4+\varepsilon$$

Where:

Y- Performance of donor assisted WSSD projects

β0, β1, β2, β3, and β4 are coefficients

X_1- Funding

X_2- Strategic partnership

X_3- System maintenance

X_4- Stakeholder engagement and

ε- Stochastic Error term.

IV. Results Findings And Discussion

General Information of Respondents and Surveyed Water Supply and Sanitation Development Projects

The overall information of the participants and surveyed water supply and sanitation development projects included gender, type of project, period the project was started and rating of water supply projects in order of respondents' priority. The results to this effect are exhibited in Table 4.1, Table 4.2, Table 4.3 and Table 4.4

Gender of the Respondents

The research first attempted to determine the gender allocation of participants who were project members and heads of households who served as beneficiaries of water supply and development projects in Wajir County. The participants were asked to specify their gender, and Table 4.1 reported the outcomes.

Table 4.1: Gender distribution of Respondents

Type	Frequency	Percent
Male	69	54.4
Female	57	45.6
Total	126	100

Source: Survey Data (2019)

The study involved more males (54.4%) than women (45.6%). Males were more familiar with water supply and sanitation infrastructure details in most homes than their female counterparts, hence more prepared to engage and provide the data required for this research.

Period the Project was started

The study also sought to find out from the respondents when was the project started. The findings of the results are in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Period the Project was started

Period	Frequency	Percent
One years ago	0	0
3 years ago	13	10.6
5 years ago	56	44.2
10 years ago	*27*	*21.3*
In existence for over 10 years	30	23.9
Total	126	100

Source: Survey Data (2019)

The results in table 4.2 shows that none of the water supply and sanitation project in the study area was started one years ago, 10.6% of the water supply and sanitation project in the study area were started 3 years ago, 44.2% started 5 years ago, 21.3% started 10 years ago and 23.9% of the projects have been in existence for over 10 years. This shows that majority of the water supply and sanitation project in the study area were started five years ago. This finding demonstrated that majority of the participants gave their responses basing on the experience they have been with this water supply and sanitation project.

Distribution of Respondents by Type of Project

The study sought for information on the distribution of respondents by type of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in the locality. Respondents were questioned by reviewing the alternative given to indicate the type of the project they were involved in by checking on the options provided. The responses are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Type of Project

Type	Frequency	Percent
Water pan/Dam	23	18.0
Borehole	90	71.9
Springs	13	10.2
Total	126	100

Source: Survey Data (2019)

Table 4.3 outcomes indicate that 23 participants representing 18.0% of the sample population used or involved in water pan/dam projects, 90 (71.9%) were involved in Borehole/hand dug well projects, while 13 (10.2%) were involved in spring projects. This indicates that most participants were beneficiaries of boreholes and hand dug well projects and thus had higher access to enhanced water as borehole water is deemed safer than spring water and water pans/dams that are more susceptible to ground contamination.

Rating of Water Supply Projects in Order of Respondents' Priority

Data on the priority ranking of water supply and sanitation development projects by the participants were requested. The aim was to evaluate whether the rating level of projects influenced the perception of participants about the need to facilitate the project. Respondents were asked to rate projects on a 4-point scale; not a priority, low priority, moderate priority and high priority. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Rating of Water Supply Projects in Order of Priority

Level of Priority	Frequency	Percent
High Priority	100	79.4
Moderate Priority	21	16.9
Low Priority	3	2.1
Low Priority	2	1.6
Total	126	100

Source: Survey Data (2019)

The results in Table 4.4 indicate that 100 (79.4%) participants deemed water supply and sanitation development projects to be a high priority, 21 (16.9%) thought they were of moderate priority, 3 (2.1%) ranked them as low priority, while 2 (1.6%) thought they were not a priority for them and the community. The results

indicate that water supply and sanitation development projects in the societies within which they are implemented were indeed high priority projects.

This finding confirms prior research that have shown that water supply and sanitation development initiatives among rural populations are ranked top among the priorities of the populations and are seen as providing the biggest potential for enhancing the life of citizens among other development initiatives (McPeak et al., 2009). As priority projects, it was expected that the communities and the stakeholders would love the projects facilitated as they were a lifeline.

Minimum	0.0021	1.79	.045	0.78
Maximum	0.046	0.9782	.092	0.82
Median	0.0034	0.6121	0.057	0.72
Mean	0.02405	.8841	0.0685	0.69
Standard Deviation	0.0161	.4923	0.0391	0.345

Source: Survey Data(2019)

From the above findings in table 4.1 above, the Physical Infrastructure Development is shown. The maximum value of the cost of financing physical infrastructure projects is 1.9782 while the minimum value was found to be 1.79 while the average value for each investment is .8841 with a standard deviation of 0.4923.The maximum value for Return on Investment growth is 0.92 while the average for all the physical infrastructure projects is 0.069 with a standard deviation of 0.0391.Similarly, the number of completed projects had a maximum value of 0.82 with a minimum value of 0.56 and the average number of completed projects was found to be 0.69 with a standard deviation of 0.345.The Physical Infrastructure Development was found to have an average of 0.02405 with a standard deviation of 0.0161.

