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Influence of Interventions of Non-governmental Organisations on Farmers' Socio-economic Development in Soy Sub County, Kenya

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Abstract:

NGOs have taken a leading role in the development of Kenya. Several NGOs with both local and international funding have been in the forefront in fighting poverty, and ignorance among farmers. Despite all these significant efforts made by NGOs in Kenya, no much research has been carried out to establish the effects of interventions by NGO on social economic development. The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of Self-reliance assistance on socio economic development in Soy Sub County, Kenya. The study was based on Social Exchange Theory developed by George C. Homans in between 1910–1989 as the main theory. The study adopted a cross sectional research design. The target population for this study was 1,580 registered farmers with a sample size of 158 respondents based on Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a sample size of 10% of the total population is considered adequate. Simple random sampling was used to select the respondents. Primary data was collected in the study for analysis. The study relied on a structured questionnaire as the main tool for data collection. The data obtained from the study was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. In descriptive statistics the study used frequencies, mean and standard deviation while in inferential statistics the study Anova and Pearson moment correlation. The findings indicated that self-reliance assistance $r=0.896$ and the p -value is $.000$ had positive high correlation to farmers' socio-economic development in Soy Sub County, therefore it was concluded that self-reliance assistance positively and significantly influence farmers' socio-economic development in Soy Sub County. The study recommended that Government, private sector and NGOs should collaborate to establish a mechanism for a better and efficient approach to providing skilled capacity, need to adopt prudent resource management and develop organization culture that prudently utilizes resources for the optimum good of the society and the NGOs can train community members for services extension purposes. The trained members can be used to reach the other community members who may not have the benefit of accessing the offices and any other important information.

Keywords: Ngo intervention, self-reliance assistance and socio-economic development

1. Introduction

Non-governmental organizations are playing a significant role in the empowerment of disadvantaged people, helping them stand on their own through such programmes as socio-economic programme, vocational training and other similar programmes. NGOs intervene the needs of the beneficiaries, contribute to their socio-economic empowerment, health awareness and general sensitization such as education, employment etc., and their role ranges from fulfilling the basic necessity to empowering them and lead to the development of their families. Literatures suggest that NGO interventions positively contribute to beneficiaries' empowerment (Ahsan Ullah, 2003).

It is believed that providing programmes by NGOs has a multiplier effect. It has a positive impact on the beneficiaries and their households, as their living conditions - such as access to housing, sanitary facilities, health services, education and nutritional food - improve. Furthermore, it is claimed that NGOs not only means access to money for women borrowers, but also creates opportunities to achieve economic and political empowerment within their homes and their communities. It is worth examining the impact of NGO's intervention for the development of people and the possibility of differentials with respect to certain socio-economic variables of beneficiary (Harsh, Mbatia, and Shrum, 2014).

The NGO interventions for this study will include capacity building, market support, capital financing and self-reliance assistance while dependent variable will be socio-economic development measured by Quality of life, Food security, Access to health, Improved infrastructures and improved levels of income among the farmers. Capacity Building-

capacity building is another NGO's strategy that helps to bring about sustainable community development. Capacity building is an approach to development that builds independence.

Nikkhah and Redzuan, (2010) has counted a number of dimensions for community capacity including financial capacity (resources, opportunities and knowledge), human resources (skills, motivations, confidence, and relational abilities and trust) and social resources (networks, participation structures, shared trust and bonding). Market support- refers to the situation where NGOs provide and stimulate sales or assist farmers in the advertising and marketing of their farm produce. This enables farmers increase market access and improve storage to help farmers sell their goods.

According to Vallejo and When (2016), self-reliance means that the people rely on their own resources and are independent of funds sourced outside the community. Self-reliant strategy relies on the willingness and ability of the local people to depend on their own available resources and technology which they can control and manage. Microfinance is defined as efforts to improve the access to loans and to saving services for poor people (Shreiner, 2011). It is currently being promoted as a key development strategy for promoting poverty eradication and economic empowerment. It has the potential to effectively address material poverty, the physical deprivation of goods and services and the income to attain them by granting financial services to households who are not supported by the formal banking sector (Sheraton 2014). Microcredit programs provide small loans and savings opportunities to those who have traditionally been excluded from commercial financial services. As a development inclusion strategy, microfinance programs emphasize women's economic contribution as a way to increase overall financial efficiency within national economies (Wangechi & Waweru, 2015)

