

**The Impact of Donor- Aided Projects on Poverty Reduction:
A Case of Nkwanzi/Chipulukusu Compounds of Ndola.**

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A

Thesis

By

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Declaration

This research report is original work and has been presented for academic purposes at the Information and Communication University and never to any other University.

Sign.....Date.....

Kenneth Cephas Fwoloshi

Approval

Approved by the Supervisor, Sign; Date.....

Dr. Malubila Lawrence

Dedication

I first and foremost dedicate this work to my late lovely mum, who died at 14 hours on 2nd April, 2016 at the farm in Chifuwe area Kabompo District, Northwestern Province. Secondly to my second mum, Eunice M. Fwoloshi, you are such a wonderful mother to me and to my children without you it would have been difficult if not impossible to go on with this work, then to my ever smiling son, Cephas Fwoloshi, and Finally, to my nephew Belario and niece Luwi.

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I further acknowledge the help and support from my wife Eunice Mbao Fwoloshi for her never ceasing services during the time of data collection, at the time of preparation and writing of this paper. In addition, I would like to appreciate my ever smiling son, Cephas Fwoloshi for his smiles, and gratuitous way of doing things; they kept me warm throughout the process of doing this work. Finally, my acknowledgement will be incomplete without the mention of my Nephew Belario, who tirelessly, gave in his best to help with data collection and at times help where necessary and under guidance do data entry. On the other hand my Niece Luwi for being there for me whenever I needed service.

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Table of abbreviations

C.D.N – Catholic Diocese of Ndola
CSO – Central Statistics Office
DBDM – Bishop Denis Business Management consultancy trust
FISP - Farmer Input Support Program
FSP- Food Security Pack
GRZ- Government of the Republic of Zambia
H4H – Habitants for Humanity
ICU – Information and Communication University
K.M – Korean Mission
LCMS – Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
MCDSS – Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
N.C.C – Ndola City Council
P.C – Pentecostal Churches

SARPN – Southern African Regional Poverty Network

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: This is an investigative thesis that seeks to measure the impact of donor-aided projects on poverty at household level with specific consideration of two areas namely Nkwanzu and Chipukuluksu Compounds of Ndola in the Copperbelt Province of the Republic of Zambia. The purpose of the study is to contribute to the academic body of knowledge with the parameters of donor-aided projects and its impact on poverty reduction. Also, to provide a foundational stone or knowledge base for policy makers and implementers on how the performance of their projects was and given another chance how best they can formulate the policies that will bring about a sustainable projects that can reduce poverty.

The research is therefore, an assessment of the number of projects that were run by various donors both government agencies as well as non-governmental organization and their impact on the compounds of Nkwanzu and Chipulukusu. The study has the following objectives: first and foremost; it set out to investigate community awareness of a number of donor-aided projects in their compound; also it set out to measure the impact or effects of donor-aided projects on poverty at household level; further, it set out to establish best methods of sustainability of donor-aided projects after donors pull out. To answer to the objectives, the study employed a survey approach with simple random sampling method where qualitative as well as quantitative survey questionnaires were used to gather data, and entered into excel, then tabulated and analyzed using stata 11 and presented in percentages, frequencies, cross tabulation and correlation.

The research findings show that people are more aware of the existence and the impact of the following projects; YoungNak project by Korean missions towards the education of children and clean water for the community; Habitat for humanity, towards the construction of houses; Subilo projects, towards primary education and skills; Food Security Program (FSP) towards the vulnerable small scale farmers; Farmer Input Support Program (FISP), towards the small scale farmers and many others in both compounds and not forgetting community advocacy by Catholic dioceses of Ndola in Nkwanzu compound. The study indicates that level of funding to the projects, stakeholder involvement, project management and capacity building has an influence on the social economic welfare of the two communities. The study finally recommends that donors should build on the already established community capacity building groups and ward development committees to achieve higher impact of implemented projects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH

1.0 Background

Many African countries are usually referred to as developing because of high levels of poverty. In order to alleviate poverty, the majority of African countries rely on either direct or indirect donor-aid from Western countries. Not only do most African countries receive donor-aid, but there are also so many donor-aided projects in many countries that are aimed at poverty reduction.

Therefore, this research is concerned with the impact of donor-aided projects in Zambia with a specific case of Nkwazi and Chipulukusu Compounds of Ndola in the Copperbelt Province of the Republic of Zambia.

Poverty being a major problem facing many countries of the world, there is a need to look at how donor-aided projects are helping in reducing it. European Commission (2004) defined poverty as the lack of necessary needs of life. Poverty differs from one place to another. In the Zambian context it was defined as deprivation of a “long healthy life, educational opportunities, access to resources for a decent standard of living (e.g. income and consumption, housing, health, clean water and sanitation), and lack of freedom to exercise choice and participate in society” (MCDSS, 1998a) as quoted by SARPN (2014) and Gordon (2005) agrees to the Zambian poverty definition.

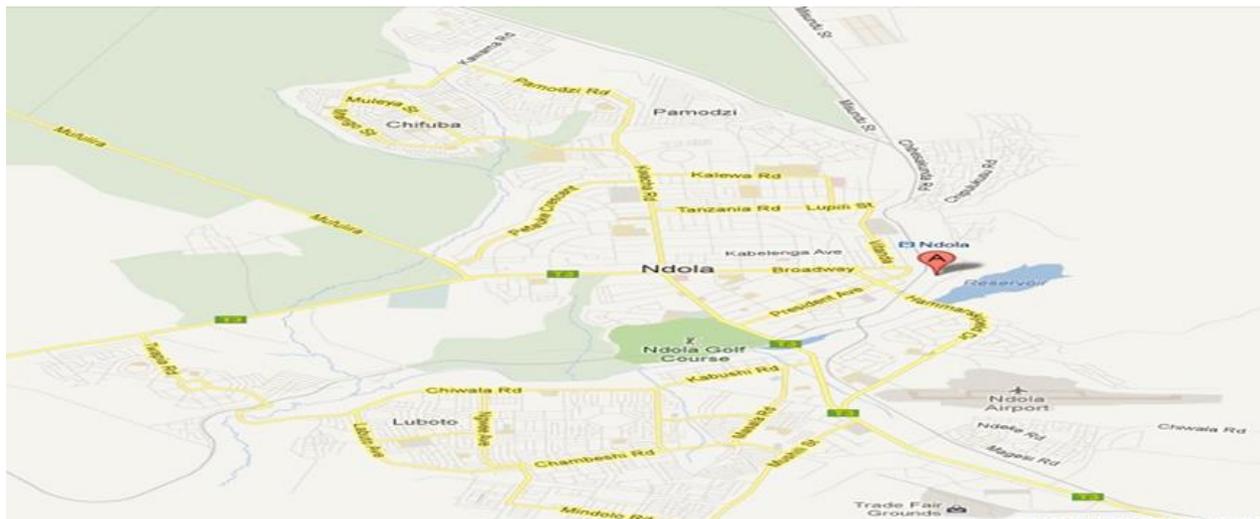
According to ICU Study material (2012), education and good health care were put as step one in poverty reduction.

According to CSO (2010), Zambia’s population stood at an average of 14 Million people divided into 10 provinces and Copperbelt was one of the provinces, where Ndola is the provincial headquarters. Copperbelt province had a population density of 63.02 persons per km² from the previous estimate of 50.5 persons per km² in 2000. At district level, Ndola had a population density of (409.1 persons per km²), only second from Kitwe which was reported to have had population

density of (666.1 persons per km²). Further, the CSO (2010) report showed that a large percentage of the population in the province amounting to 40.9% was below 15 years; among these 46.2% lived in rural areas while 39.6% lived in urban. The youth population 15-24 years accounted for 22.6% of the provincial population.

In the national economy, Copperbelt Province is a heart of Zambia; this is because that is where the production of the major export material (Copper) comes from. See the map below for the city of Ndola.

Map 1; Map of Ndola City;



Extracted from; images for the maps of Ndola

Ndola is a headquarters to the richest province that houses almost all the mining activities in Zambia. It's a home to 451,246 people with a population growth rate at 1.9 according to central statistics survey of 2010 (CSO, 2010). Though Ndola is the headquarters to the richest province in Zambia, it has had its own share of poverty. According to CSO living conditions survey report of 2010 the whole Ndola was classified as urban.

The Nkwanzi and Chipulukusu compounds like any other had grown out the rural-urban migration of people moving in search of employment opportunities and those who had retired and decided to stay in the cities. Nkwanzi compound is located about 4.5 kilometers from the central business district of Ndola. Their geographical bearings are North-west of North (NWN) and North of North East (NNE) of central Business District. These are densely populated and have both planned and unplanned structures. The current population stands at over 72000 and 40000 people for Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi compounds respectively. This community is mainly inhabited by people in the low income group mainly comprising of maids, garden boys, security guards and those involved in basic businesses of buying and selling of agricultural and other products (DBDM Consultancy Trust, 2015), (Loenen, 1999).

1.1 Statement of the Problem

In spite of the increase in donor aided projects that were aimed at poverty reduction in many parts of Zambia, poverty levels still remained high. Statistically in Ndola, poverty rose to levels such that government declared it a tax free zone (Nyangu, 2012). Chisala and etal, (2006) found that 52% of the urban population fell below the poverty line. So, people are poor if their income and resources are so inadequate as to preclude them from living acceptably in the society.

The rural population of Zambia remained predominantly poor with overall poverty levels at 77.9 percent as compared to their urban counterparts at 27.5 per cent in 2010. In 2006, 80.3 percent of population in rural areas lived below the poverty line, while 29.7 per cent in urban areas lived below the poverty line, (CSO, 2010).

Zambia continues to suffer from widespread food insecurity and poverty, its 2010 Global Hunger Index (GHI) score is between 20.0 and 29.9 points, which are characterized as alarming. And about 67 percent of the population fall below the national poverty line, earning less than K111, 747 (Non-Rebased Kwacha) (USD 23.77) (Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) IV, 2010), with 46% living in extreme poverty without viable livelihood activities. Now, are donor-aided projects doing enough to reverse these trends in the community?

There have been a lot of claims by the government, Para-government and Non-governmental organizations, of having embarked on many community development and poverty reduction projects in the communities of Ndola Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu inclusive. What is the impact of these projects to the people of these communities, especially in Chilpukusus and Nkwanzu? What are the awareness levels for the projects amongst the community members? To establish the existence of the projects and their impact to the community, which is what this research endeavored to discover.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The study sought to investigate in detail the impact of donor aided projects on reduction of poverty in Nkwanzu and Chipulukusu compound.

Further, the purpose of this study was to contribute to the academic body of knowledge with the parameters of donor-aided projects and its impact on poverty reduction.

Also, to provide a foundational stone or knowledge base for policy makers and implementers on how the performance of their projects was and given another chance how best they can formulate the policies that will bring about a sustainable poverty alleviation approach.

1.3 Research Objectives

General Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study was to measure the impact of donor-aided projects on poverty at household level with specific consideration of two areas namely Nkwanzu and Chipukuluksu Compounds of Ndola in the Copperbelt Province of the Republic of Zambia.

Specific Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study included the following:

- To find out the community awareness of a number of donor-aided projects in Nkwanzu/Chipulukusu compound.
- To measure the impact or effects of donor-aided projects on poverty at household level.
- To establish best methods of sustainability of donor-aided projects after donors pull out.

1.4 Research Questions

The following were the research questions that will served as a guide for the research:

- How many donor-aided projects do you know were run or are currently running in your compound?
- How much is the impact of the donor-aided projects on poverty in Nkwanzi/ Chipulukusu compound?
- What were or are the best methods of project sustainability after donors pull out?

1.5 Research variables

Table 1: Variable and Scale of Measurement

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Scale of Measurement
Donor-aided Projects	Poverty	Nominal/interval

By the author

Table 2: Basic Needs and Their Indicators

Selected Poverty Variables	Indicators
Health/ Nutrition	-Distance to nearest/(number of) healthy Centers -maternal mortality (Life expectancy at birth) -Infant mortality -malnutrition related diseases
Education (Advocacy)	-Literacy rate -Primary school enrollment as a percentage of the population aged five to fourteen -Secondary school attendance above age fourteen
Income/ Food	-Average income per month -Average monthly expenditures for a HH -Number of meals per day

	-Types of meals per day
Water supply/Sanitation	-Percentage of population with access to possible water -percentage of population with access to good sanitation
Land/Housing	-Percentage of people legally owning land -Ratio of people legally owning a house to those renting a house.

The table: by the Author

1.6 Significance of the Study

The research helped in ascertaining the effectiveness of the donor-aided projects in helping the Zambian communities to reduce poverty. Also, to provide a platform for policy makers and implementers to assess the performance of their projects and at the same time help them formulate policies that will have a significant impact on poverty reduction. Further, the significance of this study was to contribute to the academic body of knowledge with the parameters of donor-aided projects and its impact on poverty reduction. Besides, the research acted as a means for sensitization of the community on donor-aided projects. Not forgetting that the research helped the researcher to have good knowledge of the community and of how to go about surveys in the community.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

Out of all the major theories of poverty and their approaches, this research used cumulative and cyclical interdependencies theory. In this research therefore, cumulative and cyclical interdependence was the guiding theory. The theory was chosen on the basis of its orientation that is of how it was able to triangulate itself and how it was able to cover other four theories of poverty within itself. Under cumulative and cyclical interdependence theory, we found the approaches of Individual Deficiencies theory, Cultural Belief Systems that Support Sub-Cultures of Poverty theory, Economic, Political, and Social Distortions or Discrimination theory, and Geographical Disparities theory, (Bradshaw, 2000).

Therefore, the cumulative and cyclical interdependence theory of poverty is by far the most complex and to some degree builds on components of each of the other theories indicated above in that, it looks at the individual and their community as caught in a spiral of opportunity and problems, and that once problems dominate they close other opportunities and create a cumulative set of problems that make any effective response nearly impossible.

The cyclical explanation explicitly looks at individual situations and community resources as mutually dependent, with a faltering economy; this theory has its origins in economics in the work of Myrdal (1957) who developed a theory of “interlocking, circular, interdependence within a process of cumulative causation” that helps explain economic underdevelopment and development. Myrdal noted that personal and community wellbeing are closely linked in a cascade of negative consequences, and that closure of a factory or others, crisis can lead to a cascade of personal and community problems including migration of people from a community. Thus the interdependence of factors creating poverty actually accelerates once a cycle of decline is started. So, the cycle of poverty incorporates many of the previous theories. It shows how people become disadvantaged in their social context which then affects psychological abilities at the individual level. The various structural and political factors in the cyclical theory reinforce each other, with economic factors linked to community and to political and social variables. Perhaps its greatest value is that it more explicitly links economic factors at the individual level with structural factors that operate at a geographical level. As a theory of poverty, the cyclical theory shows how multiple problems cumulate, and it allows speculation that if one of the linkages in the spiral was broken, the cycle would not continue. See diagram 1 below;

Diagram 1; diagrammatic flow of indicators;



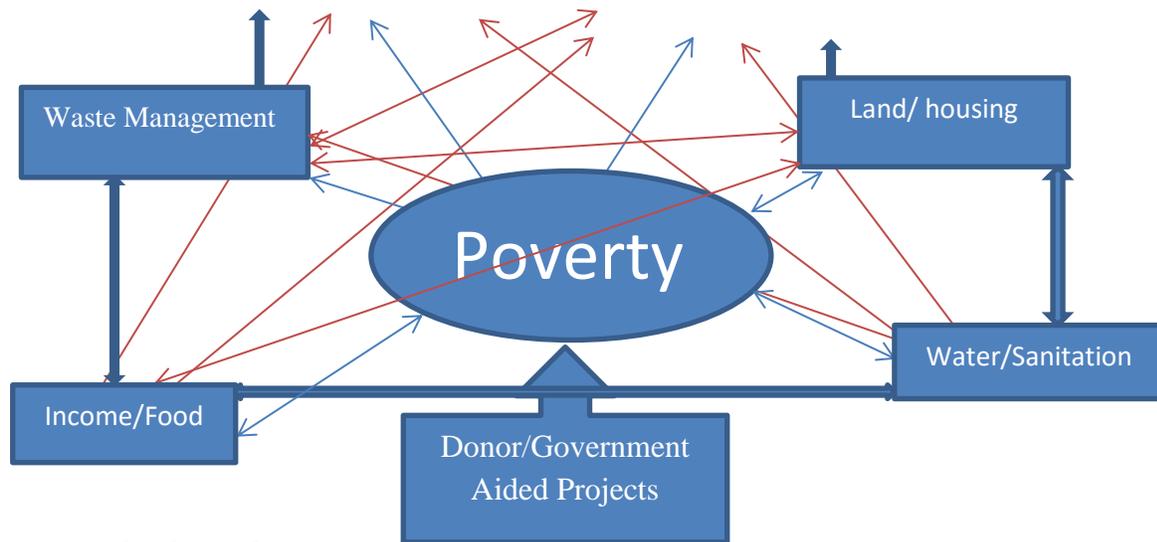


Diagram by the Author

For example the diagrammatic representation above shows some selected indicators of poverty that are cyclic in nature. If one of the indicators in the diagram was not well taken care of it would cause other indicators to have less or no effect on the community and the opposite was also supposed to be true.

The above diagrammatic representation can be interpreted in view of cumulative cyclic interdependence theory of poverty as; poverty has effects on the Education (Advocacy), Healthy, Land and housing, Water and sanitation, food and income, and solid waste management. On the other hand, each of the indicators interacts among themselves as indicated above to form a cyclic mesh. Therefore, Donor-aided projects when introduced in a community, they act indirectly on either of the indicators of poverty in so doing they may help break or weaken cyclic cords of poverty and may spontaneously have a positive change in poverty reduction.

1.8 Operational Definitions

Aid; help in the form of food, money, medical supplies or weapon that is given by a richer country to a poorer country

Donor; somebody who gives something: somebody who gives something, especially money

Education (Advocacy): system for educating people: the system of educating people in a community or society

Food: source of nutrients: material that provides living things with the nutrients they need for energy and growth

Healthy: general physical condition: the general condition of the body or mind, especially in terms of the presence or absence of illnesses, injuries, or impairments absence of illnesses, injuries, or impairments

Housing: accommodation: houses and other buildings where people live, considered collectively

Impact/effect: This is a force of collision: the force with which one object hits another or strong effect: the powerful or dramatic effect that something or somebody has, in this case the strong dramatic effect that unemployment has on the community of Zambia

Income: Money received over period: the amount of money received over a period of time either as payment for work, goods, or services, or as profit on capital.

Land: an area of ground that somebody owns

Living Condition: Elements that support human survival

Poverty: “Is the lack of basic needs such as food, shelter, cloths, good education and good health care”

Sanitation: study of water and sewage systems: the study and maintenance of public health and hygiene, especially the water supply and sewage systems

Solid Waste Management: This is a process of disposing off with care solid waste materials, such garbage.

Strategic Solution: On this one we start first with the first word; strategy: this is planning in any field: a carefully devised plan of action to achieve a goal, or the art of developing or carrying out such a plan. Solution; a way of resolving difficulty: a method of successfully dealing with a problem or difficulty. Therefore, strategic solution is the careful devised plan of action to resolve a problem and of difficulty.

Water: Liquid of rain rivers and wells or tap: the clear colorless liquid, odorless and tasteless when pure, that occurs as rain, snow, and ice, forms rivers, lakes, and seas, and is essential for life.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter of the research is concerned with literature review in connection with subject matter of the research. The review took the following perspectives; global, Zambia, previous studies, comparative studies, summary of personal critique and establishment of the gap.

2.1 Global Perspective

When looking at poverty from a global perspective, 1,345 million people live on \$1.25 a day. One of the main causes of poverty universally is the major lack of resources available to those that need them the most. Lack of resources can be defined as the inability to receive a proper education, decent healthcare and employment that is suitable for sustaining and affording necessities (Felcon, 2014). As quoted by Felcon (2014), USA used the salary difference between males and females and also, between females of different races. Furthermore, the economy is also a large cause for poverty. As the economy becomes healthier, there are more options for jobs and better income rates, but when the economy declines job availability also declines. According to the 2014 Index of Economic Freedom, the U.S. is no longer among the top 10 most economically free countries, but falls at number 12 (ibid).

Therefore, the world over has challenges to bring poverty to its knees. Poverty is not tackled from one side it should be multifaceted as seen in the cyclic theory explanation above.