4.2Correlation Analysis

Pearson's correlation analysis findings demonstrated the connection between predictor factors (facilitation strategies) and dependent variable (performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects). The results are as shown in table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Correlation Matrix

		Funding	Strategic Partnership	System Maintenance	Stakeholder Engagement
Funding	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.			
Strategic Partnership	Pearson Correlation	.629**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.		
System Maintenance	Pearson Correlation	.724	-.662**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017	.000	.	
Stakeholder Engagement	Pearson Correlation	.612	.743	.559**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.031	.012	.000	.

** *Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Source: Survey Data (2019)

The study revealed that there was a positive, strong and statistically significant relationship between funding and performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects ($r = 0.629$; $p < 0.05$). The results were interpreted to imply that as the water and sanitation projects received more funding, the more they were likely to perform better. A decrease in funding was bound to occasion poor performance of the projects. In this respect, it is advisable for donors to continue funding the water supply and sanitation projects in order for them to continue functioning hence positive performance. These results were in support of findings of a study conducted in Kenya by Ochieng (2016) which indicated that adequate and insufficient resources can impede the implementation of donor-funded projects.

As shown in Table 4.10, the study established that there existed a positive, moderate, and statistically significant relationship between strategic partnerships and performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects ($r = 0.418$; $p < 0.05$). The results were interpreted to mean as strategic partnership enhanced, performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects improved moderately, and the reverse was equally true. In order to improve performance of water projects, the

members need to collaborate with other partners that intend to produce common benefits. The results of this study were comparable to those of an earlier study similar to Owen's (2011) findings from an earlier study. The latter results of the research showed that partnerships have made a positive contribution to the provision of service.

The results as shown in Table 4.10 revealed that the relationship between system maintenance and performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projectswas negative, strong and statistically significant ($r = -0.662$; $p < 0.05$). The results implied that as the costs of system maintenance increased, the higher the chances of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County performing low. In this regard, it is evident that in order to enhance performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects,stakeholders need to put in place steps to minimize system maintenance costs. The results of this research were consistent with previous findings by Iwarere and Lowell (2011), which stated that poor maintenance culture was one of the issues that hindered government facilities efficiency in Nigeria.

As shown in Table 4.10, the study established that there was a positive, moderate and statistically significant relationship between stakeholder engagement and performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects ($r = 0.559$; $p < 0.05$). The interpretation of the results was that as the donor engaged the community and other stakeholders, the water and sanitation projects were likely to record moderate enhancement in performance. The above results endorsed previous findings in a research undertaken by Mungatu&Mulyungi (2017), which found that participation of stakeholders in project initiation, planning, execution and assessment contributed to the outcomes of the project.

4.3 Results of Regression Analysis

The study analyzed the influence of facilitation strategy on performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County. As shown in Table 4.11, the general relationship (R) between the aforesaid strategies and performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects was determined. In addition, the study analyzed the coefficient of determination (R^2) with the view of establishing the extent to which the predictor variables explained variation in performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects

Table 4.11: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.891[a]	.795	.777	.41231
a. Predictors: (Constant); *Funding, Strategic Partnership, System Maintenance, Stakeholder Engagement*				

Source: Survey Data (2019)

As shown in Table 4.11, it was established that there existed a positive and strong relationship between the facilitation strategies (funding, strategic partnership, system maintenance, stakeholder engagement) and performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects (adjusted $R^2 = 0.777$). The results indicated in Table 4.11 shows that the aforestated relationship was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). In addition, it was revealed that the aforesaid determinants could explain 79.5% variance in performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County ($R^2 = 0.795$).

Table 4.12: Analysis of Variance

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.289	4	2.072	12.188	.000[a]
	Residual	2.144	121	.017		
	Total	10.433	125			
a. Predictors: (Constant), *Funding, Strategic Partnership, System Maintenance, Stakeholder Engagement*						
b. Dependent Variable: *Performance of Donor Assisted Water Supply and Sanitation development Projects*						

Source: Survey Data (2019)

The results of analysis of variance depicted in Table 4.12 illustrate that the regression model shown below was statistically significant ($F = 12.188$; $p < 0.05$). The results justified the suitability of the model in establishing the influence of facilitation strategy on the performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects.

Table 4.13: Regression Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.123	.271		.453	.653
	Funding	.333	.060	.411	5.596	.000
	Strategic Partnership	.137	.056	.184	2.461	.018
	System Maintenance	-.324	.061	-.394	-5.306	.000
	Stakeholder Engagement	.233	.049	.355	4.727	.000

a. Dependent Variable: *Performance of Donor Assisted Water Supply and Sanitation development Projects*

Source: Survey Data (2019)

The results of regression analysis shown in Table 4.13 were used to interpret the regression model as illustrated hereunder.