NGOs are active agents in development issues world-wide. The NGOs are generally concerned with issues relating to social change, health, peace and human rights (Hendrickse, 2009). Globally, states with limited finances, riddled by poor governance and corruption have failed to lead to development for all of their citizens. Within this context, alternative forms of development have been pursued. Nongovernmental organizations have been increasingly advocated as a means through which the gulf between citizens' needs and existing services can be bridged. Where states cannot provide sufficient goods, services or enabling environments that help citizens in securing livelihoods, or where disadvantaged groups are excluded from existing state institutions

NGOs in developing countries receive funding from large institutional donors such as DFID Department for International Development, UK, Dutch Government and USAID. These institutional donors get involved in aid delivery in partnership with NGOs from aid receiving countries to meet the commitments of the donors' home governments. One of the main purposes of the aid delivery is to improve the lives of poor and marginalized people through specific funding activities (Ebrahim, 2005 Ebrahim, 2005).

In Romania, Nongovernmental organizations are active actors to enhance social economic development that is why their ways of perceiving poverty and selecting poverty reduction programs is highly significant in contemporary poverty situation. Social economic development should be targeted directly on its root causes by overcoming the constraints that gives rise to it rather than treating the symptoms. It means listening to the poor and learning from them. Emphasis should be on understanding the needs of the poor and the poverty processes that create those needs (Swift, 2005).

In Brazil the government has created the Polonoreste developing program, which the World Bank agreed to finance. The Polonoreste program aimed to urbanized areas of the Amazon, which were already occupied by local indigenous groups. Rapid deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon called the attention and intervention of UNESCO, who utilized its Program on Man and the Biosphere to advocate against the Polonoreste program, on the grounds of violating the rights of the indigenous groups living in the Amazon. In the case of deforestation of the Brazilian Amazon, the environment Nongovernmental organizations were able to put pressure on the World Bank to cancel the loans for the Polonoreste program. Due to the leverage that the U.S. has over the bank, in 1985 the World Bank suspended the financial aid to the Polonoreste Program. The work of environmental Nongovernmental organizations in the Brazilian case was successful because there was a point of leverage that made the targeted actor vulnerable to international pressure (Valadez and Bamberger, 2014).

In sub-Saharan Africa, almost all the countries with the exception of Libya, SA and Ghana, are least developing countries. This means that majority of the people up to the tune of 67% live below abject poverty. Poverty and under development are a nagging problem in Africa. There are contestations about the causes of the problem. For instance, Mbaku (1998) and Pillay (2000) attribute the problem to corruption, Zondi (2009) to colonialism and imperialism, Chiroro et al (2009) to economic mismanagement, and protestant churches to sin. According to Stewart (2004), 80% of the countries that are worst performers on the human development index (HDI) have been at war in the past decade or are in political crises. The effects of conflict have been witnessed in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Ivory Coast and Zimbabwe. Dealing with poverty and underdevelopment in the continent entails attending to the socio-economic factors that cause and perpetuate it. This study holds that Africa's poverty and underdevelopment should be seen as a consequence of the exclusive socio-economic decisions and actions (Harsh, Mbatia, and Shrum, 2014).

In Zimbabwe, NGOs play a complementary role to the government. They help to get goods and services into the areas that are inaccessible to the government. These areas could be inaccessible due to the lack of government transport to reach out to the distant areas. At times the government does not have enough resources like manpower and capital to extend to reach all the sectors of the community. Because the NGOs are services that the government cannot provide to the people especially those at grassroots level (Sibanda, 1994). The support that Zimbabwean NGOs provide to the grassroots is in the form of capital, materials, training, technical expertise, transport, energy and provision of education, health, water

and sanitation services. They also mobilize and organize communities for development activities. These services are provided in line with government programs (Sibanda, 1994).