World Bank Group's Global Goals (2014) research and findings in Tajikistan, the World Bank Country Partnership Strategy in Tajikistan used a methodology of focusing on reducing extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity by expanding opportunities for the private sector and vulnerable groups. The current World Bank portfolio comprises 13 investment operations with net commitments of US\$220.6 million. The largest share of the portfolio was in urban, rural and social development (21%), followed by agriculture (18%), energy (16%), governance (10%), environment & natural resources (7%), health, nutrition and population (7%), education (7%),

water (7%), trade and competitiveness (5%), social protection and labor (2%). This literature is in line with the cyclic theory approach on tackling poverty.

On donor Aided Projects; the past 2 decades NGOs have witnessed an increase in the official aid with the United States of America contributing nearly 50% of the funds to NGOs. Between 10 - 15% (approximately 6 billion dollars) was provided in support to development projects and programs to NGOs. From 1975 to 1988, the level of total overseas development assistance increased by 43% from US \$ 27.3 to 48.2 billion, 11% growth from 27.3 to 30 billion dollars and between 1980 to 1988, and the amount of aid allocated to NGOs rose from US\$1.04 to 2.13 billion (BUSIINGE, 2008). This is an indicator there are a lot of aid getting into the communities of the world, Africa in specific and Zambia in particular but how is this aid changing our communities?

2.2 **Zambian Perspective**

According to Victoria Chisala and etal (2006), Zambia Country Study, CSO in November 2004, based on the data collected in the LCMS III 2002/03 (GRZ 2004). The survey measured that sixty-seven percent of the population fell below an adult equivalent poverty line of K 92,185 (none rebased) per month. With respect to this consumption line, poverty in rural areas affected seventy-four percent of the population and fifty-two percent were below the extreme poverty line. Thus, in 2003, more than half the rural population of Zambia was living at levels below the food subsistence norm. Moreover, fifty-two percent of the urban population fell below the poverty line, compared to forty-five to forty-six percent during 1993-96. According to the 2004 poverty assessment, 'poverty was attributed to the inability to acquire enough food' (GRZ 2004, 159), which is consistent with the finding that the majority of poor still live in rural areas, and that their consumption basket included own consumption of food.

In rural areas, food share in the consumption basket was seventy-five percent in 2002/03, and the percentage of household-produced food was fifty-five. In towns and cities the proportions were fifty-two and four, respectively (GRZ 2004, 151-55). Therefore, it is not surprising to find a correlation between consumption of household production and poverty levels. This suggests that poverty in Zambia is 'absolute' in the sense that a large proportion of people falling below the

poverty line find themselves at a point of destitution, therefore food intake is inadequate. So, food intake is a cardinal measure of levels of poverty.

Kalaba, (2010) in his thesis brings out the challenges that the orphans and vulnerable go through when there is poverty and there is no education. Most of them are forced to drop out of schools and join gangs and involve in alcohol and drug abuse. Early pregnancies were identified by most guardians, especially of girls who are OVC. The early pregnancies can be an indicator of prostitution and in the same vein HIV/AIDS can be high. Social aspects are supposed to be cared for since they are part of the cycle in the poverty reduction. According to CSO (2000), the poverty line is defined as "the amount of monthly income required for purchasing basic food to meet the minimum caloric requirement for a family of six". Saasa (2002) also puts up other measures of poverty, such as a human-development index and a consumption-based index, are also used to assess the wellbeing of the poor.

In addition, the effectiveness of European-funded projects in an effort to establish the link between aid from various donors and poverty reduction. Despite the fact that the aid projects or programs have achieved successes in the improvement of livelihood, resources, knowledge, and rights, current aid ineffectiveness still persists with respect to the tool being used to identify the core poor and targeting them in a manner that achieves the desired poverty-reducing effect. Saasa, further found that "the issue of national leadership in these initiatives is still clearly missing and the role of external development partners is uncomfortably predominant" (Saasa, 2002).

According to Zambia Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2001), it was found that at the individual level, poor people tend to have low education and that made them less able to communicate with other people. They were, therefore, disadvantaged in getting information about the cause, transmission, and preventive measures of AIDS. At the family level, the loss of a parent usually meant the loss of a breadwinner and high medical expenses before death decreased expenditure on other family needs. The loss of one parent was often followed by the loss of the other, resulting in the increase of the orphans-burden on society. In some cases, a surviving widow or even children

may be forced into prostitution to support the family. Poor grandparents are often burdened with the responsibility of raising many orphans.

On a donor-aided projects, (Carlsson, 2000) there are projects known as development projects sponsored by British government aimed at improving livelihood, therefore, poor urban neighborhoods or rural villages, which have been targeted by development aid aiming at livelihood improvement and poverty alleviation have elements of improvement in terms of poverty levels. Thus, the British funded CARE project PUSH (later Prospect) in some compounds and has developed from a food for work approach to a more sustainable strategy of infrastructure improvement coupled with micro-finance and institution-building.

2.3 Previous studies

Previous studies were conducted both at national levels as well as at international levels. These studies were academically oriented and professionally oriented. They may differ a little bit in texture but they add value to all the studies that are ultimately done and will add value to policy formulation and implementations.

Bradshaw, (2000), cumulative and cyclical interdependence theory of poverty is by far the most complex and to some degree builds on components of each of the other theories indicated, in that it looks at the individual and their community as caught in a spiral of opportunity and problems, and that once problems dominate they close other opportunities and create a cumulative set of problems that make any effective response nearly impossible.

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According to Victoria Chisala and etal (2006), Zambia Country Study, CSO in November 2004, based on the data collected in the LCMS III 2002/03 (GRZ 2004). The survey measured that sixty-seven percent of the population fell below an adult equivalent poverty line of K 92,185 per month. With respect to this consumption line, poverty in rural areas affected seventy-four percent of the population and fifty-two percent were below the extreme poverty line. Thus, in 2003, more than half the rural population of Zambia was living at levels below the food subsistence norm. Moreover, fifty-two percent of the urban population fell below the poverty line, compared to forty-five to forty-six percent during 1993-96.

2.4 Comparative studies

Gulyani (2010) in comparing the random samples of slum residents in Dakar, Johannesburg, and Nairobi, in these three cities, it was striking that measures of income and human capital correlate poorly with infrastructure access and quality of living conditions. In Dakar, slum residents had fairly decent living conditions, even though they had low levels of educational attainment and high levels of income poverty. By contrast, in Nairobi slum's living conditions were appalling although most slum residents had jobs and a comparatively high level of education. Although far from conclusive, that evidence suggested that reduction in income poverty and improvements in human development did *not automatically* translate into improved infrastructure access and quality of living conditions for the urban poor. Future research will want to focus on the factors that explain the variation—and facilitate improvements—in quality of living conditions. Can donor-aided project be that missing piece to bring that improvement?

According to GRZ (2004) poverty assessment, it was found that 'poverty was attributed to the inability to acquire enough food' which was consistent with the finding that the majority of poor still lived in rural areas, and that their consumption basket included own consumption of food. In rural areas, food share in the consumption basket was seventy-five percent in 2002/03, and the percentage of household-produced food was fifty-five. In towns and cities the proportions were fifty-two and four, respectively (ibid). Therefore, it is not surprising to find a correlation between consumption of household production and poverty levels. This suggests that poverty in Zambia is

'absolute' in some cases, in the sense that large proportions of people are falling below the poverty line and find themselves at a point of destitution.

This gives us an overview of how most African cities operate and shows general trends in terms of poverty and gives us a hint on how to curb the escalating levels of poverty in peri-urbans. Though the locations of poverty trends are different the approaches and tendencies are similar.

2.5 Personal critique summary

I presume most of the donor-aided projects have not been able to reach the need in most of the communities that might have been the cause of ineffectiveness. Many approaches of poverty were either seen from the individual level, household level or and mostly from national level. What of if we look at poverty from all those angles and see how the effects of the poverty are at all stages and how accumulation of all the poverty related actions contribute to the overall picture of poverty.

Personally, I think quality and functional education is the best remedy to poverty reduction. Any donor can invest in any project, but without education, such a project may not be sustainable. Assuming if, we had a policy that would allow free education both vocational education and academic education for only five years from Pre-school to undergraduate. How would the community be after five years?

Effective implementation and enforcement of laws (Projects) of the land (community) can help reduce poverty. Assuming, we have a law that will empower all the police officers (Community members) to apprehend anyone found drunk and or with a bottle of beer before 18 hours, what type of a community are we going to have?

Scholarly much research at local level must be done before projects are initiated in the communities. Also functional education (Free from Primary to University for five years only) and introduction of policies that will favor hard work and innovativeness are the only remedies to alleviating poverty. When education is free from primary to university (for five years), it will make the communities have enlightened people, which in turn bring innovativeness and makes them to be concerned of whatever goes on in their communities. With less drunkardness and more

education will make sanity be in the community, in that case, project implementation will be easy and poverty will be a farfetched thing.

2.6 Establishment of the gap

Though researches have been done both at international as well as at the national level, there is less or no research done at the national and local levels that has researched on the effects of donor-aided projects on poverty reduction in Ndola (Nkwanzhi/Chipulukusu). And if there is, such researches do not have a local test. For example if ILO or UN does a research, it will have an international eye as it does the research with international comparison unlike an indigenous person doing it within the confines of the nation and for the community that individual lives in, in that sense the research will be for the researcher as well as for the researched. Thus, in the area of academics there are no much research done on poverty in Ndola generally and Nkwanzhi/Chipulukusu in particular. So, the knowledge gap can include the lack of enough published research literature in terms of poverty and unemployment in the case of Ndola.

Besides I have not found a research that has used the approach that this research has taken to study the effects or impact of donor-aided projects on poverty reduction in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzhi Compounds of Ndola. Many community based projects focus their projects using either, of the four theories of poverty indicated above, but in this approach, we have a community development program approach that structures its efforts around three focal points for breaking the cycle of poverty. As shown by Bradshaw, (2006) that these program structures are in cyclical theory, combine strategies and tools from other theories of poverty, and bring about a change, whereby;

1. A synergy of comprehensive programs. The first strategy to breaking the cycle of poverty is to develop comprehensive programs. Comprehensive programs are ones that include a variety of services and that try to bridge the individual and community needs.

2. A synergy of collaboration programs. The key to doing extensive programs without becoming too uncontrolled is to collaborate among different organizations to provide complementary services that by their combination of efforts the output is greater than could be done by either

alone. Collaboration involves networks among participants, though the coordination can vary from formal to informal.

3. A synergy of Community Organizing. Finally, community organizing is a tool by which local people can participate to understand how their personal lives and the community wellbeing are intertwined. Breaking the cycle of poverty must include individuals to participate as a community in the reversal, just like individuals create the spiral downward when they and their community interact in a cycle of failure. For the poor, empowerment is central to this issue.

These I feel are the major gaps that need to be filled. When these approaches and many more are effectively utilized they would be able to bring about a sustainable poverty alleviation approach through donor-aided projects.

2.7 Summary of Literature review

The literature highlighted above has greatly expounded the importance and the impact of donor-aided projects. Donor-aid is very crucial in that most African countries rely on it to supplement their national budgets and the provision of social amenities to the people. Thus, the next chapter of this research is concerned with the methodology implored in this study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter dealt with the methodology that was employed in the study, that included; the research design, target population, sample size, sampling technique, methods for data collection, procedure for data collection, instruments for data collection, data analysis techniques triangulation, limitations of the study, scope of the study, and ethical consideration.

The method employed in this research was a survey method in stratified clusters using simple random with 100 questionnaires which was administered to the respondents at their places of convenience. Those that were able to read and write were given a questionnaire to fill in and then after filling it in, the questionnaire were collected back by the researcher. Others were interviewed by the researcher and the questionnaire was filled in. Then, data was entered in excel and exported to stata for tabulation and later sent back to excel for analysis and finally put on slides for presentation.

3.1 Research design

The research was a survey that used both qualitative and quantitative methodology with a clustered approach, whereby Nkwanzi and Chipulukusu residents were put in different clusters. Besides, Non-governmental Organization representatives, Government departments and agencies' representatives were also included in a non-structured research.

The research was a survey, which took on the use of qualitative and quantitative structured questionnaires and non-structured, observations and discussions. The research also employed stratified cluster selection of the sample, with a simple random-sampling technique.

3.2 Target population

100 questionnaires were administered on 100 individual households. The selection of the people was cross sectional, for both females and males from different sectors and walk of life in Nkwanzi

and Chipulukusu compounds. The target group was Nkwazi and Chipulukusu residents aged 15 years and above, because that age group is the one capable of staying alone and being considered as a household head. Non-governmental Organization representatives, Government departments and agencies' representatives were also represented through non-structured interviews.

3.3 Sample size

Hundred (100) questionnaires were administered to hundred respondents in Nkwazi and Chipulukusu compounds. That was divided in the ratio of; $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ for different clusters in Nkwazi and Chipulukusu compounds. The data collected for both quantitative, through the structured questionnaires and the qualitative through both the structured and unstructured questionnaires was divided in the categories of ordinary Nkwazi/Chipulukusu residents, Non-governmental representatives or participants and others, for government departments and agencies representatives or participants.

3.4 Sampling technique

The sampling techniques were of geographical cluster method, with a simple random sampling technique. For example; Nkwazi compounds was considered as one group that was divided into different strata where different clusters were identified and randomly individual household samples were picked where the questionnaire was administered.

3.5 Instruments for data collection

The instrument for data collection that was used was a questionnaire with a Likert Scale type (involving 5-7 point scale on which subjects responded according to levels of agreement) (Unconn, 2015). The instrument that was used was a two (02) paged questionnaire with both qualitative as well as quantitative interview questions. Those questions were employed to a 100 randomly sampled clustered individuals households in a simple random sampling. On the other hand, observation and secondary desk data collection were of handy to the research.

3.6 Procedure for data collection

Primary data collection was done in clusters of different strata, the first stratum was Nkwanzu which had 2 clusters, and the second one was Chipulukusu which had 3 clusters. Non-governmental organization representatives and government departments and agencies, were used as non-structured resources. Simple random sampling with a questionnaire that had both qualitative and quantitative questions was used. The questionnaire was administered in hard copy form to respondents. The forms were printed out, given to selected individuals with reading and writing ability to fill in. Other questionnaires were used by the researcher to interview affected respondents and fill them in.

On the secondary data collection, the researcher used the information on the tables of institutions that were involved in projects. Besides other academic and professional researches that had already been conducted by various individuals and institutions to add to the primary data that was collected. Also, the researcher used observations on the community and observations on donor-aided projects and intuitions to collect additional data.

3.7 Data analysis techniques

The collected hard copy data were entered in an excel program and it was then tabulated and analyzed using stata 11, the tabulated data was then sent back to excel for organization and final interpretation. Then, finally put on slides for presentation and reporting.

3.8 Triangulation

The research used various methods to lessen errors and to balance it. The qualitative data collection method was triangulated with the quantitative data collection method. That went with data collection approaches as well, where cross section was triangulated with simple random stratified sampling in clusters. Data analysis and reporting, was triangulated with excel for data entry, stata11 for data tabulation and final analysis, and power point for data presentation.

3.9 Ethical consideration

Ethically; permission was sought from the authorities in order to collect data, anonymity of the researched and their confidentiality was adhered to, respect for human right and privacy was among the norms of the research. No harmful substances were introduced. No unacceptable and obnoxious words, anything to cause moral guilty, religious and or political alignment were used.

3.10 Scope of the study

The Scope of the study was restricted to Nkwazi and Chipulukusu compounds of Ndola in the Copperbelt Province of Zambia. There are quite a number of donor-aided projects currently going on in Nkwazi and Chipulukusu compounds; and it is for this reason the two areas were picked as a case study for this research.

The research covered the following; the community know-how of the donor-aided projects in their areas, the number of donor aided projects in the research area, the impact of donor-aided projects in the compounds of Nkwazi and Chipulukusu, the benefits of donor-aided project on the research area, the sustainability of the projects. Also the scope of the study was in the parameters of Nkwazi and Chipulukusu compounds of Ndola, within the confines of qualitative as well as quantitative questionnaires that were administered to 100 respondents, and confining to the objectives and questions of the research.

3.11 Limitations of the study

The study was limited to the research objectives and questions. It was confined to focus compounds and interviews with 100 respondents in Nkwazi and Chipulukusu. The research captured a diverse range of experiences, including men and women ages 15–above from different social and economic status.

While not nationally representative, the study complements the quantitative picture in this section with insights into the effects of poverty on the community.

Further, language barrier became one of the limitations; some of the researched had a misunderstanding of the research.

Time also became a constraint.

Finances also were a limiting factor in terms of travel and or hiring individuals for help when need arose and Lack of available researched materials in the research field was another limitation.

3.12 Significance of the study

The significance of this research is to examine the impact of donor-aided projects on poverty reduction. The research also helped in ascertaining the effectiveness of the donor-aided projects in helping the Zambian communities to overcome poverty. To provide a platform for policy makers and implementers to assess the performance of their projects and at the same time help them formulate policies that will have a significant impact on poverty reduction.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with data presentation. The chapter outlines the: Presentation of findings where; Qualitative and quantitative data analysis will be done, and Presentation of findings, then Using of figures or using tables. Further it looks at: Discussion and interpretation of findings whereby; Discussion and Interpretation of findings as a focus. Then, will look at Conclusions and interpretation of findings in which; Conclusion, Implications, and Recommendations will be looked at. Finally, References, and Appendices will be attached. The research was conducted using the methodologies indicated in the previous chapter.

4.1 Presentation of Findings (Using Figures or Charts)

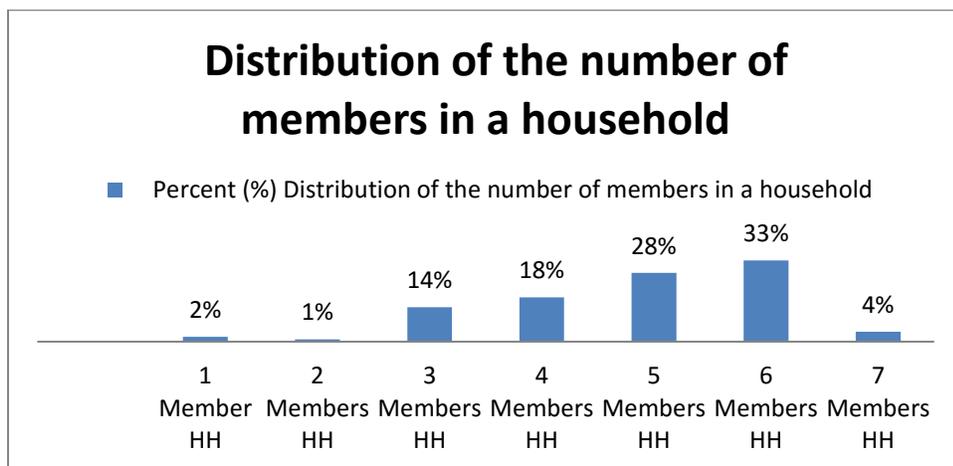
The whole study is concerned with the impact of donor-aided projects on poverty reduction. The following are the findings of the research conducted:

4.1.1 Geographic characteristics (hh=household)

First and foremost it was found that most of the households occupied houses that had clear household IDs. It was found that out of the 100 individual households that were interviewed only 4 individual households were not able to state their house ID, that could have been attributed to the household was staying in a rented apartment where the household did not know the house ID. Therefore, housing in the compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi of Ndola were found to be well organized, many households attributed this to the advocacy that was done by catholic diocese of Ndola. For that reason, it would be as well effective to show that poverty can be easily reduced, in the sense that when government and other institutions bringing aid would be easy for them to locate the households.