$Y= \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$

$Y= 0.123 + 0.333X_1 + 0.137X_2 - 0.324X_3 + 0.233X_4$

It was revealed that in order for performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects to increase by one unit, there is need to ensure that they effect 0.333 unit, 0.137 unit, -0.324 unit, and 0.233 unit changes in funding, strategic partnership, system maintenance, and stakeholder engagement respectively while holding other factors which were not part of this study constant ($\beta_0 = 0.123$). According to the results, it is evident that funding had the strongest influence while system maintenance had the weakest influence. It is thus imperative for the project members and other stakeholder put more emphasis on the various aspect of funding including disbursement of funds, funds availability, funds adequacy, period of funding among other important elements.

The first null hypothesis (H_{01}) stated that: Funding does not significantly influence performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County. The results of t-statistics ($t = 5596$; $p < 0.05$) indicated that the influence of funding on performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects was statistically significant. The results led to the rejection of the first null hypothesis and the alternate hypothesis was considered to be true. These findings were in agreement to findings by Gachui (2017) who observed that funding is a significant factor in sustainability of water projects however it has very little influence on the performance of the same projects.

The second null hypothesis (H_{02}) stated that: Strategic partnerships have no significant influence on performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County. The pertinent results of t-statistics ($t = 2.461$; $p < 0.05$) indicated that the influence of strategic partnership on performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects was statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate hypothesis taken to be true. This findings were in agreement with the findings of a study by Alegre (2016) who observed that strategic partnership has little influence on donor funded projects.

The third null hypothesis (H_{03}) stated that: System maintenance does not significantly influence performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County. The results of t-statistics ($t = -5.306$; $p < 0.05$) showed that the influence of system maintenance on performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects was statistically significant. This implied that the third null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate hypothesis considered to be true. This echoes the findings of Aluga (2011) who noted that system maintenance has insignificant influence on the performance of donor funded projects.

The fourth null hypothesis stated that: H_{04}: Stakeholders engagement has no significant influence on performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County. According to the results of t-statistic ($t = 4.727$; $p < 0.05$), stakeholder engagement was found to have statistically significant influence on performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects. Thus, the fourth null hypothesis was effectively rejected, while the alternate hypothesis was taken to be true. These findings were in agreement with the findings by Mitchell, **CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The study made several conclusions pertinent to facilitation strategies and donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County.

The study concluded that the donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects received adequate funds and the donors have been funding the projects for long time. The study also concluded that shortfall in financing is the most common cause of poor performance of water and sanitation projects.

In respect of strategic partnership and performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects, the study concluded that the donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects would not have achieved their goals without the partnership. The study also concluded that partnership

with other partners has helped the project leadership to do the work more efficiently because of new resourcing and synergy possibilities.

The study inferred that there was poor system maintenance of the water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County and this could be explained by lack of available spare parts and also the spare parts of the water facility are very expensive. It was also deduced that the maintenance of the system was likely to be enhanced by making sure the facility is serviced every month.

The study concluded that the stakeholders of the donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County were involved in several aspects of the projects such as the use, operation and maintenance. It was also inferred that involvement of stakeholders improves their ownership of the project thereby increasing its performance success.

The study made several recommendations emanating from the conclusions drawn from the study findings. With respect to funding and performance of donor assisted water supply and sanitation development projects, the study recommended that timely disbursement of project resources/funds be ensured. In the same breadth, it is advisable for the project members to come up with an income generating activity which will enable them support the water and sanitation facilities.

The research found that efficient communication between partners, mutual trust and a high level of engagement invested by both sides in the partnership resulted in efficient cooperation resulting in excellent results; therefore, it is therefore recommended that all organisations intending to enter into a partnership establish processes to guarantee that they conform to them.

It is recommended that management of the water and sanitation facility should devise ways of reducing the high maintenance costs in their stations. They need to investigate best practices in maintenance that are likely to enhance their operational efficiency and boost the implementation level of those methods. In the same scope, it is suggested that the management involved should participate in spares shipping agreements in order to cope with the greatest spare parts challenge

Though the study found out that there was high stakeholder's involvement in the operation of water supply and sanitation development projects, the research proposes that project leaders communicate with and involve all important stakeholders in any project financed by donors.

The purpose of this study was to establish the influence of facilitation strategies on the performance of water supply and sanitation development projects in Wajir County. The following areas are, therefore, recommended for further research; the influence of leadership on the performance of public utilities; Influence of training strategy on the implementation of e-Health System. Future studies should also explore the influence of monitoring and evaluation strategy on performance of water supply and sanitation development projects.

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