In Ethiopia, most of international and domestic NGOs working are religious based and had been working in relief, rehabilitation and development works and they are active in their operations. Most of them are working with the marginalized people at the grass root level. The emergency of large number of new NGOs and expansion of NGOs in Ethiopia related to the devastating drought in the 1974/75, and again in the 1984/85. From that time onwards NGOs highly expanded in Ethiopia and offered variety of services and designed and implemented various development projects that support socio-economic development of the country

In East Africa, Sudan that has been recently split into Southern and the Northern; giving birth to a new nation in the east African community will be an example of the activities carried out NGOs in east African. Included in the list of NGOs operating and helping the black Nilotes of southern Sudan is WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, Plan International, Oxfam, UNDP, USAID and many more. In his study, Decker, (2009) argues that the civil wars in Sudan for the last 20 years not only disintegrated development in the country but gave fertile grounds for breeding of poor people, refugees and HIV/AIDS spread. According to him, the wars fueled by the so perceived social oppression between the northern Arabs and the Southern Nilotes left the country with more poor people in the late 1990s and the early 2000s. However, World bank published a report in 2009 that focused on the state at which Sudan could be without the intrusion of the humanitarian organizations, NGOs and other financial Aid bodies like the world bank, EU, AOU, IMF, Help Age among others. Due to the involvement of international bodies like the World Bank and Plan International, the Sudan people survived the pumps until they were separated in 2011. Plan International has been instrumental in southern Sudan since the early 2000 by being on the ground helping thousands of children and families who have been forced to flee recent outbreaks of violence in South Sudan, improving access to basic education, ensuring sustainable livelihoods, advocating for good governance for peace building and child protection, and, disaster risk reduction, preparedness and humanitarian response (Brass, 2012). The government of Kenya has taken measures to initiate and sustain poverty reduction. At independence the government identified poverty, diseases and ignorance as national tragedies (GOK, 2013). Most of the NGO's interventions pursued in Kenya have always focused on poverty, diseases and ignorance alleviation (Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965). Subsequent development plans and strategies have been designed to focus on poverty reduction and general wellbeing of the people (Social Dimension of Development, SDD, 1995; National Development Plans, 2002-2008; National Poverty Eradication Plan, 1999-2015; ERS, 2003). Even though the government of Kenya has developed national development plans and policies to alleviate poverty, poverty has remained unchanged fifty years since independence (Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, (KIHBS), Society for International Development, SID, 2013; Kenya County Fact Sheets, 2013; Environmental Health Department, 2013).

In UasinGishu County, the fight against poverty has been of great concern since the postcolonial period. This struggle requires a collaborative, concerted and participatory approach of all the stakeholders in order to tackle the high poverty rates that affect about half of the population. The government and the NGOs have crucial roles to play in socio economic development. This situation demands strategic partnering so that a lasting solution can be sought (Renard&Molenaers, 2003; Godfrey & Sheehy, 2010). There are poor standards of living caused by low levels of capita income resulting to high poverty rates in the country. This has opened channels for consultations among the stakeholders, especially the NGOs, as an approach towards cracking down poverty. Although development NGOs have been lauded for adopting people centered strategies in targeting poor population and contributing immensely to the developing economies, they have been faced with myriad of challenges when implementing their strategies. Each implementation situation occurs in a different context, affected by differing factors such as business practices & competitive situations, work environments & cultures and Policies (Wangechi&Waweru, 2015). It is on this basis that the study seeks to establish the influence of nongovernmental organizations interventions towards farmers' socio-economic development.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

In the last two decades, there has been a great increase in number and scope of NGOs in the social economic development arena in Kenya (Okwiri, 2012). NGOs play essential roles in improving communities' social economic development, complementary to the government, both in terms of resources and in making the government more effective (Riddell & Robinson, 1995). NGOs have taken a leading role in the development of Kenya. Several NGOs with both local and international funding have been in the forefront in fighting poverty, and ignorance among farmers. Despite all these significant efforts made by NGOs in Kenya, no much research has been carried out to establish the effects of interventions by NGO on social economic development. For example; Abakunzi and Bokore (2020) did a study on the role of non-governmental organizations services on poverty reduction in Rwanda: case of Caritas in Musanze District. Gwaro (2016) examined the influence of non-governmental organization projects in poverty reduction in Kilifi County, Kenya. Kemunto (2015) did a study on the role of nongovernmental organizations in poverty reduction in Kisumu East Sub-County of Kisumu County Kenya. These studies however left gap since its focused-on NGOs generally and have not detailed on how each specific impacts to farmers social economic development. Also, there are a few studies conducted in Kenya pertaining to NGO interventions and farmers social economic development, especially in Soy sub county, UasinGishu County. This study therefore sought to bridge this gap and answered the research question; what is the influence of non-governmental organizations interventions towards farmers' socio-economic development in Soy Sub County, Kenya?