Below is the percentage distribution of the number of members in a household;

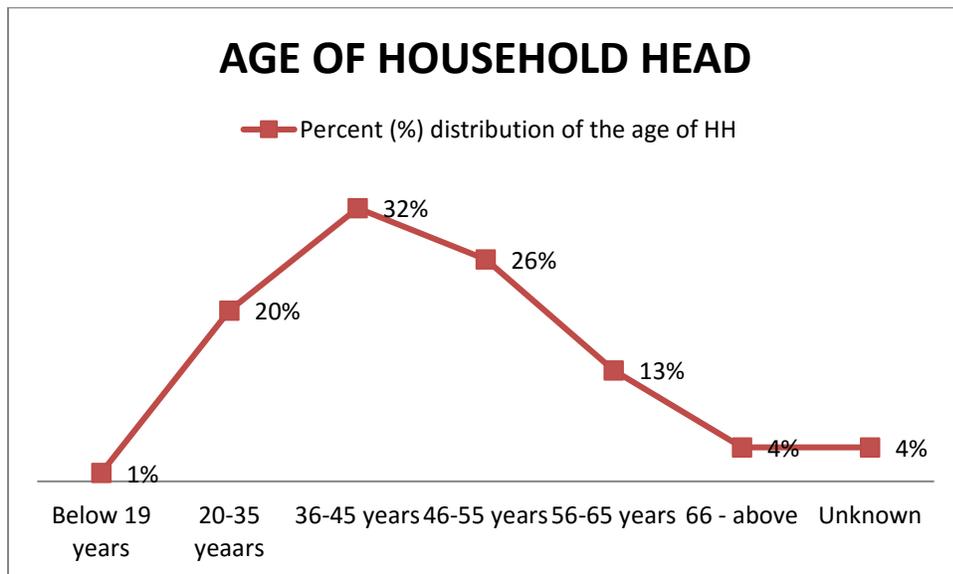
Chart 1: Number of Members in a Household



The highest percentage with 33% was found to be a household with six (6) members in a household at an average; we have 5 members in each household in the two compounds.

On the analysis of the age of the household heads, the chart below shows what was found;

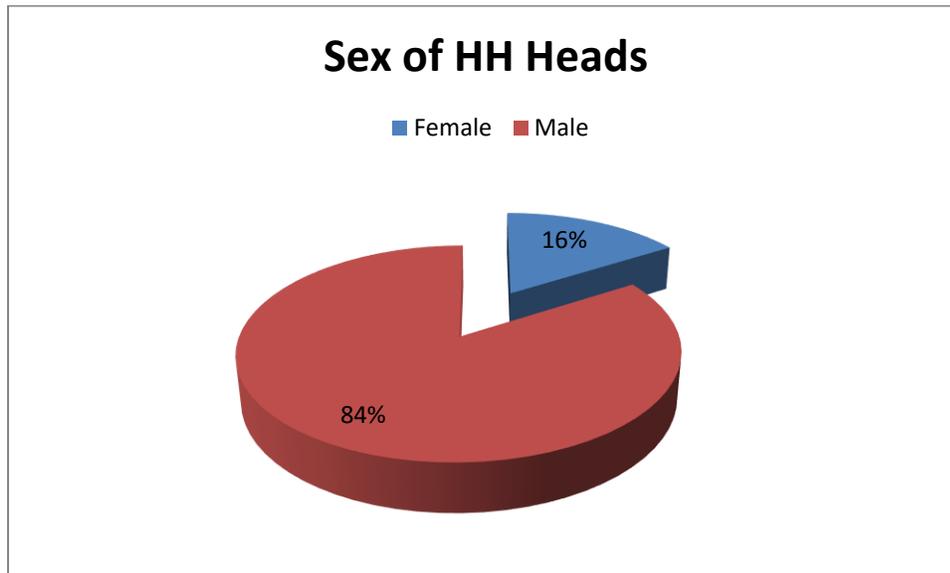
Chart 2: Ages of Household Heads



Therefore, it was found that the majority of the household heads were those between the ages of 20 years to 55 years old.

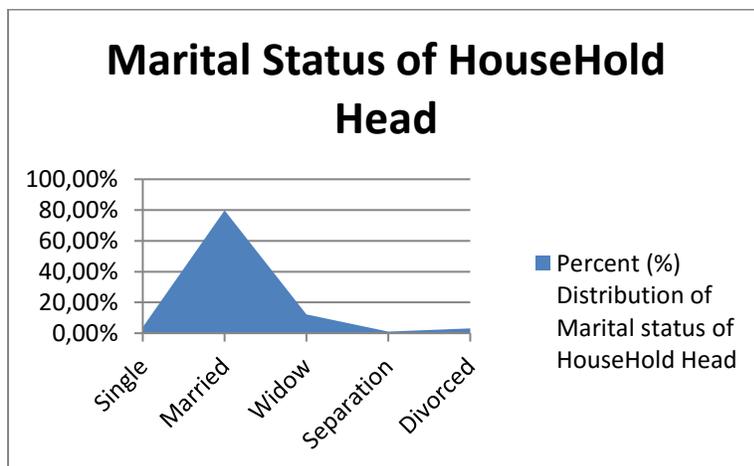
The sex of the Household Heads was found to be more on the males which had 84% and the female had 16% of the total household heads that were interviewed.

Chart 3: Sex of Household Head



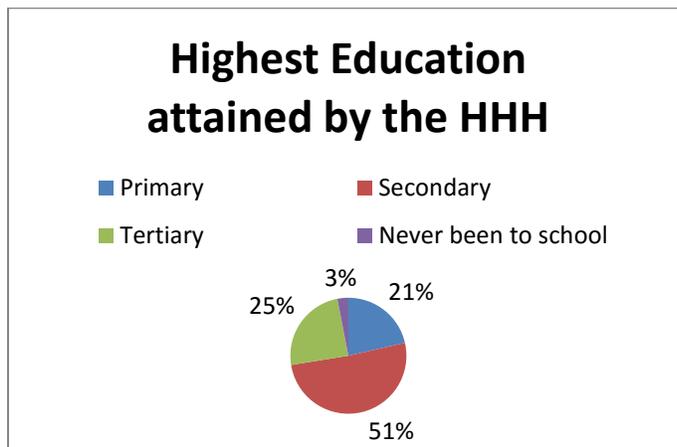
On the marital status of the household heads, it was found that most of the heads of the households were married, that was reflected by about 80% of the total researched.

Chart 4: Marital Status of Household head



On the other side, it is important also to find out the educational status of the household heads. Therefore, below is the percentage distribution of the education attained by the Household head.

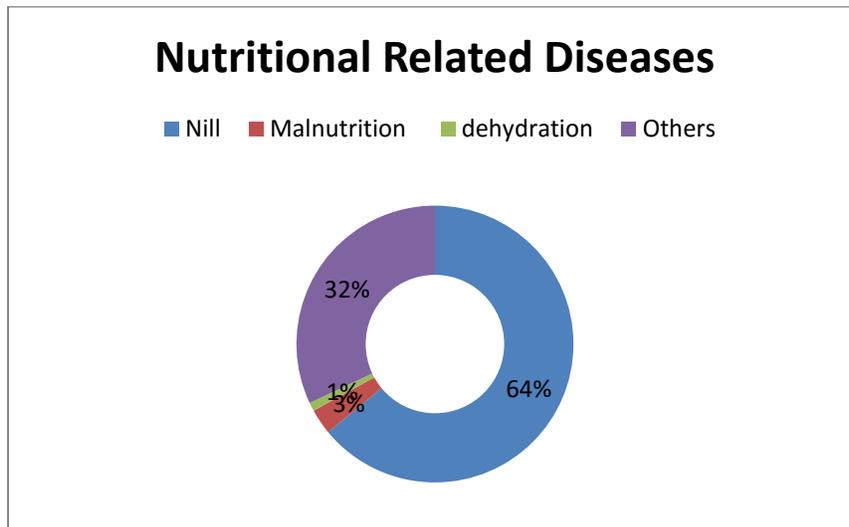
Chart 5: Education attained by Household Head



4.1.2 Health/Nutrition

Health and nutrition was picked as one of the indicators of poverty. Under this, some variables were researched and analyzed. The tables and the charts below are such variables that were researched.

Chart 6: Nutritional related diseases

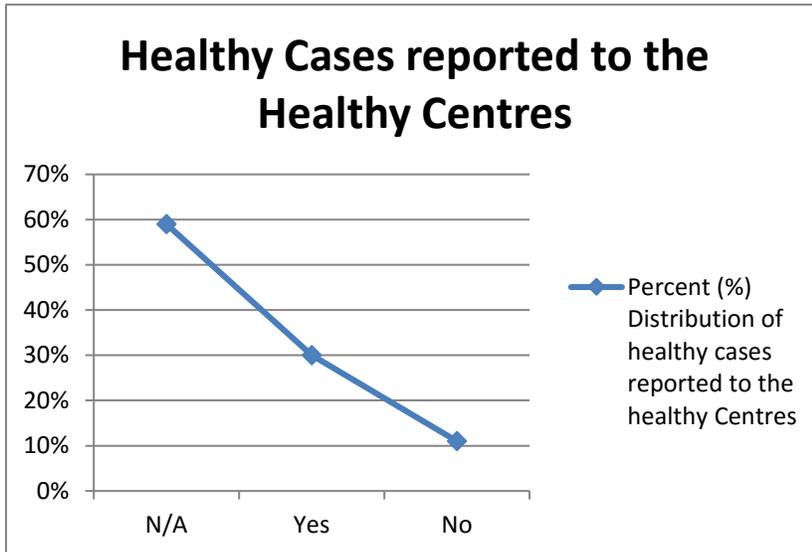


Percent (%) distribution of nutritional related diseases, in this chart it is indicated that the largest percentage was that of others seconded by malnutrition. Majority of the people were found to be free from the nutritional related diseases.

Second under the Health and nutrition was the percent (%) distribution of health cases that were reported to the health centers. Under this variable, it was found that about 30% of the cases were reported to the nearest health centers and about 10 percent of the cases were not reported to the

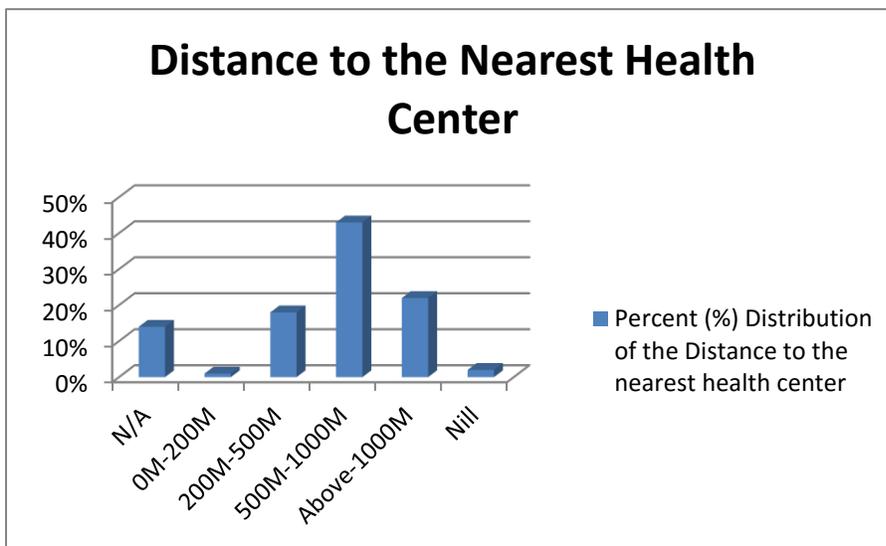
health centers. Meanwhile about 60% of the cases, where the majority of the people felt the cases were not supposed to be reported to health centers, see the chart below.

Chart 7: Number of Health cases reported to the nearest healthy center



Another variable was on the Percent distribution of the distance to the nearest health centers. It was found that the nearest healthy centers were 500 Meters and most of the households lived above 500 Meters from the nearest health center as shown by chart 8 below.

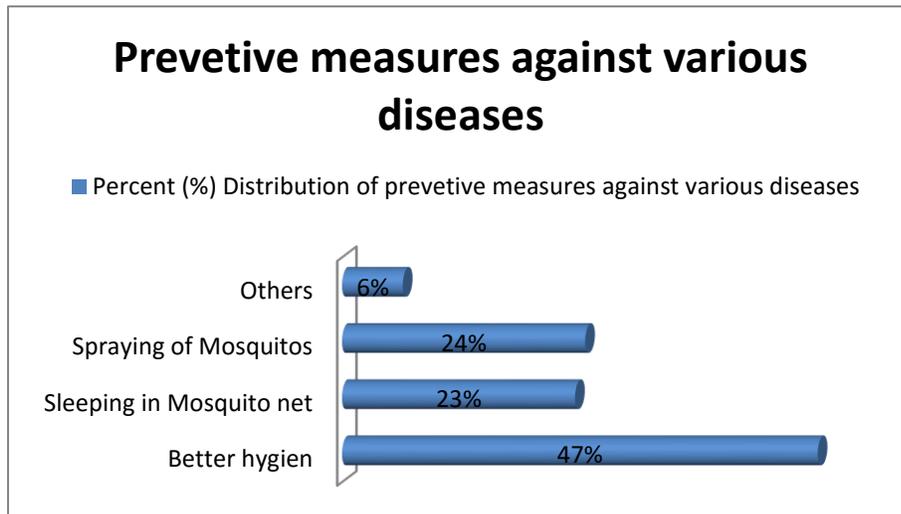
Chart 8 distance to the nearest healthy center



There were many diseases, but these disease required preventive measure in order to stop their recurrence. According to the chart below the largest scale indicates that the best way to reduce the

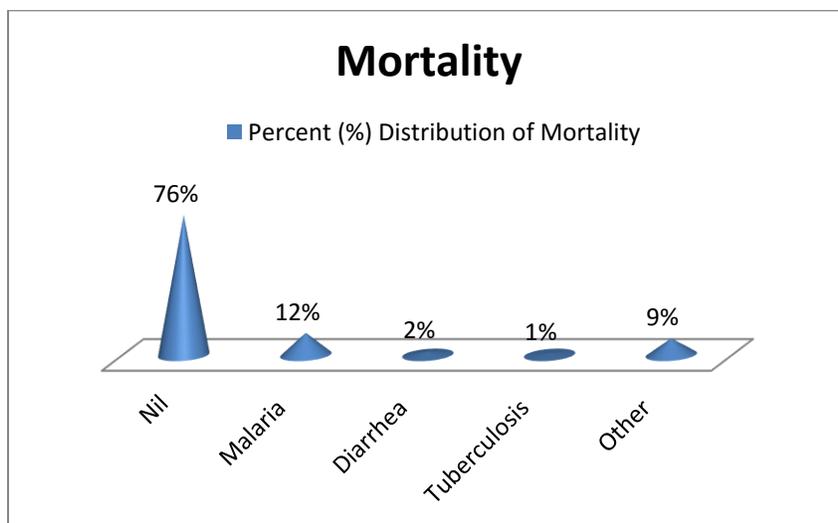
recurrence of the most common disease that were found during the research was to practice good hygiene, seconded by sleeping under a mosquito net then spraying of mosquitoes and finally other preventive measures.

Chart 9 Preventive measures against various diseases



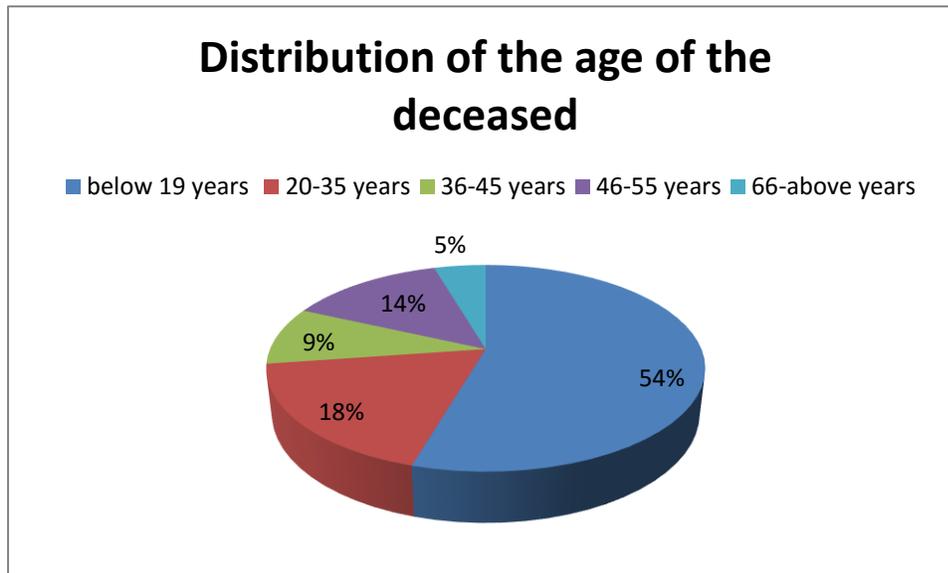
On the mortality rate malaria claimed a bigger chunk followed by others and then diarrhea, tuberculosis was just 1%. Meanwhile among the researched there were a 76% of the researched households that had no occurrence of death in six (6) month time before the research.

Chart 10: Mortality rate



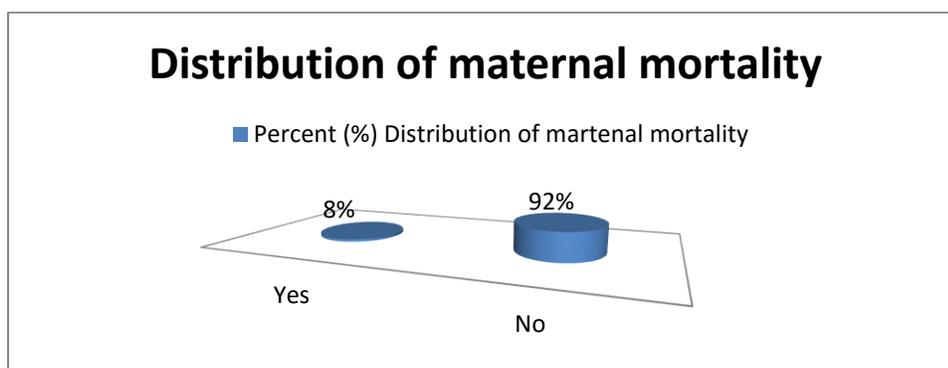
The ages of the deceased were varying. But the majorities were those below the age of 5 years. The largest chunk was that of 2 years, followed by that of 3 years and the rest follows. See the chart below

Chart 11 distribution of the age of the deceased



Last and not the least under health and nutrition indicator, was maternal mortality; under maternal mortality, the chart below indicates the percent (%) distribution, where there was only 8% occurrence among the researched.

Chart 12: distribution of maternal mortality

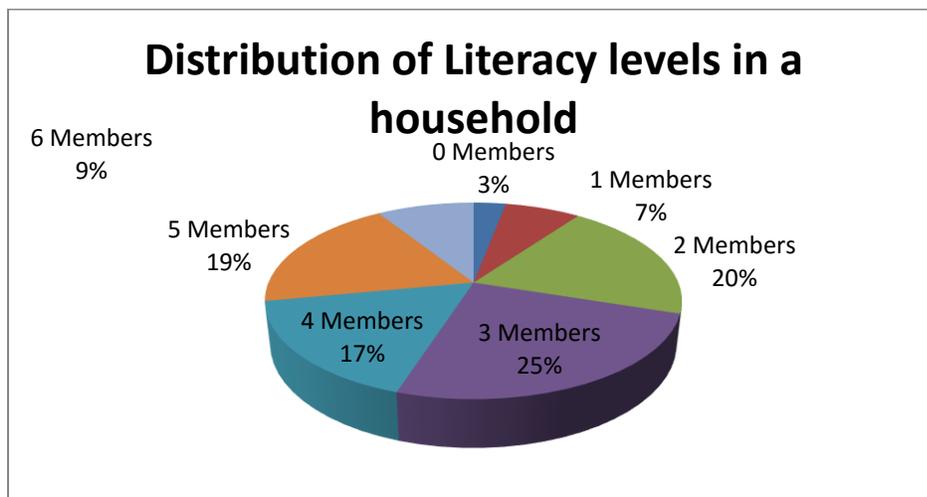


4.1.3 Education

Access to quality education and or lack of it was used as an indicator of poverty, and below are some of the variables that were taken;

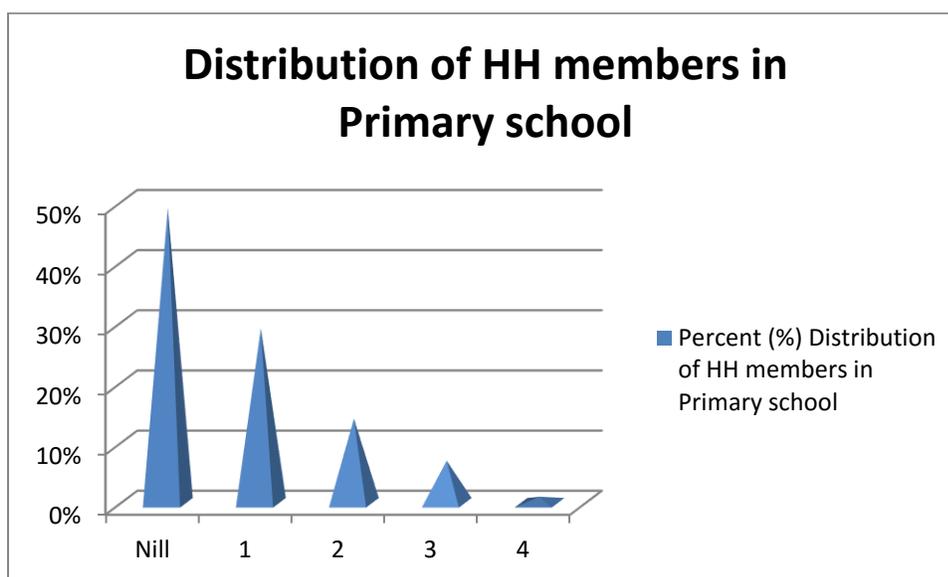
Literacy levels in a household. Below is a chart that indicated the literacy levels in a household. According to the chart it was found that the majority of households that had more literate members were the households that had fewer members, in that vein, households that had 4 household members and below had more than 50% literacy levels than the households that had more than 5 members.