2. Research Objectives

To establish the effect of Self-reliance assistance on farmers' socio-economic development in Soy Sub County, Kenya.

3. Research Hypotheses

- H₁: Self-reliance assistance influence farmers' socio-economic development in Soy Sub County, Kenya.

4. Theoretical Review

This study was guided by Social Exchange Theory developed by George C. Homans in between 1910–1989. Social exchange theory proposes that social behaviour is the result of an exchange process the purpose of this exchange being to maximize benefits and minimize costs. It proposes that behaviors can be thought of as the result of cost-benefit analyses by people attempting to interact with society and the environment (Homans, 2011). If a person believes that they are able to extract more of a reward through a behavior than they lose by performing it, then the person will perform the behavior. Conversely, when the person feels that the cost will outweigh the benefit, the behavior will not be performed. If someone does not value maintaining a relationship, or is distrustful and does not expect others to follow through with the reward, then the balance would be shifted toward anticipating a lower worth to any social exchange (Mcray, 2015).

According to this theory, people weigh the potential benefits and risks of social relationships. Eventually when the risks outweigh the rewards, people will terminate or abandon the relationship (Kariuki, 2010). All relationships have give and take relationship. In view of the formation of women groups this principle can be used to explain the bond that exists between the individual women in the groups. This is in relation to the expectation that they have on one another a case in point is the revolving funds or better known as merry go round where all the members are expected to contribute equally for the good of all (Megan, 2013).

The basic assumption of exchange theory is that individuals establish and continue social relations on the basis of their expectations that such relations will be mutually advantageous. The initial impetus for social interaction is provided by the exchange of benefits, intrinsic and extrinsic, independently of normative obligations (Mcray, 2015). This theory was relevant to the study in that the relationship between the local NGOs and farmers, both parties stand to gain from the other thereby ensuring continued relationship thus improved social economic development. The local NGOs benefit by getting the funds they need from their benefactors to implement their programs on the other hand the farmers enjoy support from the local NGOs which range from economic to social fulfillment. The farmers are important in this relationship since they are the customers of the NGOs and the success of the NGOs is communities' social economic development.

5. Empirical Review

The UK department for education and skills (2013) published a paper on non-statutory guidance on youth opportunity and capital fund which revealed that grants provided in Knowsley in 2004 linked more than 560 young people in the neighborhood who have chosen to be in the local network. The grants have benefited more than 330 young people have benefited directly enabling the young people in North Huyton neighbor hoods support a range of activities and projects on educational residential for school pupils; workshops on life skills, and other co-curricular activities. This study does not show the economic benefits of the capital fund provided, rather provision of skills and social interaction of young people in the community. This study however adopted a literature review design thereby leaving out gaps which the current study seeks to fill by adopting a descriptive survey design.

Barooah, Chinoy, Dubey, Sarkar, Bagai and Rathinam (2019) did a study on improving and sustaining livelihoods through group-based interventions: mapping the evidence. The study conducted a systematic electronic search and a manual search for evidence in this field. This initially yielded 30,085 citations. After removing duplicates and screening studies for inclusion, we included 129 impact evaluations and 8 systematic reviews. The study systematically extracted metadata from included studies using a standardized data extraction tool. We critically appraised the methods adopted in the included systematic reviews and summarized four systematic reviews of the eight that met our confidence standards. The study results indicate that the number of impact evaluations has increased threefold between 2006 and 2014 to a total of 129. The majority of impact evaluations appear to be geographically concentrated in South Asia, with Bangladesh and India accounting for nearly half of the evidence base Evidence from Africa and East. The study concluded that some clear gaps remain, despite the increased number of impact evaluations on this topic, particularly those that use experimental methods. This study however was a desktop review and the results might be inconclusive.

Gengo (2020) adopted by the research team to examine the social impact of livelihood development activities is the renowned Social Impact Assessment (SIA) concept. The common ground of studies applying the SIA framework is the distinction between output, outcome and impact. The project adopted a participatory approach to achieve its goals. The study findings improved nutrition, access to health care, less demanding labour and relaxation are all connected to the material situation of beneficiaries and, in turn, these factors influence their physical wellbeing. Moreover, decreased dependency and the ability to provide for others were described by study participants as positively influencing their interpersonal relations. This study was however anchored on Social Impact Assessment (SIA) concept while the current study will purely depend on primary data.

World Bank (2019) did a desk review on livelihoods and self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya. The importance of 'self-reliance' is increasingly ubiquitous in the literature on refugees in Kenya, but it is only recently that serious efforts, underpinned by researchers and refugee programming stakeholders, got underway to better understand and measure what this would actually entail for refugees in places such as Kakuma and Dadaab, and

consequently, how donor and host-government projects need to be adapted to be more effective. The refugee camps in Kakuma and Dadaab are located in counties that are relatively under-developed, characterized by difficult socio-economic conditions that include food insecurity, limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure, and poor livelihood opportunities. The literature has revealed that refugees in both the camp and urban settings remain economically vulnerable. For instance, refugees in the camps have few assets, and very poor and poor households comprise a significant proportion of urban refugee households especially in areas such as in Kayole and Kitengela where many refugees working in the informal sector have low living standards (Betts et al. 2018b; UNHCR 2012). Further, though consumption in places such as Kakuma is substantial, the local community still lags behind national consumption in Kenya, and refugees are even further behind. This study however was a desk review study and the results might be inconclusive. King'au, Ng'endo and Chacha (2017) did a study on the effects of self-reliance projects on the livelihoods of youth in selected rural areas of Nakuru County. A descriptive survey research design was used for the study. Data was collected using interviews and questionnaires. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS where frequencies and percentages were derived. Descriptive statistics was used in providing relevant information. Findings indicate that successful rural self-reliance projects have to integrate important basic services such as entrepreneurial training; infrastructure as well as financing. The study further established that development partners enhancing youth participation in self-reliance projects should ensure substantive dialogue or the involvement of youth from the rural areas. The recommendation is that interventions designed for youth self-reliance projects must engage and support youth. Most of the youth are already economically active and focused on the immediate needs of their households, and the rural youth desire is to realize more sustainable and socially constructive livelihood means. This study however targeted the youth in selected rural areas however the current study selected farmers registered by the national cereals produce board.

6. Research Methodology

6.1. Research Design

The study adopted a cross sectional research design. Cross-sectional study is one of the most widely used non-experimental research designs across disciplines to collect large amounts of survey data from a representative sample of individuals sampled from the target population (Cooper & Schindler, 2011). Creswell (2003) observe that cross-sectional survey research design is used when data are collected to describe persons, organizations setting or phenomena. A cross-sectional study design is used when the purpose of the study is descriptive, often in the form of a survey (Creswell, 2003).

6.2. Target Population

According to the records from the National cereals produce board Ziwa, there are about 1,580 registered farmers by the year 2018 (National cereals produce board Ziwa, 2018). The target population for this study was therefore 1,580 registered farmers.

6.3. Sampling Size and Sampling Technique

6.3.1. Sample

A sample size is a sub-set of the total population that is used to give the general views of the target population (Kothari 2004). The sample size of this study was based on Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a sample size of 10% of the total population was considered adequate for descriptive study and therefore the sample size for this study was 158 respondents.

6.3.2. Sampling Procedures

The main aim of sampling is to reduce statistical errors (Creswell, 2011). The most straight forward type of outline is a listing of fundamentals of the people preferably the entire population with appropriate contact information. The study adopted simple random sampling to select the respondents. This technique was chosen because it gives everyone a higher chance of selection.

6.4. Research Instruments

This study made use of primary data; Data was collected through questionnaires administered to the participants. A questionnaire is essentially a structured technique for collecting primary data. It is generally a series of written questions for which the respondents have to provide the answers (Greener, 2008). This study used semi structured questionnaires to collect the primary data because they are very economical in terms of time, energy and finances. To answer the research questions, the questionnaire had sections: Section A focused on the respondents' profile, section B focused on self-reliance assistance while section E focused on farmers socio economic development. This was provided directly to the respondent by the researcher and the research assistants and a follow-up was carried out to ensure that the questionnaires are filled out in line with the study.