Chart 13: literacy levels in a household



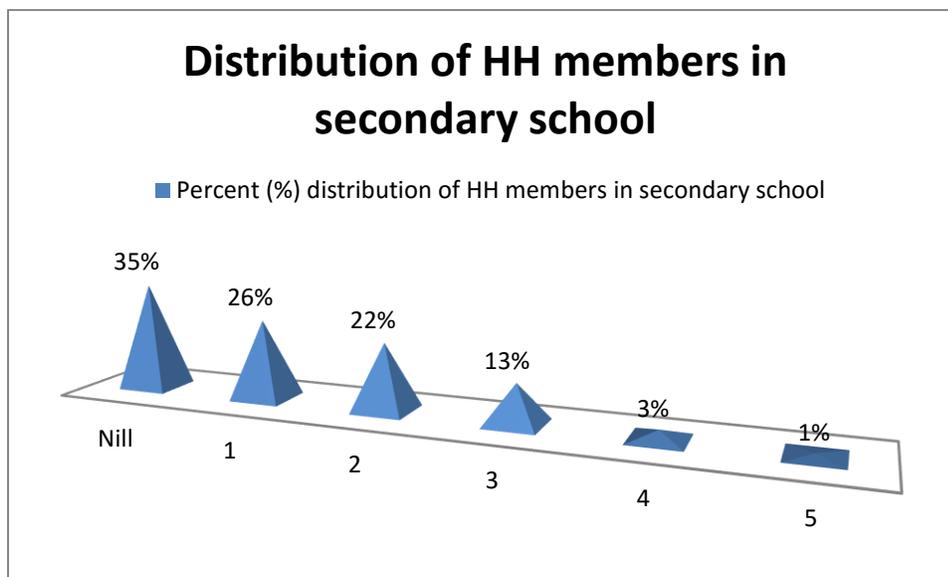
The other variable was the number of household members that were in primary schools. It was found that in about 30% of households had at least one member that was attending primary education. See the chart below;

Chart 14 numbers of members in the household in primary schools



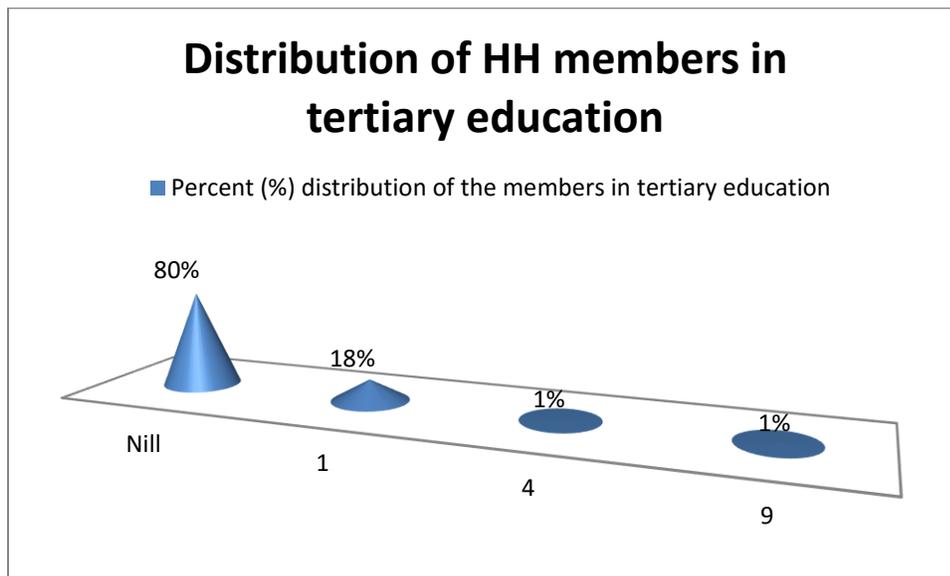
Then, the variable of number of households that are in secondary schools. Below is a chart for percentage distribution of Household members in secondary schools. Under that analysis, it was found that 35% of households had no members attending secondary education, while 26% had at least one child attending secondary school, then 22% had at least 2 children attending secondary education, besides 13% had 3 members attending, and 3% had 4 members and 1% of households had 5 members attending secondary education.

Chart 15: household members in secondary schools



Finally on the education, under the numbers of the household in tertiary education, the chart below shows how many members of the household that were attending tertiary education. It was found that 80% of the households that were under investigation were found with none attending tertiary education. Only 18% of the households were found with at least one member attending tertiary education, and then 1% was found with four members and 9 members attending tertiary education respectively.

Chart 16: household members in tertiary education

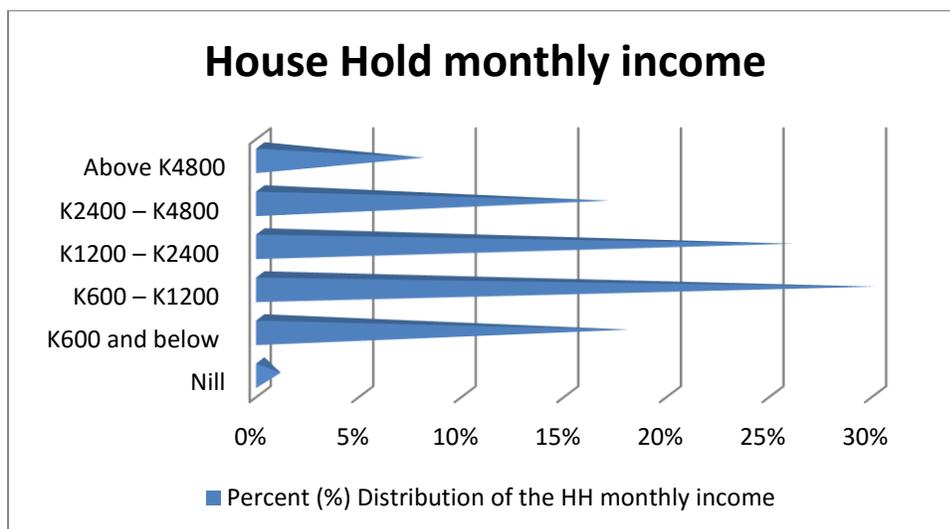


4.1.4 Income and Food consumption

Income and food consumption was chosen as one of the indicators to measure poverty. And it was distributed under various variables such as indicated below;

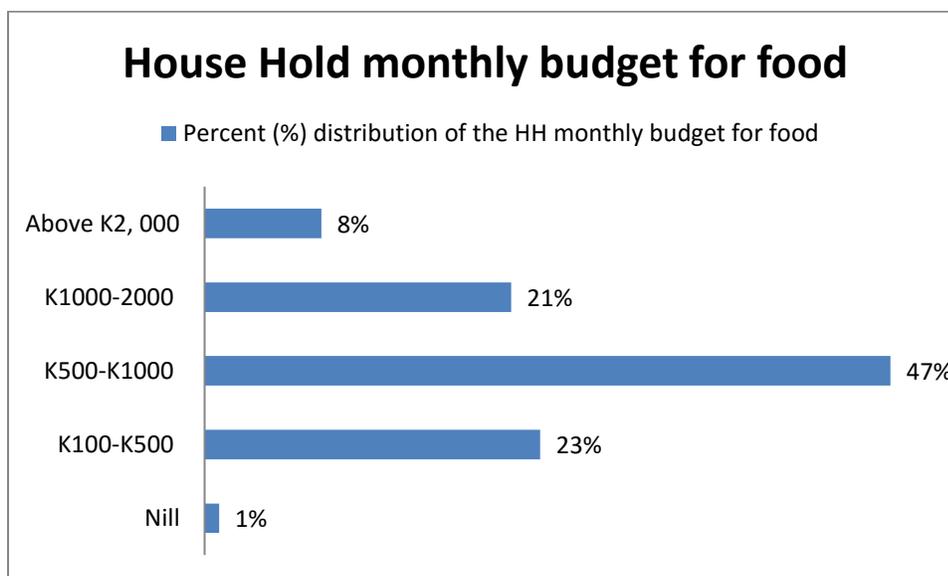
Household monthly income; under this variable, it was found that many of the people in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi compounds were found to be earning between K600 to K1200. This earning was from all areas of earnings whether from formal jobs or from informal, whether from business or from farming and many other means of income, which are able to sustain livelihood of a household. See the chart below;

Chart 17: household monthly incomes



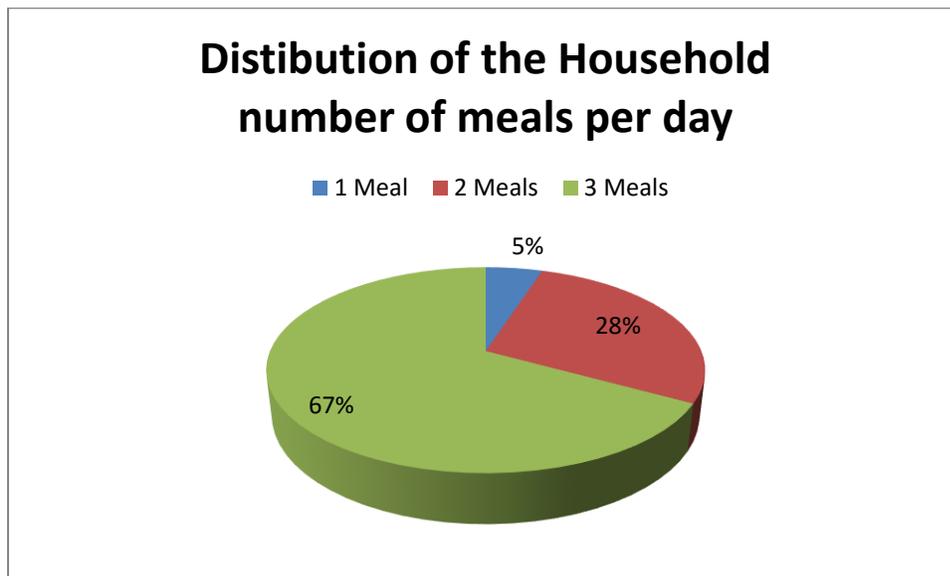
In addition, there was another variable, which was the monthly budget of a household for food. It was found that under the percentage distribution of the monthly budget of the household for food, it was found that most of the household's budgets were between K500 to K1000. Dividing the mean of the range between K500 to K1000 by 28 days of a month gives K26.8 for food budget expenditure per day. View the chart below;

Chart 18: household monthly budgets



In addition, the next variable was the number of meals each household was able to have on the daily basis, thus, percent (%) distribution of the household number of meals per day.

Chart 19: household numbers of meals per day

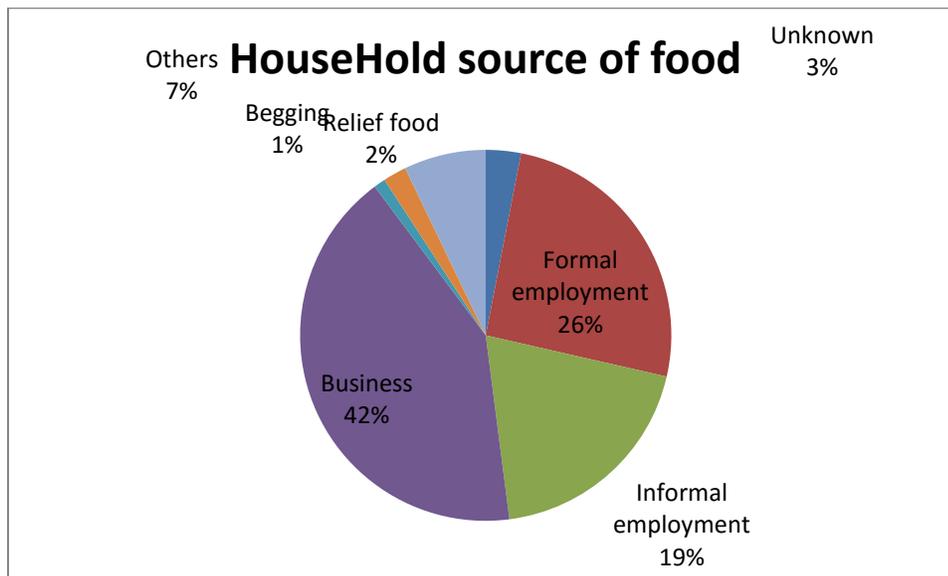


It is interesting to note that, it was found that majority of the households were able to afford three meals every day. Only 28% were able to have two meals daily and 5% were able to have one meal a day but the rest managed three meals daily.

Having three meals daily is not the only issue but having the required food stuffs daily is supposed to be the major issue. Majority claimed to have had a balanced meal on the daily basis.

On the other hand the source of food was considered to be very important. Under this variable, it was found that majority of the household members had their source of food from business with 42%, formal employment with 26%, informal employment with 19%, others had 7% those that did not even know where the next meal was coming from amounted to 3%, those from the relief foods was 2% and those from begging was 1%.

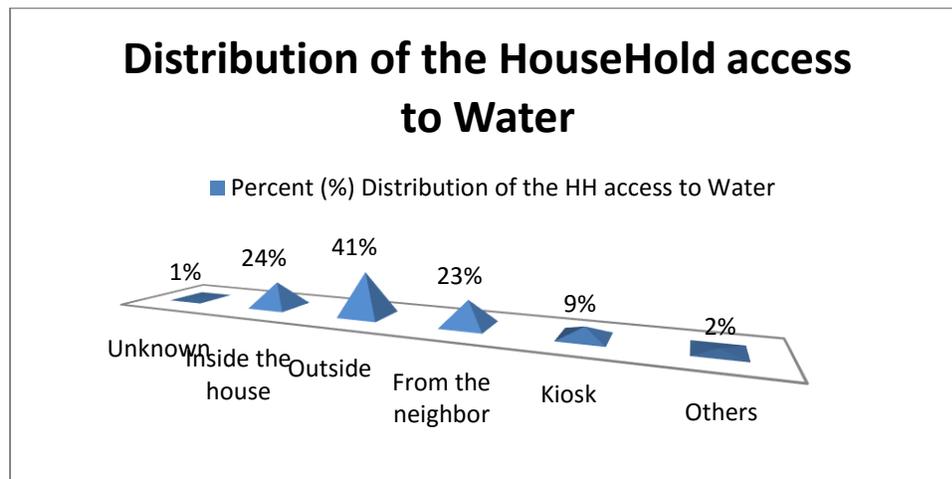
Chart 20: household source of food



4.1.5 Water supply and Sanitation

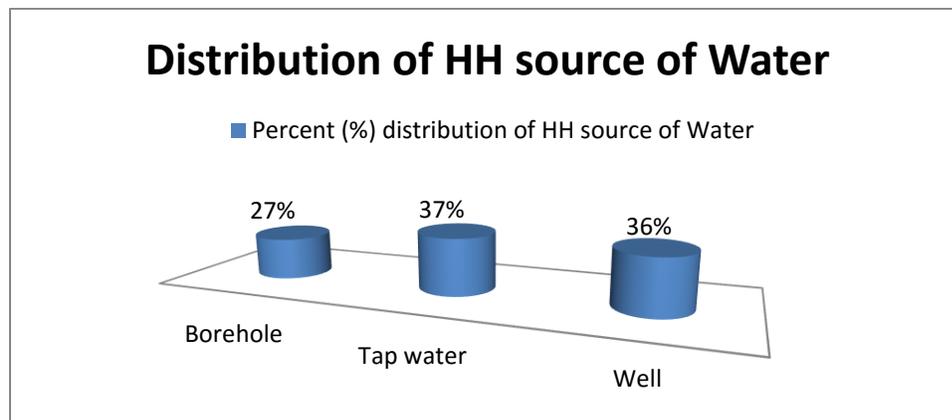
Water supply and sanitation was taken as one of the measures for poverty. It was taken as an indicator for poverty in the sense that the easy access to water supply and sanitation as positive and the lack of it as negative. Under this indicator, various variables were developed. First and foremost was the Access to Water; under this variable the researcher tried to discover the percentage distribution of the Household access to water. It was discovered that, in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi 41% of the households accessed water outside of their houses but within their premises. Only 24% were able to access water from within their houses, on the other hand 23% were accessing water from their neighbors, and 9% accessed water through Kafubu water and sewerage Kiosks, 2% used others means to access water and the 1% did not know how their access to water was. The chart below shows those distributions;

Chart 21: household accesses to water



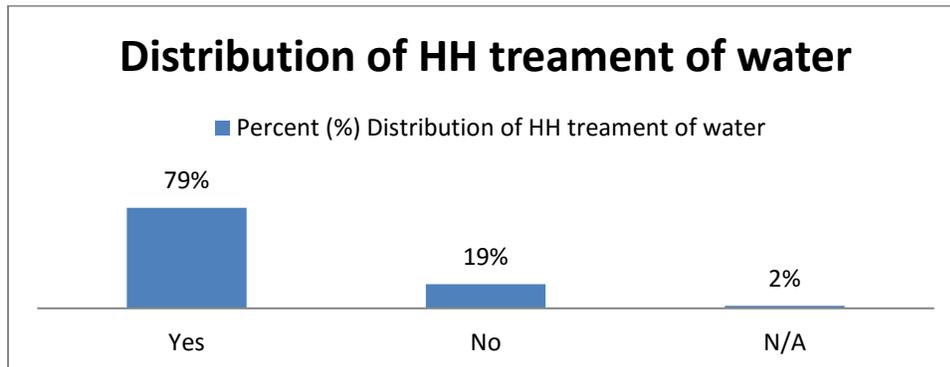
Second variable was the Sources of water; under the sources of water, the researcher, went to find how the percentage distribution of the households' sources of water. From the tabulations and the analysis it was found that 37% of the households in the two compounds Kafubu water and sewerage tap water as their source of water, then 36% used shallow well as their sources of water and finally 27% used personal bore holes as sources of their water.

Chart 22: household source of water



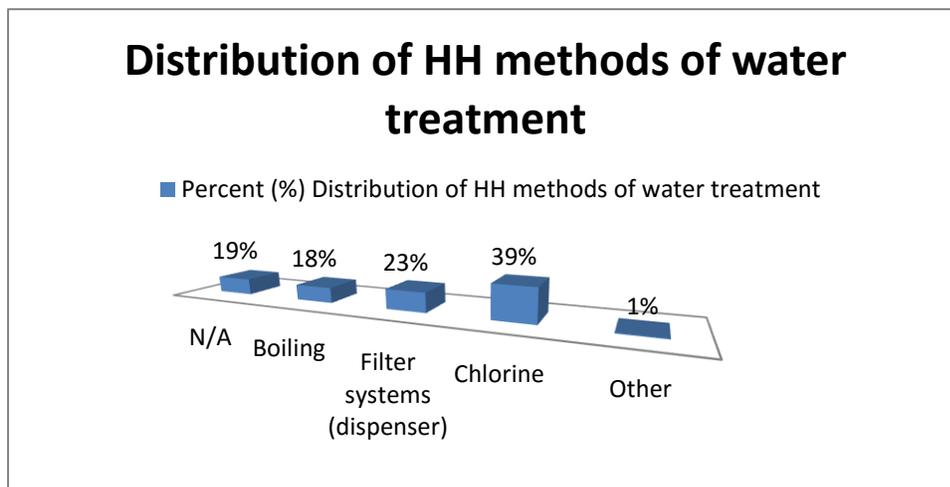
Further, water treatment was as important as the sources of their water. It was discovered that 79% of the households in the researched compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi had their water treated and 19% did not. The other 2% felt it was not necessary, either because they felt that the water they took was already treated or did not have the means to do so.