6.5. Data Processing and Analysis

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics included, mean, frequency, percentages, variance and standard deviation. These tools were used to describe and determine the respondent's degree of agreement or disagreement with various statements under each variable (Mugenda & Mugenda,

2011). Inferential statistics included Pearson Product Moment Correlation which was used to determine the linear relationship between the NGOs interventions and social economic development

7. Research Findings and Discussions

This section puts into viewpoint the relationship amongst the independent variables and the dependent variable. It also put into view the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. This part outlines the findings of both correlation and multiple regression analysis.

7.1. Correlation Analysis

The combine effect of independent variables on the dependent variable was established through correlation analysis. The decision rule for correlation was in accordance to Saunders (2003) who postulated that that $r=1$ shows a Perfect linear correlation, $0.9 < r < 1$ indicates Positive strong correlation, $0.7 < r < 0.9$ Positive high correlation $0.5 < r < 0.7$ Positive moderate correlation, $0 < r < 0.5$ Weak correlation $r=0$ No, relationship and $-1 < r = < 0$ Negative relationship. This is presented in Table 1

		Social Economic Development
Self-relianceAssistance	Pearson Correlation	.915**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

Table 1: Correlation Analysis

** Correlation Is Significant at the 0.01 Level (2-Tailed)

From the study the results indicate that self-reliance assistance $r=0.896$ and the p-value is .000 had positive high correlation to farmers' socio-economic development in Soy Sub County. This implies that c self-reliance assistance positively and significantly influences farmers' socio-economic development in Soy Sub County. From the study it should be noted, the above table was at 99% level of confidence (significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), a unit change in self-reliance assistance leads to 0.896-unit change in farmers' socio-economic development. These findings are comparable to that of World Bank (2019) who revealed that refugees in both the camp and urban settings remain economically vulnerable. For instance, refugees in the camps have few assets, and very poor and poor households comprise a significant proportion of urban refugee households especially in areas such as in Kayole and Kitengela where many refugees working in the informal sector have low living standards. King'au, Ng'endo and Chacha (2017) further established that development partners enhancing youth participation in self-reliance projects should ensure substantive dialogue or the involvement of youth from the rural areas.

8. Conclusions

From the findings, it was concluded that it is concluded that, farmers have been able to support themselves and their family financially through the NGOs savings and credit activities initiatives, they are now living an improved life due to planning long-term as encouraged and taught by NGOs, they have been able to create employment opportunities for myself and my community at large as a result of NGOs trainings and improve my life standards. NGOs have facilitated an ease in accessing of loans hence reducing my dependent borrowing habits and have created employment opportunities and has thus enhanced community development in terms of availability of resources in my community.

9. Recommendations

9.1. Recommendation for Policy and Practice

Government, private sector and NGOs should collaborate to establish a mechanism for a better and efficient approach to providing skilled capacity. They need to establish capacity building projects that could help to nurture changes in behavior, attitudes, methods and humanist paradigm, as well as offers not only the basis for self-reliance, participatory sustainable development but a means and an end in itself.

NGOsmanagement need to adoptprudentresourcemanagement and develop organization culture that prudently utilizes resources for theoptimum good of the society and not an end for the NGO. This will enable properutilization and maximization of the resources. Also, there is need for NGOs to worktowardsself-sustainabilitytoavoidincompleteimplementationdueto inadequate resources.

Based on the essential role played by NGO in farmer's socio-economic development, a clearpolicy on NGOs should be developed at a national level, because NGOs have thepotential of eradicating poverty and hence leading the country closer to attaining thegoals as envisaged by vision 2030. This will enable to highly improve the livingconditionsin Countyandalso other parts ofthe country.

The NGOs can train community members for services extension purposes. The trained members can be used to reach the other community members who may not have the benefit of accessing the offices and any other important information.

9.2. Suggestions for Further Research

Further research should be done on:

- Determinants of effective NGO leadership on communities' social economic development; study/research should be conducted on NGOs as a whole or with specific case studies.
- Assessment of NGOs initiatives and their sustainability in specific communities/localities

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