Chart 23 numbers of households that treat water



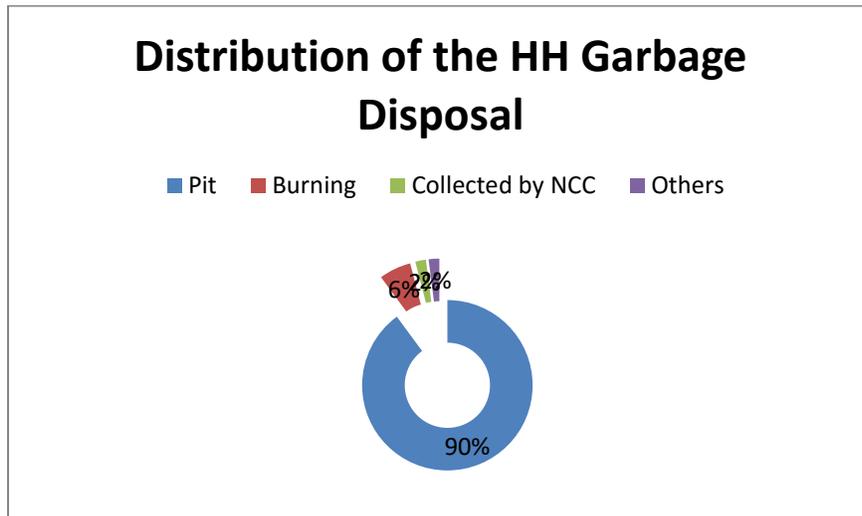
Most of the households treated their water using chlorine, the percentages of those that treated water using chlorine was 39% and those that treated water using filter system was 23%, those that used boiling their percentages went to 18%, those that felt they were not affected their number went to 19% and those that used other methods their numbers went to 1%. Either ways, their treatment of water was considered a necessity while others did not consider it as such.

Chart 24: household method of water treatment



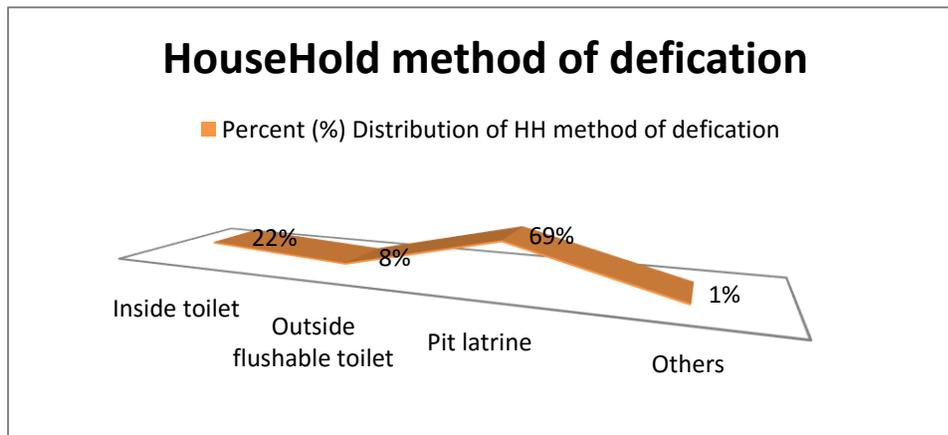
Another variable was of the garbage disposal, it was found that under garbage disposal, 90% of the households dug pits and disposed their garbage through the pits and only 6% that used burning, Ndola city council collection of garbage was at 2% in these areas and the other 2% was the use of any other methods of disposal. See the chart below;

Chart 25 Household garbage disposals



Last but not the least on water and sanitation, was the variable defecation; under this variable, the percent (%) distribution of household method of defecation was found to be 69% pit latrine, 22% inside flushable toilet, 8% was outside flushable toilets and 1% was other means of defecation. The chart below shows it all;

Chart 25 household method of defecation

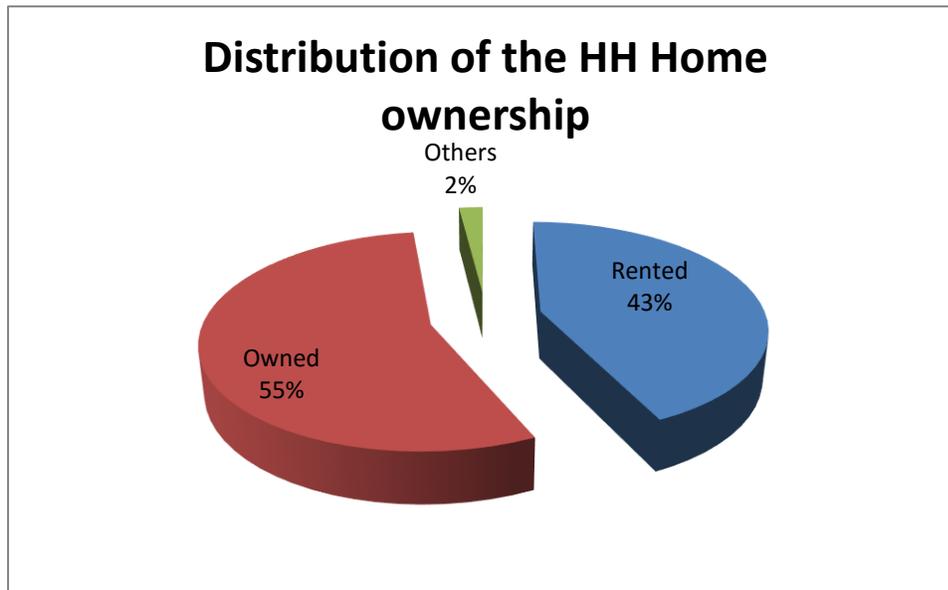


4.1.6 Land and Housing

Amongst the indicators of poverty it was found prudent to have land and housing as an indicator of poverty due to its direct and indirect impact on the lives of the members of the community. Under this indicator two variables were used. The first variable was the home/land ownership and the second was the legality of the house/ land owned.

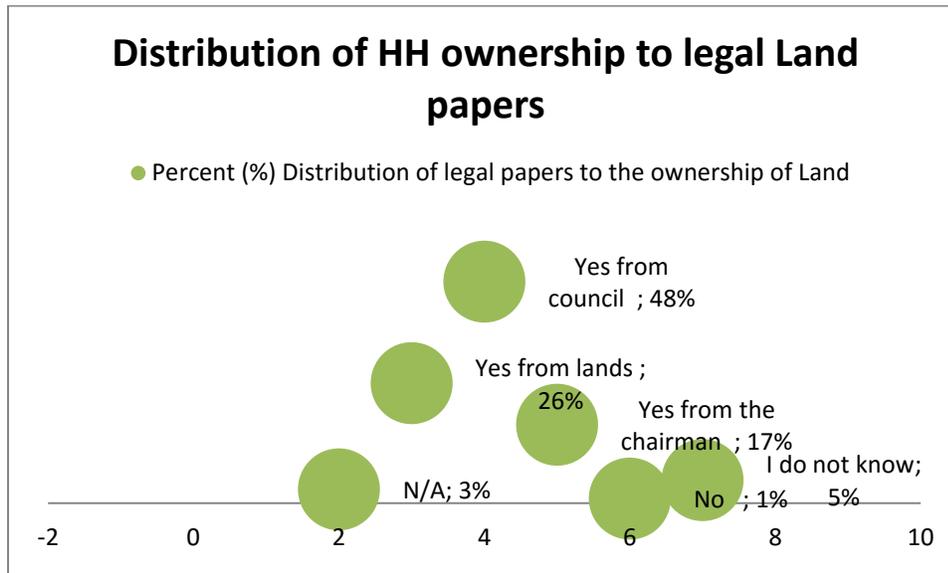
Firstly, the percent (%) distribution of the household home or land ownership; it was found that 55% of the households lived in their own houses, and only 43% rented houses, the remaining percentage found themselves in others category.

Chart 26: household home ownership



On the legality of the land or houses that the individual households were occupying it was established, and the following were the discoveries; those that claimed to have legal papers from the council were found to be 48%, those that claimed to have legal papers from ministry of Lands were 26%, then those that claimed to have had land from the chairman amounted to 17%, those that did not know whether there were legal papers to the land and house they were occupying amount to 5% and those that were not applicable to the need for legal land, were those who were from (Government) institutional houses amounted to 3%. And 1% was for those that claimed not to have had any legal documents to the house and or the land.

Chart 27 legal papers to land ownership



4.1.7 Project Implementations and Sustainability

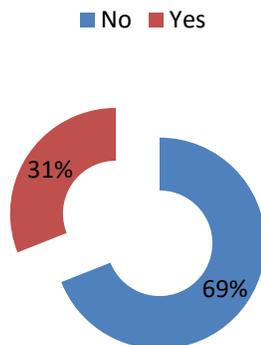
The above poverty indicators and poverty variables were found to be acted on by the elements of various projects. Below are some of the projects that were found to have taken place in both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi Compounds of Ndola. These projects were believed to be active or to have taken place at least six (06) months before the time of data collection for this research.

There were ten (10) elemental concepts of projects that were put as guides that were not amongst the ten (10) were put as others. First and foremost there was, Road works; then, Drainage works; thereafter, Construction of toilets; further, Construction of schools; in addition, Construction of Hospitals/Clinic; also, Construction of bridges; notwithstanding, Donations to vulnerable; besides, Assisting the aged; again, Water reticulation; and, Advocacy; on the other hand; Farmer Input support programs (FISP); finally, those that were not reflected by the above elements went for, Others.

In the first instance, we have the Implemented projects on roadworks. Below is a chart of the implemented projects on roadworks. According to the research and its analysis, it was found that roads projects as at the time of this, research, it had 31% awareness amongst the locals of both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi. About 69% of the residents were either not aware of such projects taking place and or for having taken place in about six (06) months' time.

Chart 28 percentage of number of road projects implemented

Distribution on the knowledge of implemented Projects on road works

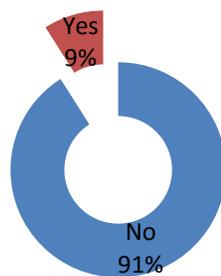


It was found that 31% of the Nkwanzi and Chipulukusu were aware of the road projects that were implemented in the two areas.

Besides, only 9% of the population of the two compounds was aware of drainage projects that were implemented in the two areas. See chart 29 below;

Chart 29 percentage of number of drainage projects implemented

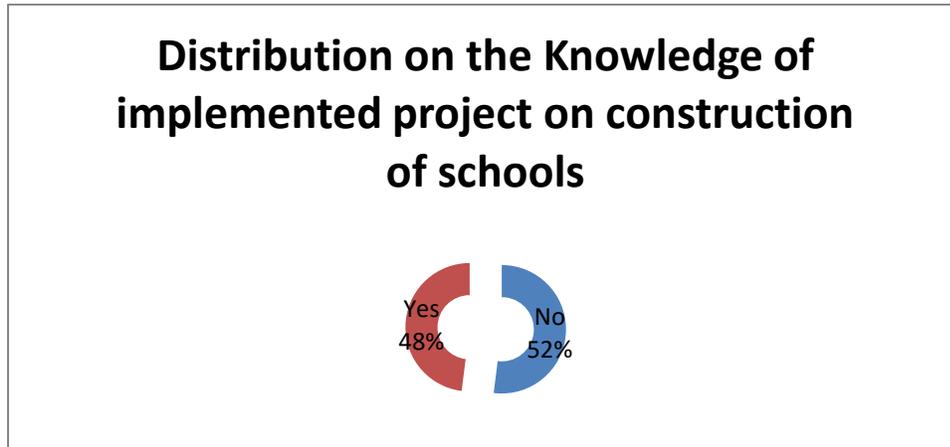
Distribution on the knowledge of implemented Projects on drainage works



Notwithstanding, as it is said, education is the backbone to development. According to the tabulations and the analysis of the research due to the data that was collected, it was found that 48% of the population in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi compounds were very much awake to the

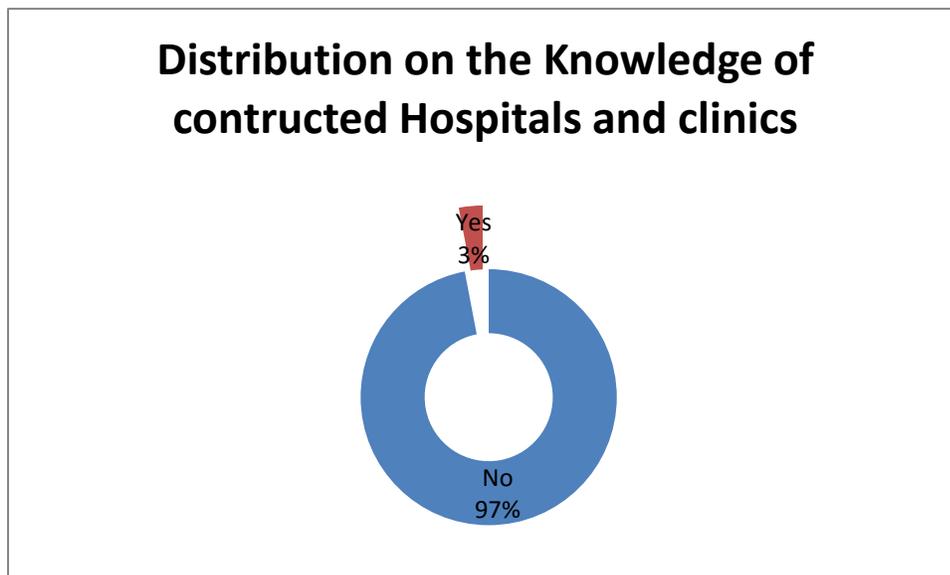
need for education and the projects that were implemented in the area. The aforementioned tabulation and analysis is shown in chart 30 below;

Chart 30 percentage of projects implemented on schools constructed



In addition, it was found that only 3% of the population from both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi compounds were aware of a health center project being implemented in the areas as seen in chart 31 below;

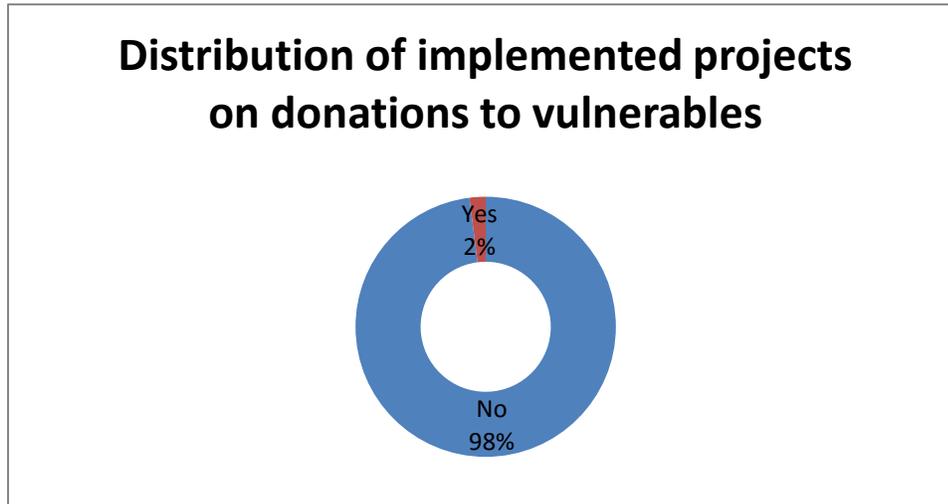
Chart 31 percentage of projects implemented on hospitals and clinic construction



Also among the other variables of implemented projects in both compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi compounds was the number of implemented projects on assistance to the needy, as shown in the chart 31 indicated below, it was indicated that the awareness levels were at 2%; on the other

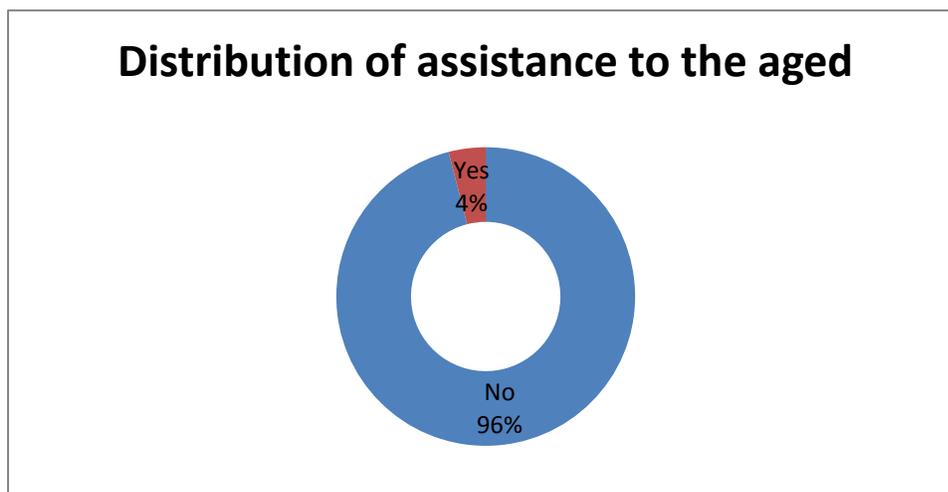
side, we have the awareness on the number of projects implemented on the assistance to the aged. The awareness level under this variable was found to be at 4%. Thus not many people were aware of such projects as taking place among the aged. See chart number 32 below;

Chart 31 percentages on the number of projects implemented on donations to needy



The chart 32 is about the project implementation on assistance to the aged, and the percentage of awareness was found to be at 4%,

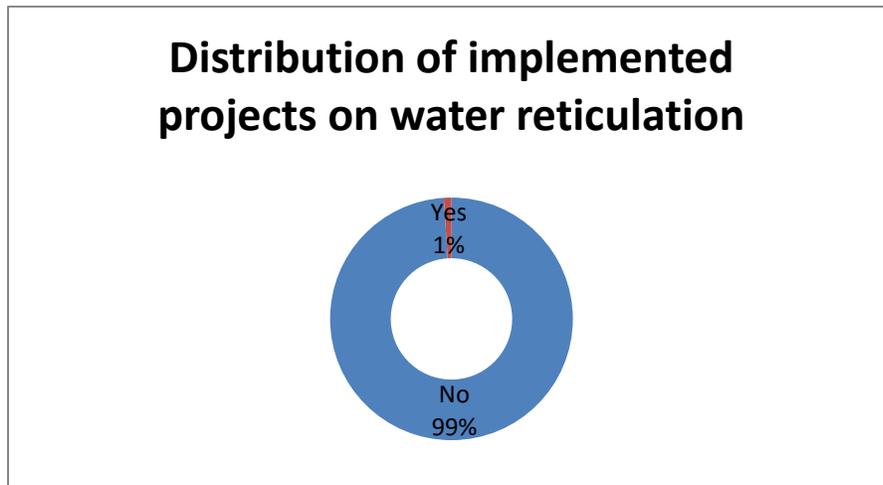
Chart 32: Number of projects implemented on donations to the aged



While 96% of the population was ignorant of the same project; on the other hand we have the number of projects that were implemented on water reticulation. According to the data that was collected and tabulated, it was found that of all the population of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi compounds, it was found to have 1% of its population who were aware of water reticulation project

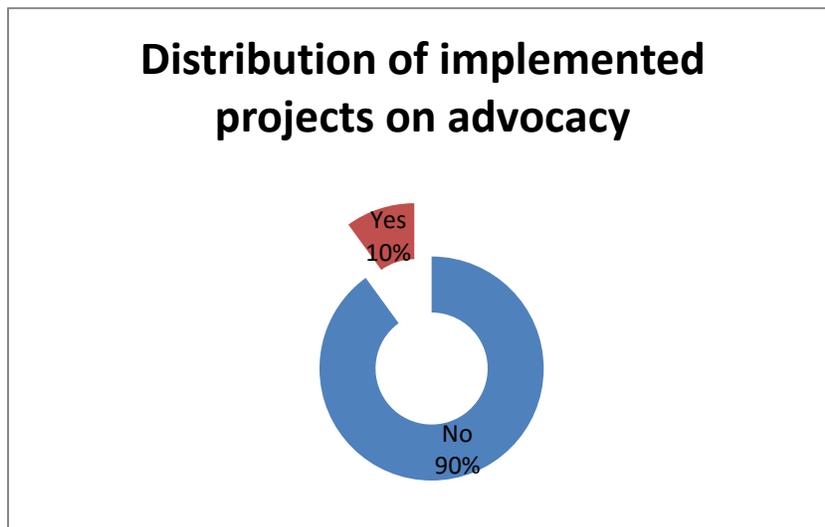
that was either taking place at the time of data collection for this research or six (6) months before the data for this research was collected. See the chart 33 below;

Chart 33 number of projects implemented on water reticulations



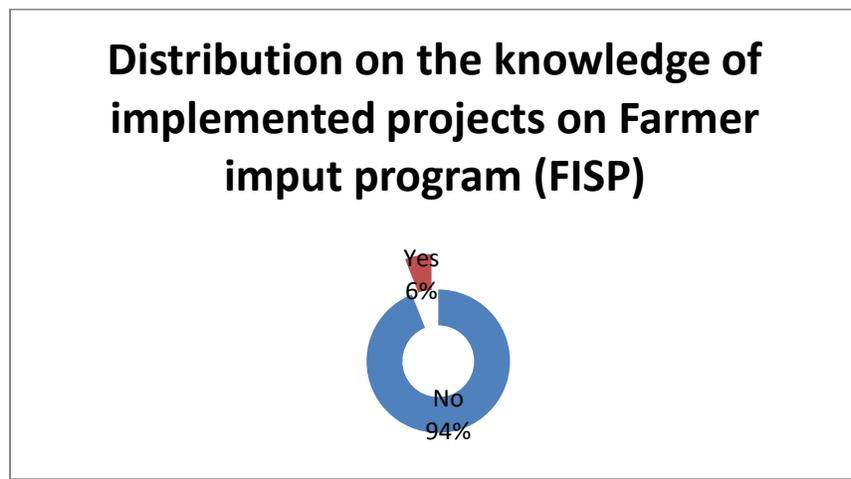
Further, there was another project that was believed to have been done by mostly the catholic diocese of Ndola. Though the project took place some good months past, its impact on both compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu was lasting. Because people were able to remember its activities clearly those percentage of its awareness was not so much but considering the time it took and the level of remembrance, it can be easily deduced that the project had impact on the people's lives. The level of awareness and its existence amongst the people is seen in the chart 34 shown below;

Chart 34 number of projects implemented on advocacy



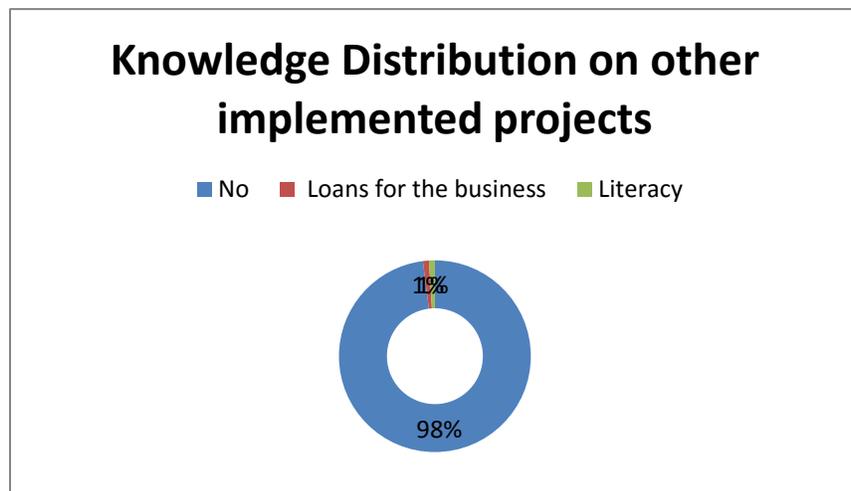
Besides the advocacy, we find that the government also, initiated the farmer input support program (FISM) food security program (FSP) in both compounds. The program, its impact and awareness in the compounds is seen by the tabulation and analysis in chart 35 below. According to the chart it was found that the presence of the program and those that it affects either directly or indirectly was found to be at 6%.

Chart 35 numbers of implemented projects on Farmer Input program



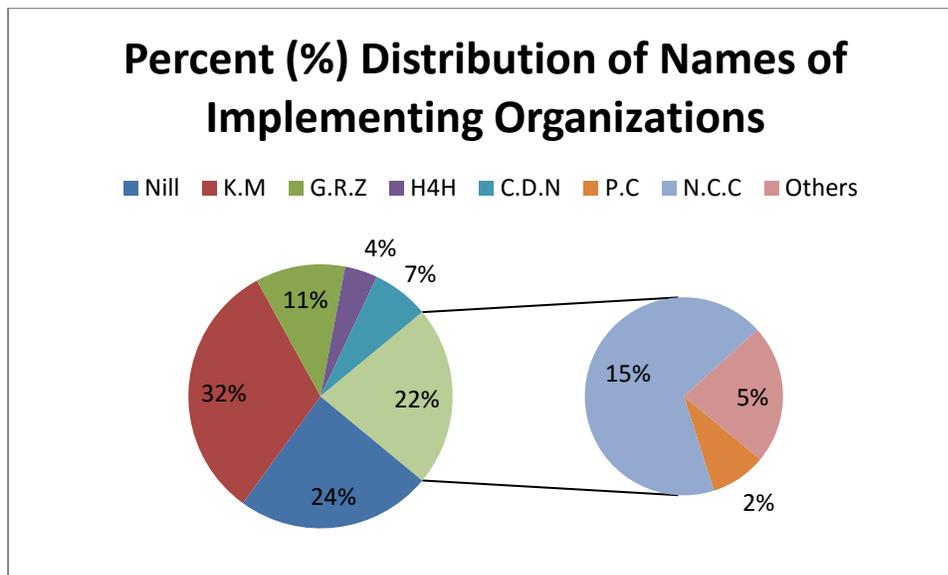
Also amongst the implemented projects, there was other projected that were implemented but were not put as a research question in the question. It was found that there were 2% of other people who felt there were other projects in the two (02) compounds that were not very much considered. Among such were some business loans that were offered to some individuals and literacy projects that were offered to others.

Chart 36 number of implemented project on other areas



According to the table below; it was found that most of the implemented projects were implemented by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as faith based organization like Korean missionaries who put up YoungNack school for the vulnerable and boreholes for the community to access clean water. Catholic diocese of Ndola, were able to do advocacy, Pentecostal churches managed to put up a community school called Mapalo. Evangelicals and Bethel did the same. On the other side, GOMS Ltd managed to do roads and drainages, Ndola city council has been doing garbage collections, Habitat for Humanities did housing units for the vulnerable in Chipulukusu and FISP (GRZ) likewise did its best to give farm inputs to the farmers.

Table 4: Tabulation for the name of implementing organization



Of course all the above projects went with a lot of benefits the table below shows the number of benefits the projects brought to the two compounds. Top on the list is the cheap access to education for the members of the community, good and safe road network, good housing, clean and organized neighborhood.

Table 5: Tabulation of the community benefits on the implemented projects

H3	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
	1	1.56	1.56
Cheap education/cheap farmer input	1	1.56	3.13

Better road networks	1	1.56	4.69
Cheap Education	5	7.81	12.5
Cheap School Fees For the Children	2	3.13	15.63
Cheap School fees	1	1.56	17.19
Cheap School/skills for children	1	1.56	18.75
Cheap school	1	1.56	20.31
Children Education which is cheap	1	1.56	21.88
Children access to education	1	1.56	23.44
Children are educated	1	1.56	25
Children get education	1	1.56	26.56
Children learn for free	1	1.56	28.13
Community Development	1	1.56	29.69
Development to the community	1	1.56	31.25
Each person has to pay something	1	1.56	32.81
Easy access to town	1	1.56	34.38
Education Skill to Children	1	1.56	35.94
Education for our future children	1	1.56	37.5
Education for venerable	1	1.56	39.06
GOOD Environment	1	1.56	40.63
Good roads network/cheap school	1	1.56	42.19
Good transport	1	1.56	43.75
Help people to have good healthy	1	1.56	45.31
Help in educating the community	1	1.56	46.88
It assist people or good transportation	2	3.13	50
Made life easy for the community	2	3.13	53.13
Making good road Network	1	1.56	54.69
Making life easy {education	1	1.56	56.25
No Benefit	1	1.56	57.81
Our children will get educated	1	1.56	59.38
Safe transport/land ownership	3	4.69	64.06

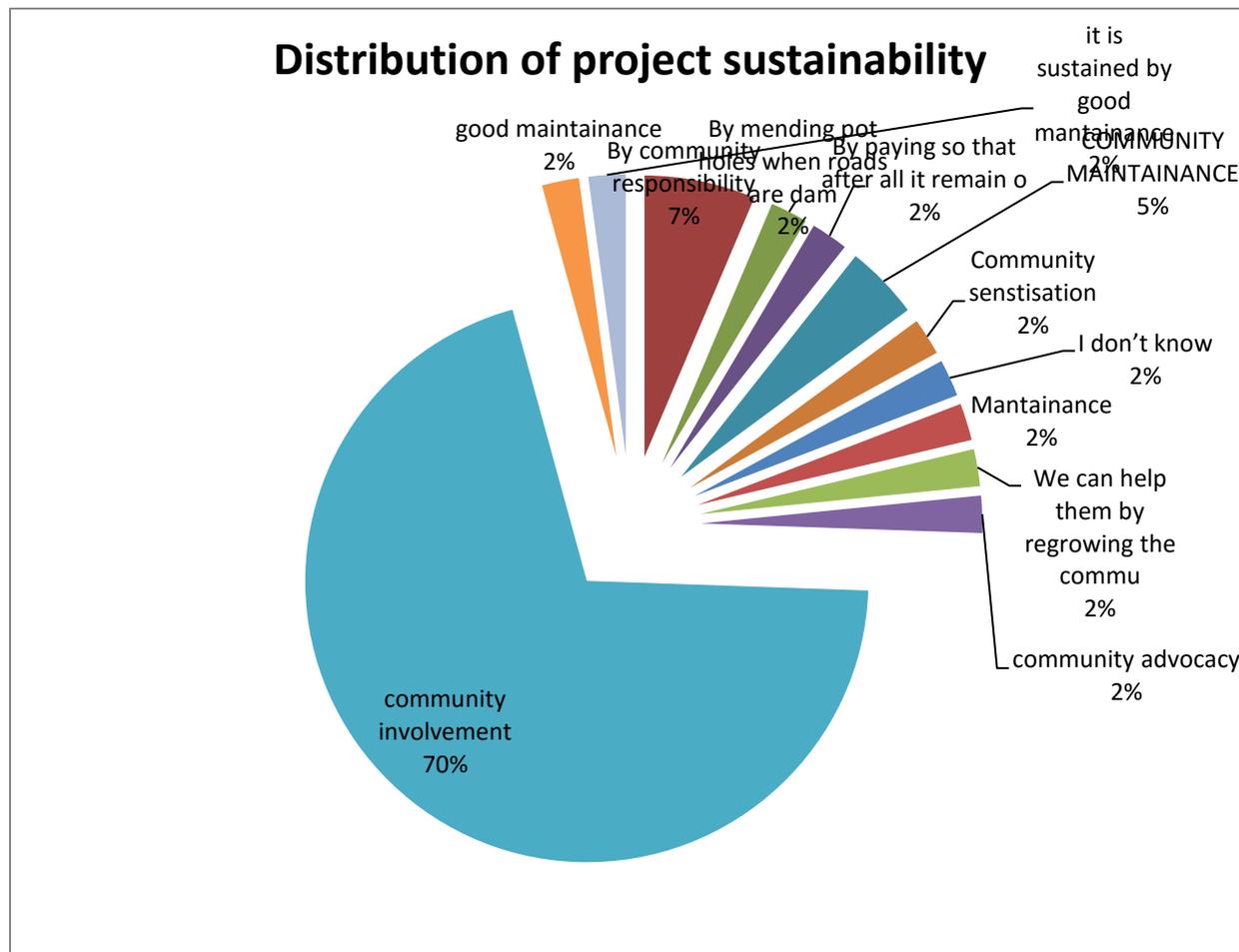
Safe movement Transport	1	1.56	65.63
Safe road networks	3	4.69	70.31
School children learn pay less or don't	1	1.56	71.88
Teaching children for free, empowering people.	1	1.56	73.44
The school is near the community for the children access	1	1.56	75
Those with young children find it easy.	1	1.56	76.56
We get ASSISTANCE from them	1	1.56	78.13
We get water from there/ helps vulnerable by community involvement	1	1.56	79.69
by have clean place	1	1.56	81.25
cheap school for children	6	9.38	92.19
cheap school for children/Skills for youths	1	1.56	93.75
community orderliness and cleanness	1	1.56	95.31
good road networks	1	1.56	96.88
learning for children/adult literacy classes	1	1.56	98.44
legalization of plots and organization	1	1.56	100
Total	64	100	

A project will not be considered sustainable if it will just exist because donor funding is still flowing in, but when the donor funding fails then the project stalls. That is not how things are supposed to be, a sustainable project is a project that must have a ripple effect, where even when donors withdraw the project continues to go on.

According to this research it was found that the best way to have the project continuously running in spite of the donors withdrawing, should be a project that has community involvement right from its inception thus from, initiation of the project to the completion of the project. Therefore, community involvement had 70% indication that if it is done properly, it will bring about the

sustainability of the projects that are implemented in the communities Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu compounds are not exceptional. See chart 37 below.

Chart 37percentage distribution of project sustainability



4.2.0 Discussion and interpretation of findings

In this section the qualitative and the quantitative discussions and interpretation of findings is the main gist, as seen in the graphical representations of the findings, in the above section, therefore, in this section we shall go a little bit in details to triangulate both the secondary as well as the primary data that was collected and already tabulated and analyzed.

On the primary data, the data that was collected showed that donor-aided projects had effects on poverty in a positive way. But it was also found that poverty had many indicators. And some of the indicators of poverty that were taken into consideration for this project were; healthy, Nutrition, education, income, food, water supply, sanitation, land and housing. Though these indicators were

not exclusive, they were considered to be mutually dependent on each other. Thus, cumulative and cyclical interdependence theory of poverty was an ideal theory for such a scenario.

4.2.1 Discussion

The demographic characteristics of any compound or community are important in understanding the living conditions of that people through the impact they may have on the socio-economic situation. Furthermore, data on the demographic characteristics of the population of a given community provides background information necessary for the understanding of other aspects of the individuals, population, including economic activity. For instance, the information on all aspects of the living conditions of the population is made useful when disaggregated by demographic characteristics such as age, sex and geographical areas. For Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu demographically it was found that most households in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu had more than one or two members in each household. It was actually found that 33% of households had 6 members, seconded by those households that had 5 household members at 28%, then 18%, 14%, 1%, 2% of household numbers in their descending orders from 4 down to 1 respectively and on the other hand those that had 7 members of household amounted to 4%. Therefore, we can conclude that, most of the families in these compounds have an average of about five members in each household.

According to chart 2 above, it was found that the age of the household head ranged between 33 years to 54 years, giving the average age of 44 years old. And on the sex of the household head it was found that males were at 84% and females were at 16%. So, the majority of the household heads were male. Therefore, it is an indicator that most of household heads in both compounds are male dominated. Further, on the marital status it was established that 79.80% of the household head were married and 12.12% were single, whereby, 4.04 % of household head were single, further, 3.03% of the household heads were divorced and lastly, 1.01% of the household heads were separated. Therefore, marriage was considered by many as the most ideal environment for bringing up children. But with a total of 20.20% of single household heads amongst which we may find single mothers, fathers, minors taking care of their siblings, poverty was found to be so adverse among such households.

According to the research, it was found that about 3% of the household heads were found to have never been to school and about 51% of the household heads have at least attained grades 8 through to grades 12, secondary level. Only 21% had ended at primary levels, with 25% attaining tertiary education, see chart 5 above. In that regard, it showed that about 75% of the population in both compounds is below tertiary level.

Health/Nutrition

Nutrition and Health wise, the first point was on nutrition, under this indicator the variable was on the distribution of the number of nutritional and other related diseases; for that reason, it was found that nutritionally, there were 3% of malnutrition, 1% of dehydration and other related diseases was found to be 32%. Those households that were nutritionally stable were amounting to 64%. Thus, combining all the nutritional and other related diseases it added up to 36% of the healthy cases. That is quite high.

Out of the nutritional related health cases that were found, it was found that about 30% of the cases were reported to the nearest health centers and about 10 percent of the cases were not reported to the health centers. Meanwhile about 60% of the cases, which is the majority of the people they felt their healthy cases were not supposed to be reported to health centers, look at chart 7 above.

Others might have been discouraged to report the health cases to the nearest healthy center due to the distance to the nearest health centers. This can be seen by what was discovered during the investigations. It was found that majority of the researched households were 500 Meters and above, away from the nearest healthy center, as shown by chart 8 above. This might have been the cause to why about 60% health cases were not reported to the nearest health center.

Even when different diseases, nutritionally related diseases and other diseases were not reported to the nearest health center, those that were attended to by the health practitioners and those that were not both required preventive measures. From the research findings it was found that about

47% of the preventive measure was better hygiene, seconded by spraying of mosquitos, then sleeping under treated mosquito net. Others preventive measure amounts to 6%.

Even when health cases were reported to healthy centers and were attended to by professional health practitioners and preventive measures were put in place people still died. Therefore, on the mortality rate; malaria claimed a bigger chunk of 12%, followed by other diseases with 9% and then diarrhea with a percentage of 2%, tuberculosis was just 1%. Meanwhile among the researched there were a 76% of the researched households that had no occurrence of death in six (6) month time. From the side of the researcher that trend at least showed a positive trend of low mortality rate. The unfortunate thing is that the majorities on the mortality rate were those below the age of 5 years. The largest chunk was found to be those at the age of 2 years, whose percentage amounted to 13.64%, followed by those at the age 3 years with percentage distribution of 9.09% and the rest followed. On maternal mortality, it was found that only 8% were affected. That indicated that the government and the community are working hard to reduce the maternal mortality. This might be attributed to community awareness of the healthy delivery and measures that community should put in place to reduce maternal mortality.

Education

Access to quality education and or lack of it was used as an indicator of poverty, and below are some of the variables that were taken;

Literacy levels in a household. According to chart 13 above, it was found that the majority of households that had higher literacy levels had fewer household members, in that vein, households that had 4 household members and below had more than 50% literacy levels than the households that had more than 5 members. Therefore, it was deduced that it is hard to give quality education to your children when you have too many of them. It was further found that in about 30% of households had at least one member that was attending primary education. And 14% had at least 2 members in primary education, 3 members of every households that were attending primary education amounted to percentage distribution of 7% and lastly was 1% that was for about 4 members of a household. Therefore, at least 50% of the households had members that were attending primary education.

Then we had the variable of number of households that had children in secondary schools. Under that variable, it was found that 35% of households had no members attending secondary education, while 26% had at least one child attending secondary school, then 22% had at least 2 children attending secondary education, besides 13% had 3 members attending, and 3% had 4 members and 1% of households had 5 members attending secondary education. It was found that there were more than 50% of children in various households attending secondary education. The higher percentage distribution of secondary school attendees was attributed to the numbers of girls and boys that left primary education, due to various challenges and have since gone back to school after pregnancy delivery, after managing to securing self-sponsorship and many other reasons.

Finally on the education, the numbers of the household in tertiary education; it was found that 80% of households were found with none attending tertiary education. Only 18% of the households were found with at least one member attending tertiary education, and then 1% was found with both 4 members and 9 members attending tertiary education respectively. Thus, in the compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzzi, tertiary education is very, very low. Since, in Zambia tertiary is the only education system that is functional, therefore due to such, the levels of poverty in the two areas was may be considered somewhat high.

Below is a photo for a 9 year old boy of Nkwanzzi Compound sent by parents to sale oranges instead of being in school



Photo number 1,

Comparing primary, secondary and tertiary education in the two areas of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzhi, it was found that primary was at 52%, secondary was at 65% and tertiary was at 20%. Thus majority in the area were in the secondary that was to say they were attending either grades 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12. According to the findings, it was found that in Nkwanzhi Compound there is only one primary school. In Chipulukusu there are only two primary schools. This might have necessitated the low primary school attendance. On the secondary schools, Chipulukusu has two grades 8 to 9 and Nkwanzhi has one grade 8 to 9. Since the secondary students are old enough to walk kilometers they can go even to schools that are far away from their localities. Therefore, the numbers of the students in secondary can be more than the numbers of primary. For low tertiary levels were caused by failure rate at grade twelve level and the heft fees for tertiary educations.

Income and Food Consumption

Income and food consumption was chosen as one of the indicators of measure of poverty. And it was distributed under various variables such as indicated below;

Household monthly income; under this variable, it was found that many of the people in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzhi compounds were found to be earning between K600 to K1200. This earning was from all areas of earnings whether from formal jobs or from informal, whether from business or from farming and many other means of income which are able to sustain livelihood of a household. From the findings of the research, it was found that the majority of the households of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzhi thus more than 50% were earning below K2400. On the other side the majority households in both compounds have the membership of 6 members per household. Thus each member at an average was living on below \$2 per day.

In addition, there was another variable, which was the monthly budget of a household for food. It was found that under the percentage distribution of the monthly budget of the household for food, it was that most of the household's budgets were between K500 to K1000. Dividing the mean of the range between K500 to K1000 by 28 days of a month gives K26.8 for food budget expenditure per day for a household of 5 members at an average, then K26.8 per day divide it by an average of membership per household of 5 each we have K5.36 this is the amount of money an individual household will use for food in a day, such a case, poverty can be considered absolute.

It is interesting to note that, it was found that majority of the households were able to afford three meals every day. Only 28% were able to have two meals daily and 5% were as well able to have one meal a day but the rest managed three meals daily. Having three meals daily is not the only issue but having nutritionally balanced required food stuffs daily is supposed to be the major issue. Majority claimed to have had a balanced meal on the daily basis.

On the other hand the source of food was considered to be very important. Under this variable, it was found that majority of the household members had their source of food from businesses with a percentage distribution of 42%, formal employment with 26%, informal employment with 19%, others had 7% those that did not even know where the next meal was coming from amounted to 3%, those from the relief foods was 2% and those from begging was 1%.

Water supply and Sanitation

Water supply and sanitation was taken as one of the measures for poverty. It was taken as an indicator for poverty in the sense that the easy access to water supply and sanitation as positive and the lack of it as negative. Under this indicator, various variables were developed. First and foremost was the Access to Water; under this variable the researcher tried to discover the percentage distribution of the Household access to water. It was discovered that, in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi 41% of the households accessed water outside of their houses but within their premises. Only 24% were able to access water from within their houses, on the other hand 23% were accessing water from their neighbors, and 9% accessed water through Kafubu water and sewerage Kiosks, 2% used other means to access water and the 1% did not know how their access to water was.

Second variable was the Sources of water; under the sources of water, the researcher, went to find how the percentage distribution of the households' sources of water. Form the tabulations and the analysis it was found that 37% of the households in the two compounds had Kafubu water and sewerage tap water as their main source of water, then 36% used shallow well as their sources of water and finally 27% used personal bore holes as sources of their water.



Photo 2. Nkwazi women Fetching water at a Kafubu Kiosk

Further, water treatment was as important as the sources of their water. It was discovered that 79% of the households in the researched compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwazi had their water treated and 19% did not. The other 2% felt it was not necessary, either because they felt that the water they took was already treated or did not have the mean to do so. Most of the households treated their water using chlorine, the percentages of those that treated water using chlorine was 39% and those that treated water using filter system was 23%, those that used boiling their percentages went to 18%, those that felt they were not affected their number went to 19% and those that used other methods their numbers went to 1%. Either ways, their treatment of water was considered a necessity while others did not consider it as such.

Another variable was of the garbage disposal, it was found that under garbage disposal, 90% of the households dug pits and disposed their garbage through these pits and only 6% that used burning, Ndola city council collection of garbage was at 2% in these areas and the other 2% was the use of any other methods of disposal



Photo 3 by Researcher, Garbage in Nkwazi (2) market Water stream;

Last but not the least on water and sanitation, was the variable methods of defecation; under this variable, the percent (%) distribution of household's method of defecation was found to be 69% pit latrine, 22% inside flushable toilet, 8% was outside flushable toilets and 1% was other means of defecation.

Land and Housing

Amongst the indicators of poverty it was found prudent to have land and housing as an indicator of poverty due to its direct and indirect impact on the lives of the members of the community. Under this indicator two variables were used. The first variable was the home/land ownership and the second was the legality of the house/ land owned.

Firstly, the percent (%) distribution of the household home or land ownership; it was found that 55% of the households lived in their own houses, and only 43% rented houses, the remaining percentage found themselves in others. On the legality of the land or houses that the individual households were occupying, it was established and the following were the discoveries; those that claimed to have legal papers from the council were found to be represented by 48%, those that claimed to have legal papers from ministry of Lands were 26%, then those that claimed to have had land from the chairman amounted to 17%, those that did not know whether there were legal papers to the land and house they were occupying amounted to 5% and those that were not

applicable to the need for legal land, were those who were from (Government) institutional houses amounted to 3%. And 1% was for those that claimed not to have had any legal documents to the house and or the land

Project Implementations and Sustainability

The above poverty indicators and poverty variables were found to be acted on by the elements of various projects. Below are some of the projects that were found to have taken place in both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi Compounds of Ndola. These projects were believed to be active or to have taken place at least six (06) months before the time of data collection for this research. There were ten (10) elemental concepts of projects that were put as guides and those that were not amongst the ten (10) were put as others. First and foremost there was, Road works; then, Drainage works; thereafter, Construction of toilets; further, Construction of schools; in addition, Construction of Hospitals/Clinic; also, Construction of bridges; notwithstanding, Donations to vulnerable; besides, Assisting the aged; again, Water reticulation; and, Advocacy; on the other hand; Farmer Input support programs (FISP); finally, those that were not reflected by the above elements went for, Others.

In the first instance, we have the Implemented projects on roadworks. According to the research and its analysis, it was found that roads projects as at the time of this research, it had 31% awareness amongst the locals of both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi. About 69% of the residents were either not aware of such projects taking place and or for having taken place in about six (06) months' time. It was found that 31% of the Nkwanzi and Chipulukusu were aware of the road projects that were implemented in the two areas. Besides, only 9% of the population of the two compounds was aware of drainage projects that were implemented in the two areas.

Notwithstanding, what it is said, education is the backbone to development. According to the tabulations and the analysis of the research, in line with the data that was collected, it was found that 48% of the population in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi compounds were very much awake to the need for education and the projects that were implemented in the area

In addition, it was further found that only 3% of the population from both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu compounds were aware of a health center project being implemented in the areas as seen in chart 31 above. Also among the other variables of implemented projects in both compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu, was the number of implemented projects on assistance to the needy, with the awareness levels at 2%; as shown in the chart 31 indicated above. On the other side, we had the awareness levels on the number of projects implemented on the assistance to the aged. The awareness level under that variable was found to be at 4%. Thus not many people were aware of such projects as taking place among the aged. See chart number 32 above;

The chart 32 is about the project implementation on assistance to the aged, and the percentage of awareness was found to be at 4%, while 96% of the population was ignorant of the same project.

On the other hand we had the number of projects that were implemented on water reticulation. According to the data that was collected and tabulated, it was found that of all the population of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu compounds, it was found to have 1% of its population who were aware of water reticulation project that was either taking place at that time of data collection for this research or six (6) months before the data for this research was collected. See the chart 33 above;

Further, there was another project that was believed to have been done by mostly the catholic diocese of Ndola. Though the project took place some good months past, its impact on both compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu was lasting. Because people were able to remember its activities clearly though percentage of its awareness was not so much but considering the time it took and the level of remembrance, it would be easily deduced that the project had impact on the people's lives. The level of awareness and its existence amongst the people is seen in the chart 34 shown above; besides the advocacy, we find that the government also, initiated the farmer input support program (FISM) and Food Security Program (FSP) in both compounds. The program, its impact and awareness in both compounds was seen by the tabulation and analysis in chart 35 above. According to the chart it was found that the presence of the program and those that it affected either directly or indirectly was found to be at 6%.

Also amongst the implemented projects, there was other projected that were implemented but were not put as a research question. It was found that there were 2% of other people who felt there were other projects in the two (02) compounds that were not very much considered. Amongst such projects we found some business loans that were offered to some individuals, and literacy class projects that were as well offered to others.

According to the table above; it was found that most of the implemented projects were implemented by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as faith based organization like Korean missionaries (Kim Young) who put up a YoungNack school for the vulnerable and boreholes for the community to access clean water. Catholic diocese of Ndola, were able to do advocacy, Pentecostal churches managed to put up a community school called Mapalo, evangelicals, and Bethel did the same. On the other side, GOMS Ltd managed to do roads and drainages in conjunction with the government, Ndola city council had been doing garbage collections, Habitat for Humanity did housing units for the vulnerable in Chipulukusu and FISP (GRZ) likewise did its best to give farm inputs to the farmers. It cannot be over emphasized that all the above projects went with a lot of benefits to the community. See the benefit table shown above. Top on the list of benefits are; the cheap access to education for the members of the community, good and safe road network, good housing, clean and organized neighborhood.

A project will not be considered sustainable if it will just exist because donor funding is still flowing in, but when the donor funding fails then the project stalls. That is not how things are supposed to be, a sustainable project is a project that must have a ripple effect, where even when donors withdraw the project continues to go on. According to this research it was found that the best way to have the project continuously running in spite of the donors withdrawing, should be a project that has community involvement right from its inception thus from, initiation of the project to the completion of the project. That was why community involvement had 70% for project sustainability, indicating that if the project involves most members of the community it will have higher percentage of it being well sustained. Because members of the community will feel they own the project.

4.2.2 Interpretation of findings

Demographically, it was found that most households had more than 5 members and most members were below 20 years of age. This therefore, meant that there was to be more demands for enough space for shelter, enough need for food, enough need for water and sanitation, enough need for education and enough need for health care.

Households and population

According to Ndola City Council Baseline Survey (2010) it was found that Nkwanzu had 7153 Households and was found to have 34352 total members with 17299 males, 17085 females and 17532 total members who were found to be 18 years and above. On the other hand, Chipulukusu was found to have had 7723 households, where the total number of population stood at 37254 members, with the number of males standing at 18470 the number of females stood at 18784 and those aged 18 and above was at 17851 members. The division above gives us the total population of both Nkwanzu and Chipulukusu to be at 71606 members and the total number of household for both compounds stood at 14876 households. Now, dividing the total number of population with the total number of households in the two compounds as shown below; $71606/14876 =$ gave us 4.81353, to the nearest whole number, it gave us 5. Therefore, it was in tandem with the findings of the research that at an average, each household of the two compounds was having 5 members.

Further, it was found that 84 percent of Households were male headed. Only 16% households were found to be female headed household. On the marital status of the household heads, it was found that most of the heads of the households were married, that information was reflected by about 80% of the total researched. Therefore, according to the research it was found that about 80% of the household heads were married.

According to the Baseline survey of squatter settlements (2010:5), “Ndola has 70, 367 informal settlement dwellers representing 14.5% of the current city population of 485, 000.” This is where Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu was found to be falling. Therefore, it was found that land in both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu areas was considered unplanned settlements, though most people in these areas claimed to have had relevant documents and plot numbers to their piece of land. Currently, according to the desk information from Ndola city council, they are working to gazette

the two compounds and give them land records that will culminate to title deeds. That emanated from the advocacy, which was done by the catholic diocese of Ndola in 2015.

Further, the research indicated that 51% of the household heads had attained secondary education (Grades 8 through to Grades 12), about 25% of the households had attained tertiary education Certificate to PhD) on the other hand 21% had attained primary education (Pre-school to Grades 7) and 3% had never been to any formal school. Also, according to chart 13 above, it was found that the majority of households that had more literate members were the households that had fewer household members, in that vein, households that had 4 household members and below had more than 50% literacy levels than the households that had more than 5 members. In addition, it was found that the percentage distribution of the children in primary education was not so impressive. It was found that only about 30% of the households that had at least one member of the household attending primary school, 14% of households had at least 2 members attending primary school, 7% of households had at least 3 members attending primary school and 1% had at least 4 members attending primary school, thereby giving a total number of 51% of the households having members attending primary school with average members of 2.5 members of the 51% attending primary school. The reason for low attendance was attributed to the number of schools in both compounds. According to the survey it was found that the whole compound of Nkwanzu had only one primary school (Nkwanzu Primary School) and Chipulukusu had only one government primary school (Chipulukusu primary school) with classes ranging from grade one through to grade 9. Therefore, it was attributed to lack of schools in the area that caused most of the little ones not be in schools. The most nearby primary schools in the Nkwanzu are Kalewa Primary and Northrise primary schools which are about 1km away from the compound.

On the other side, is Secondary school attendance; it was found that about 35% of households had no members attending secondary education, while 26% had at least one child attending secondary school, then 22% had at least 2 children attending secondary education, besides 13% had 3 members attending, and 3% had 4 members and 1% of households had 5 members attending secondary education, giving us a total of 65% of households having those attending secondary school with an average attendance of 3 members attending secondary school. Further, it was found

that 18% of the households had at least 1 member attending tertiary education, and at least 1% had 4 members and 9 members respectively. Thus, members of households attending tertiary levels in both compounds were found to be very low.

Comparatively, we find that the primary school going percentage and numbers were lower than the secondary. An outlook on the expected trend was supposed to be the opposite. The attributed reasons were; the lack of schools in the area, the distance to the nearest schools in the area, financial challenges, value of education on the side of the parents and guardians. For the secondary, the numbers seemed better than for the primary in that for the secondary, those in grade 8 through to grade 12 were a little older than those for primary. Therefore, it was deduced that on the value system those in secondary knew already the value of education and they pushed themselves to go to school, also they were able to do some piece works and get some money and pay school fees, besides, on the proximity, the secondary going children are able to walk longer distances to access education unlike the primary school going children. It is generally believed that good education leads to better health delivery. Since most of the people in the two compounds have low educational levels, even health delivery was expected to be not easy. "Education characteristics have important implications on several concerns in a population such as health, poverty levels, employment and earnings, and nutrition." CSO (2010:34). Therefore, education is the most important socio-economic factor that affects poverty. Thus the less educated a person/household/community is the more likely they are to be poor. This is so, because an educated person can innovate, an educated person is well enlightened and can advocate for what he thinks is the best for himself, his household and for his community. Take a comparative desk data of CSO (2010), "Within the rural areas school attendance among individuals in small scale agricultural households was the lowest. In urban areas, the Low cost areas had lower rates than the other two strata." Also see CSO (2010:42)

Table 6.9 presents the net attendance rates by poverty status. The table shows that the net attendance rates at primary school level of education were 53 percent, 58 percent and 61 percent for extremely poor, moderately poor and non-poor persons, respectively. The net attendance rates at higher level got better with better poverty status. Only 12 percent of the extremely poor individuals were attending secondary

school level at the right age compared with 21 percent among the moderately poor and 25 percent among the non-poor.

Therefore, education is an important socio-economic factor (Indicator) that affects poverty levels and vice versa. That is to say, those who are educated, were able to have poverty levels reduced in their lives, households and in their community, the opposite is as well true.

Health wise, it was found that about 30% of health cases were reported to the nearest healthy center and 10% were not reported to the nearest health center, while 60% of the people thought some healthy related cases did not require to be reported to the health center instead they must be handled natively. Some of the reasons given might have been caused by the reasoning due to the lack education in some individuals. Also, others due to the congestions at the health centers, since both compounds have one health center each and such health centers are above 500 meters away to above 50% of the researched households.

Also, in order to prevent the recurrence of the diseases, it was found that majority of the households (47%) practiced and or suggested better hygiene as a means to prevent the recurrence. Thus most of the diseases according to the majority households were based on the living conditions which were not hygienically fine. 24% suggested and practiced spraying of mosquitos and 23% suggested and practice sleeping under a mosquito net, only 6% suggested other means. Thus, most of the people in these areas have a major problem in hygiene.

Mortality rate was very low in both compounds, in the past six months. It was found that malaria had 12% of the mortality rate, 9% was due to other diseases and causes of death, and 2% was due to diarrhea, while tuberculosis had 1%. The ages of the deceased were varying. But the majorities were those below the age of 5 years. The largest chunk was that of 2 years which was at 13.64%, followed by that of 3 years old at 9.09% and the rest followed. That is to say, mostly the under five children were the most affected ones who were under more threat of the high mortality rate. On the other hand, maternal mortality rate was very low at 8%. That might have been attributed to the heavy sensitization by healthy practitioners during child health weeks, and other healthy activities that took place at health posts and in the community.

Health has many effects on the socio-economic trends of the community. In view of this research, it was found that above sixty percent of the health cases were not report to the hospitals or clinics due to; the distance to the clinic, besides, most of the households felt it was not necessary instead they opted for traditional way of handling healthy cases. That might have been attributed to levels of education. They say, “a healthy community makes a happy community.” So, a happy community is a motivated community and a motivated community is an industrious community. Therefore, health is an important factor (indicator) that was able to influence poverty levels. Since most of the people in both Nkwazi and Chipulukusu were not easily able to access a health center, their health levels were not so well, therefore their socio-economic levels were not so good.

One other important thing on the health of individual households was the issue of income and food consumption. Income had direct impact on the health and education in that any amount of money an individual or a given households earned would help that household to attend to educational needs of that household and or the health needs of such a household and many other needs. Therefore, a household with adequate income have advantages in taking care of its socio-economic needs, including; health related needs, educational related needs and other needs of the household.

On the income, it was found that many of the people in Chipulukusu and Nkwazi compounds about 74% were found to be earning below K2400. This earning was from all areas of earnings whether from formal jobs or from informal, whether from business or from farming and many other means of income, which are able to sustain livelihood of a household, meanwhile according to reports it indicates that the food basket of 5 member household was at ZMW 1,633.31 in January 2016 and total basic needs basket was at ZMW 4,294.32 as at January 2016 (JCTR, 2016). This therefore, means that a family of 5 in both Chipulukusu and Nkwazi will struggle to attend to others needs such as needs of education and to needs of healthy and to many others needs of its members of the household. This above account of the income and food basket can be well triangulated with the monthly budget for food by individual households.

According to the research and its findings, it was found that most households had their budget for food in the range of ZMK 500 to ZMK 1000 per month, those whose budget for food was below K1000 were found to be 70%. Against the food basket of K1633.31, taking the upper bound, there is a difference of K633.31, which is a monthly income for some households in the lower bound of the categories of income. Thus levels of poverty in these areas were high. The surprise was on the number of meals each household was able to have daily. About 67% were able to have three meals daily, 28% were able to have two meals daily and on 5% were able to have one meal daily. This is an indicator that people might not be so dependent on the foods that are found on the market instead they were able to supplement their meals with the local stuff.

Where Fertilizer Input Support Program was able to come through to aid some households, which were considered as viable farmers, while on the other side where food security pack (FSP) came in to cushion the situation for the vulnerable farmers (household), so the three meals may have not meant the same as the three meals of individuals in places such as in Kasenshi or Northrise. According to the research the three meals comprised of any edible foods. Having three meals daily is not the only issue but having the required balanced food stuffs daily is supposed to be the major issue. However, it is interesting to note that majority households claimed to have had a balanced meal on the daily basis. This can be attributed to advocacy by different stake holders on the initiative of farming and prudent usage of backyards for small gardens in the case of Chipulukusu. On the sources of food majority had their sources of food from business, informal employment, and others, amounting to 68%, these numbers include those that were involved in farming.

Water supply and sanitation was taken as one of the measures for poverty. It was taken as an indicator for poverty in the sense that the easy access to water supply and sanitation has positive and the lack of it has negative. Under this indicator, various variables were developed. First and foremost was the Access to Water; under this variable the researcher tried to discover the percentage distribution of the Household access to water. It was discovered that, in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu 41% of the households accessed water outside of their houses but within their premises. Only 24% were able to access water from within their houses, on the other hand 23% were accessing water from their neighbors, and 9% accessed water through Kafubu water and

sewerage Kiosks, 2% used others means to access water and the 1% did not know how their access to water was. The findings above showed an improvement in terms of water access, comparing it with the baseline survey that was done by Ndola city council (2010, p9) where the survey revealed that less than 10% had individual household piped water connections. However, while almost a third of the households draw water from shallow wells a significant proportion (35.8%) buy water from vendors or a few communal water kiosks installed by the water utility company.

The picture shows a woman of Chipulukusu compound drawing water from nearby YoungNak School provided by Kim Lee a Missionary from South Korea.



Photo 4 in Chipulukusu.

Below is a sample picture of the best and well-kept shallow well, in habitans for humanities in Chipulukusu compound. Photo 5 in Chipulukusu Habitant



Water treatment was as important as the sources of their water. It was discovered that 79% of the households in the researched compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzhi had their water treated and 19% did not. The other 2% felt it was not necessary, either because they felt that the water they

took was already treated or maybe they did not have the mean to do so. Most of the households treated their water using chlorine, the percentages of those that treated water using chlorine was 39% and those that treated water using filter system was 23%, those that used boiling their percentages went to 18%, those that felt they were not affected their number went to 19% and those that used other methods their numbers went to 1%. Either ways, their treatment of water was considered a necessity while others did not consider it as such. Clean and safe drinking water is a basic need for all, and it supports health living which contributes to positive contribution of economic growth.

Under garbage disposal, 90% of the households dug pits and disposed their garbage through the pits and only 6% that used burning, Ndola city council collection of garbage was at 2% in these areas and the other 2% was the use of any other methods of disposal. On defecation, this variable had the percent (%) distribution of household method on defecation was found to be 69% who used pit latrine, 22% used inside flushable toilet, and 8% used outside flushable toilets and 1% was other means of defecation. Safe and stable environment is very important for socio-economic development of the community. When anyone in the neighborhood, wants to make a small backyard garden, he will need a healthy environment to supplement his/her caloric needs. Therefore, a healthy environment supports socio-economic wellbeing of the community.

Then, land and housing as an indicator of poverty due to its direct and indirect impact on the lives of the members of the community. Under this indicator two variables were used. The first variable was the home/land ownership and the second was the legality of the house/ land owned.

First and foremost, we looked at the percent (%) distribution of the household home or land ownership. It was found that 55% of the households lived in their own houses, and only 43% rented houses, the remaining percentage found themselves in others. On the legality of the land or houses that the individual households were occupying was established and the following were the discoveries, those that claimed to have had legal papers from the council were found to be 48%, those that claimed to have legal papers from ministry of Lands were 26%, then those that claimed to have had land from the chairmen amounted to 17%, those that did not know whether there were legal papers to the land and house they were occupying amount to 5% and those that were not

applicable to the need for legal land, where those who were from (Government) institutional houses amounted to 3%. And 1% was for those that claimed not to have had any legal documents to the house and or the land. Land contributes more to the community in its either role state, or utilized state. In its role state, land can be come, a source of positive socio-economic effects, in the way that, if members of the two compounds were given title deeds, they land/house occupants, would have used their title deeds as collateral for getting a loan from the bank and use the money to develop their wellbeing. Directly, land would have been used as a farming area to develop the individual households, and better their economic status.

According to the research and its analysis, it was found that roads projects as at the time of this, research, it had 31% awareness amongst the locals of both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu. About 69% of the residents were either not aware of such projects taking place and or for having taken place in about six (06) months' time. It was found that 31% of the Nkwanzu and Chipulukusu were aware of the road projects that were implemented in the two areas. Besides, only 9% of the population of the two compounds was aware of drainage projects that were implemented in the two areas.

Further, in line with the tabulations and the analysis of the research due to the data that was collected, it was found that 48% of the population in Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu compounds were very much awake to the need for education and the projects that were implemented in the area. In addition, it was found that only 3% of the population from both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu compounds were aware of a health center project being implemented in the areas. Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu compounds had a number of implemented projects on assistance to the needy, as shown in the chart 31 indicated above, further it was found that the awareness levels were at 2%; not only that but also on the other side we had the awareness on the number of projects implemented on the assistance to the aged. The awareness level under this variable was found to be at 4%. Thus not many people were aware of such projects as taking place among the aged. Besides, there was another project that was believed to have been done by the catholic diocese of Ndola. Though the project took place some good months past, its impact on both compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu was lasting (10%). Because people were able to remember its activities clearly that percentage of its awareness was not so, much but considering the time it took and the

level of remembrance, it can be easily deduced that the project had impact on the people's lives. Alongside the advocacy by Catholic diocese of Ndola, it was found that the government also, initiated the farmer input support program (FISM) and the food security program (FSP) in both compounds. The programs and its impact and awareness in the compounds were seen by the tabulation and analysis in chart 35 above. According to the chart it was found that the presence of the program and those that it affected either directly or indirectly were found to be at 6%.

Also amongst the implemented projects, there were other projects that were implemented but were not put as a research question. It was found that there were 2% of other people who felt there were other projects in the two (02) compounds that were not very much considered. Among such projects, we found business loans that were offered to some individuals and adult literacy class projects that were offered to others as well.

Most of the implemented projects were implemented by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as faith based organization like Korean missionaries who put up a YoungNack school for the vulnerable and boreholes for the community to access clean water. Catholic diocese of Ndola, were able to do advocacy, Pentecostal churches managed to put a community school called Mapalo, evangelical, and Bethel did the same. On the other side, GOMS Ltd managed to do roads with the aid from the government and drainages, Ndola city council had been doing garbage collections, Habitat for Humanity did housing units for the vulnerable in Chipulukusu, and FISP and FSP (GRZ) likewise did its best to give farmer inputs to the farmers. These measures of FISP and FSP by the government contributed to the balanced food intake of the households and to economic needs of beneficiary households when they produced more maize and where excess maize was sold to boost economic status of the individual household. As seen in the above analysis of the number of meals, most of the households managed to have required 3 meals daily, meanwhile comparing the income and the food consumption ratios, one would disagree that it is not possible for a house that is earning K1400 to sustain itself when the food basket was at K1300. However, such was done due to the supplementary approach by the households to involve themselves in some farming activities, hence the advantage of both FISP and FSP.

All the above projects had many benefits and positive impact on the community and on poverty reduction. Top on the list is the cheap access to education for the members of the community, there good and safe road network, good housing, clean and organized neighborhood. According to this research it was found that the best way to have the project continuously running in spite of the donors withdrawing, should be a project that has community involvement right from its inception thus from, initiation of the project to the completion of the project. For that reason, community involvement had 70% indication that if it was the best approach to project sustainability, if all is done properly, it will bring about the sustainability of the projects that are implemented in the communities of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi compounds.

The findings in this section were very important in that they helped to ascertain the impact of donor-aided projects on poverty reduction. All the indicators of poverty were part of the vicious cycle that satisfied the cumulative and cyclical interdependence theory of poverty. According to the findings of the research, it was found that project on education, roadworks, agriculture and many other sectors where being run and they helped better the lives of the people.

And it was discovered that awareness levels of the projects amongst the community members was not very much to the required levels. Many community members were not aware of what was happening in their community. For that reason, most of the projects were not a big success. For example, on FISM and FSP, 6% awareness level was very worrying. That percentage distribution on those government projects, are indicators that most of the implemented projects, don't reach the intended people, and even when it reaches the intended people, most of the people were ignorant of the objectives and processes of such projects. Thus, most projects did not have stakeholder involvement from inception.

Health and Nutrition as indicators of poverty; due to the proximity and scarcity of health facilities in both compounds many members were not able to access health facilities. Therefore, there is need to build more healthy facilities in both compounds. On the nutrition, when there is enough food; malnutrition related diseases are reduced. Also, when Education whether through advocacy or through formal education, where schools are made readily available, access to education

becomes easy; thereby reducing on the illiteracy levels. In both compounds it was found that educational facilities were not adequate and both compounds had no secondary school.

Also, on income, it was found that majority households were on the lower income base. On water supply and sanitation, majority did not have piped water in their yards and worse still inside their households, about half of the households used shallow wells to get water for their daily needs. Further, on Land and Houses; more than 50% of households were found to be landlords in both compounds, even when they were landlords, the land they were occupying did not have valid papers to warrant them use their land as collateral for loan. But the situation on the ground was analyzed and found that the two compounds were considered illegal settlements. It was reported that only recently, when Ndola Council took to start working to legalize the two compounds of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu.

The projects that were under taken in the two compounds were the educational projects by Rev Kim Young of Presbyterian Church from South Korea. In addition, we had Mapalo community school and other community activities. Then on agriculture, we had FISM and FSP amongst the households of Chipulukusu and some from Nkwanzu compounds, some claimed the program helped them immensely in reducing hunger in their homes and the ministry of community development claimed they have had some vulnerable households that they had been supporting under FSP amongst the members of Nkwanzu compound. Road works had also have been of help to both compounds and many had expressed enthusiasm that such helped them to have easy access to hospitals and many other amenities that can only be accessed in various parts of the town. Advocacy had helped them to reorganize themselves and create some focus and discussion groups that were able to help them discuss pertinent issues of their community and such had helped them even to change the faces of their communities. Therefore, all the above projects that were implemented had positive socio-economic effects on both compounds.

4.3.0 Conclusions and interpretation of findings

This chapter of the research outlines and explains the conclusions of the study and the recommendations thereof. Donor-aided projects are very important in this country; however, it is very important to assess the impact of the projects on poverty reduction. It is for this reason, that this chapter of the research outlines the recommendations that would make donor-aided project to have more impact on poverty reduction.

4.3.1 Conclusions

The study focused on the impact of the Government or Donor-aided Projects in Chipulukusu and Nkwazi Compounds of Ndola. From the study findings, demographic characteristics of the program beneficiaries that included gender, age, marital status and education qualification have a role in determining the success of community projects. Most of the community members especially women and children in these unplanned settlement seemed mostly marginalized on the basis of gender, age and education. According to this research it seemed as though these groupings of individuals still suffer inequalities in the development ladder thus prejudicing the very numerous attempts of empowering them. Gender inequality is still in existence and plays a major role of placing women in informal sectors, in limited wage employment activities and in responsibility for child-bearing and domestic maintenance. However, gender mainstreaming is of essence in development projects of any nature as reiterated by (Titus, 2013) in his study.

The study therefore concludes that demographic characteristics and especially education is an outstanding factor that plays a large role in successful implementation and sustainability of donor funded community projects. Traditionally, women were synonymous to illiteracy and their duties were dominantly household chores and they fully relied on their spouses to provide for them. But as indicated by the CSO living condition survey (2010), that most peasant farmers are women who mostly contribute to the national food basket. The study findings on the education found that it is important to get to have a qualified man power, and an educated community for it helps in service delivery. The research took time to meet with some focus groups of FSP and FISP, and their coordinators who are assistant Community development coordinators and block agriculture officers respectively. Both groups indicated that it is easy to deal with educated and literate people

than with those that are not. Nevertheless, high education qualification is not directly related to successful implementation of projects by the community members provided the expertise is readily available to monitor and guide them. Majority of the occupants of the highly diversely compounds were of low levels of education since most of the highly educated society members migrate to better locations.

Therefore, for effective implementation donor funded projects, and for sustainability of the projects after donor exit the research findings showed a need for at least basic education this is for the sake of paradigm shifting. This will help to enhance access of information and also skills necessary in projects implementations and sustainability. In that case, it can be concluded that in both communities of Chipulukusu and Nkwanzi there should be more schools built so that many members of the two compounds should have at least basic education to facilitate their capacity to enhance project sustainability. Many researches indicate that education is the best tools to reduce poverty. Therefore, education should be prioritized by both the government and the non-government organizations which are donor-funded.

All the above indicators, had effects on the socio-economic factors of the community members and all the members benefited from the implemented projects in a positive way. Especially, the projects that had higher knowledge levels, such as education; many parents were very happy with YoungNak school in Chipulukusu which is run by Korean missionary Rev Kim. Where he teaches children for free and feeds them. On the other side, he had provided safe and clean drinking water for the nearby community of Chipulukusu and habitants' housing units.

4.3.2 Implications

In this section we shall look at the level of funding, project management, stakeholder involvement, and capacity building for sustainability and best delivery of donor-aided community projects.

Level of funding

Regarding funding of projects, research results pointed out clearly that financial resources are very important in any project and funding should be availed to a point where the projects can sustain themselves. For example, on sanitation; with enough resources, it would be easy to put people in

small focus groups and continuously teach them the value of clean and good environment. On the other side, we have garbage disposal; this has been a challenge to many communities, with enough funding, each community can have the recycling method of garbage disposal, recollection approach to garbage disposal. All these, approaches require sound knowledge base to the members of the community.

In the case of FISP, YoungNak School, and many other projects, according to the secondary data, nearly all of the project did not receive funding of more than half their budget, and this did not help bridge the financial gap that the cooperative and the farm block members might have had. Inadequate farming inputs had been regarded the single most factor that contributed to the not reaching the farmer's input needs. Aside, FISP Depending on the nature of the projects, the duration of funding is also important. Large projects will require longer funding period unlike smaller ones. The researcher considers funding duration of community projects sponsored by various donors and government as adequate because of their nature and size. In addition, more than 50% funding took an average of two years, a period considered enough for most projects to have undergone a full cycle. The researcher therefore concludes that it is imperative that the funding be at the right time. Availing the funds late may disorient chain of activities and eventually affecting project success as found out in this study. Where the financial resources are inadequate, duration of support is a key component for consideration.

Project Management

Management, starting from the planning, organization, delegation and all the elements of management, are cardinal in the success of project implementations. Now all the processes must include the stake holders in order to get the proper sustainability of the project.

Stakeholder involvement

According to many researches, many projects that have been successful and the projects that have been well sustained, stakeholders were an integral part of the projects. The analyzed results showed that there was a strong positive correlation between stakeholder involvement and impact of the

project. Pedagogy stressed on the necessity of donors considering stakeholder's needs, problems, perceived roles and participation as well suggested activities as the basis of their projects.

In this regard, the conclusion is that in most of the projects that were implemented in the two compounds the most important element which was considered to be so much missing was the element of full time stakeholder's participation all in the projects' process. Where involvement of stakeholders was commendable and contributed to effective implementation of the program, Stakeholder participation or involvement is almost a must especially at community levels for any meaningful project activities to commence. It is therefore important that donors and project teams clearly identify their stakeholders before projects starts; stakeholders should be aware of what the project intentions are and their participation should be requested where necessary to minimize resistance (Gobson, 2013).

Capacity building

Capacity building was another major factor where when the majority of stakeholders were well trained it would have helped get more and better results of all the projects implemented in the compounds of Nkwazi and Chipulukusu. It was to be noted that if beneficiaries were vested with the knowledge of the projects and if they were well trained several times on different aspects to enhance their competence, donor-aided project would be a powerful too of transforming communities if right methodologies; starting from initiation, implementations are well followed, where monitoring and evaluation is well taken care of, then the end of the project would be well. But most of the community projects need to be well articulated because most of them were projects that were supposed to be sustainable. But according to the findings, it was found that many community members were well detached from the projects.

4.3.3 Recommendations

Based on the above conclusion, the following recommendations are important in order for the sustainability of the project to be attained. First and foremost, stakeholders' involvement, it is of uttermost importance that stakeholders become the most, important piece in all the areas of projected implementations. Stakeholder training, and proper information dissemination cannot be over emphasized. For poverty to be reduced by the donor-aided projects, the projects must be

sustainable, and the best way to get them sustainable is to have technology transfer, and the only way technology transfer can be effective, is when the education (Advocacy) become an integral part of the project.

Other researches, which can specifically look at the individual projects in the two communities of Nkwanzu and Chipulukusu, and on their individual contribution to the poverty reduction or to other negative vices, can be undertaken in the same area. The biggest challenge that was discovered was that many, people went to put up projects in these places without comprehensive researches, and even after running projects in both Chipulukusu and Nkwanzu, only some project implementers took time to do a scanty research such as Catholic Diocese of Ndola, but the majority did not even bother. I therefore, recommend that many researches must be done to help on effective implementation of projects that will in return reduce on poverty in these compounds.

Poverty remains Africa's biggest problem. Zambia equally is embarking on a lot of different projects that are aimed at reducing poverty. However, the efforts of the Zambian government alone cannot suffice to alleviate poverty; thus, the importance of donor-aided projects is underlined by the fact that more efforts and stakeholders are needed to tackle the problem of poverty. As indicated above, it must be known that as at January, 2016 Ndola was the most expensive city to live in, in Zambia seconded by Lusaka; according to JCTR (2016) therefore, more projects and stakeholder involvement are needed to lower high cost of living in Ndola.

4.5.0 Reference, appendices

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4.4.2 Appendix

4.4.3.1 Questionnaire

A QUESTIONNAIRE TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPACT OF DONOR- AIDED PROJECTS ON REDUCTION OF POVERTY: A CASE STUDY OF NKWAZI/CHIPULUKUSU COMPOUNDS OF NDOLA.

(For academic use only)

A. GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (HH=HouseHold)

A1. HH_ID (House Number) A2. Enumeration Area (Section):

B. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (write)

ID	Name	Relationship to HH Head=1 Spouse=2 Own Child=3 Other-Relative=4 Non-Relative =5	Age 0= -19 1=20-35 2=36-45 3=46-55 4=56-65 5=66-above	Sex F=1 M=2	Marital Status Single=1 Married=2 Widow=3 Separation=4 Divorced=5	Ethnicity	Education attained -Pre-school=1 -Primary=2 -Secondary=3 -Tertiary=4 -Never been to school=5
B1							
B2							
B3							
B4							
B5							
B6							

C. HEALTH/NUTRITION (tick or write the answer)

C1	In the last 6 months has any member of the HH suffered from?	1. Malnutrition 2.kwashiokor 3. Marasmus 4.dehydration 5. Others
C2	Was the case reported to the health Centre?	1. Yes 2. No
C3	How far is the nearest healthy center?	1.0M-200M 2.200M-500M 3. 500M-1000M 5. Above 1000M
C4	What methods have been used to prevent the reoccurrence of this disease?	1. Better hygiene? 2. Boiling water? 3. Sleeping in a mosquito net 4. Spraying of mosquitoes? 5. Others.....
C5	Has any member of HH in the last 6 months, passed away from	1. Malaria 2. Dysentery 3. Cholera 4. Diarrhea 5. Tuberculosis 6. Other
C6	Age of the deceased
C7	Has any member of HH passed away in the last 6 months due to maternal complications?	1. Yes 2. No

D. EDUCATION

D1	How many members of HH are able to read and write?
D2	How many members of the household are in formal education?	1. Primary 2.secondary..... 3. Tertiary

D4	For those not attending or did not complete school, give reasons?
E. INCOME/FOOD		
E1	What is the HH monthly income?	1. K600 and below 2. K600 – K1200 3. K1200 – K2400 4. K2400 – K4800 5. Above K4800
E2	How much is the HH Monthly budget for food?	1. K100-K500 2.K500-K1000 3.K1000-2000 4. above K2, 000
E3	How many meals a HH has per day?	1. 2. 3.
E4	These Meals Involve what type of food stuff?	
E5	What is HH members’ source of food?	1. Formal employment, 2. Informal employment 3. Business 4. Begging 5. Relief food 6. Others.....
F. WATER SUPPLY/SANITATION		
F1	How does the HH access water?	1. Inside the house 2. Outside 3. From the neighbor 4. Kiosk 5. Others
F2	What is the HH source of water?	1. Borehole 2. Stream/river 3.Tap water 4.Well
F3	Does the HH treat water?	1. Yes 2. No
F4	How is the HH’s water treated?	1. Boiling 2. Filter systems (dispenser) 3. Chlorine 4. Other.....
F5	What is the HH’s method of garbage disposal	1. Pit 2. Burning 3. Collected by NCC 4. Dumping into drainage 5. Road side dumping 5. others
F6	What is the HH’s methods of defecations	1. Inside toilet 2. Outside flushable toilet 3. Pit latrine 4. Neighbor’s pit latrine 5. Others...
G. LAND/HOUSING		
G1	Is the house the HH are occupying	1. Rented or 2. Owned
G2	Are there legal papers to the land?	1. Yes from lands 2.Yes from council 3.Yes from the chairman 4.No 5. I do not know
G3	May you give reasons to the answer in G2?
H. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATIONS/SUSTAINABILITY		
H1	Have any of the following projects been implemented in Nkwanz/Chipulukusu by the government or NGO?	1. Road works 2. Drainage works 3. Construction of toilets 4. Construction of schools 5. Construction of Hospitals/Clinic 6. Construction of bridges 7. Donations to vulnerable 8. Assisting aged 9. Water reticulation 10. Advocacy 11. Farmer Input support programs (FISP), 12. Others
H2	Name of the implementing organization	
H3	How is/did the HH benefit from the project?	
H4	How is the project sustained after donors withdraw?	

I. SUGGESTIONS ON HOW IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS MUST BE SUSTAINED:

- I1.
- I2.
- I3.

I4.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INPUT. PLEASE SIGN FOR ME BELOW;

Interviewee;

Signature;

Date;

Interviewer;

Signature;

Date;