

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF WORLD VISION
DONOR FUNDED YOUTH ENTREPRENEURIAL PROJECTS: A CASE OF
KARIOBANGI YOUTH LIVELIHOOD PROJECT IN SOWETO SLUMS, NAIROBI
COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF A MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN PROJECT PLANNING
AND MANAGEMENT.**

2022

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree at any other university.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Muli for the continued support and encouragement in my academic journey.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	-	Community-Based Organizations
DM	-	Decision Making
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	-	Non - Governmental Organizations
RDT	-	Resource Dependence Theory
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

Donor projects funded by donors play crucial role in complementing different roles of governments in the delivery of key developmental needs within societies for instance access to socio-economic services such as shelter, affordable healthcare, clean water, food and affordable education among other services. Approaches of community participation has attracted attention of global development agencies such as the World Bank, USAID, and United Nations among others in supporting the sustainability of donor-funded projects. Sustainability of projects funded by donor calls for the need to involve targeted beneficiaries and local communities in various phases of such projects. In Soweto Slums Kenya, World Vision has been undertaking donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects. However, there is still a significant issue with the long-term viability of donor-funded projects in terms of accomplishing their goals and being completed on schedule and under budget. Using Resource Dependence Theory, Empowerment Theory, and The Stakeholder Theory as a framework, this study analyzed the impact that community involvement has on the long-term viability of World Vision's donor-funded initiatives to improve residents' entrepreneurial skills in the Soweto slums of Nairobi County. The specific objectives of the study were, to assess the influence of community involvement in project selection, community participation in project decision making, community participation in project execution and community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya. The explanatory research method was used in this investigation. Target population for the study consisted of the 300 youth beneficiaries of Youth Livelihood Project by World Vision in Soweto slums. Sample size of 171 youth beneficiaries was calculated using Yamane formula. Stratified random sampling was used to select the sample. This study used structured questionnaire to collect data. Before actual data collection, pretesting of the questionnaire was done at Kariobangi to enhance its reliability in collecting viable information. Analysis of data was done through descriptive statistics. Multiple linear regression was used in order to ascertain the interactions that currently exist between the study variables. The results of the study indicated that community involvement in project selection, decision-making, project execution and monitoring and evaluation has a positive and statistically significant influence on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Nairobi. The study recommended that the government should collaborate with donors to enhance efficiency in the service delivery to its citizens and to reduce the possibility of duplication of roles and channeling funds to the same project by both the government and the donors. Furthermore, the donors should involve the community to get the views of the community on their existing challenges and the possible solutions to the challenges they are facing.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Participation of communities in donor-funded projects can be seen as the engagement of the vulnerable groups within communities to play important roles in various decisions that have impact on development. There exist five objectives of community participation namely enhancing effectiveness and efficiency of projects, sharing of project cost, building capacities of beneficiaries as well as empowerment of targeted beneficiaries (Paul, 1987). These objectives are key in the achievement of project sustainability. Donor funded projects should be managed in such a way that they can continue to benefit the locals when donors withdraw different forms of support (Lyson et al., 2001).

Involvement of communities in selection, execution, decision making and monitoring and evaluation of projects can play key role in better design, cost effectiveness and sustainability of such projects. Through community participation, benefits of projects are also equitably distributed among communities and intended beneficiaries. All stakeholders need to play their rightful roles and work together as well as learn from each other so as to have successful and sustainable community projects (Starkey, 2002). Community leaders also have a duty in ensuring that there is accountability and transparency. Ownership and management practices by both donor and communities also has direct impact on project sustainability. Chappel (2005) posits that community participation enhances efficiency of donor-funded projects. The researcher recommended that there is need for adequate participation of community at the planning phase of projects.

Society involvement is also key in building the capacities of beneficiaries via active participation as well as trainings during planning and execution of donor funded projects. Willingness of communities to be involved both economically and socially in projects is a good indication of the importance of the enhanced sustainability of initiated projects (Bhandari & Grant, 2007). When members of communities' team up with those managing donor funded projects by offering land and labor necessary for running of the projects, then it can be concluded that the service they receive from the projects is of importance to them making them to want to play a role on project

sustainability (Mbata, 2006). Similarly, an increased interest to pay for a particular service among communities is an indication that there is increased awareness towards ownership of projects.

Globally, various development projects funded by donors play crucial role in complementing different roles of governments in the delivery of key developmental needs within societies for instance access to socio-economic services such as shelter, affordable healthcare, clean water, food and affordable education among other services (Ramisch & Verma, 2010). Approaches of community participation has attracted attention of global development agencies such as the World Bank, USAID, and United Nations among others. The bottom-up strategy has been recognized for its role in performance and sustainability of donor-funded projects since it makes project implementation better compared to top-bottom style. Some of the most successful projects where community participation has played crucial role on sustainability include the Orangi Pilot Project (Pakistan) and Grameen Bank in Bangladesh (Uphoff, 1997). The models of these projects have been replicated in several other countries including USA, China, India and UK. Gohary et al. (2006) posit that major community initiatives launched by both private and public agencies in USA have collapsed due to strong opposition from local communities. A study by Bennett et al. (2009) on sustainability projects of projects funded by donor among middle and low income communities in India established that there is need for transition processes to be carefully planned and proper evaluation measures put in place if project success and sustainability is to be attained.

Sustainability of projects funded by donor calls for the need to involve targeted beneficiaries and local communities in various phases of such projects. Community participation is a step-wise procession through which various stakeholders' impact and take control of development initiatives as well as resources and decision making processes which affect them nevertheless (World Bank, 2008). Community involvement has recently progressed as an important developmental model as well as a basis of success for development initiatives among local communities. Shrimpton (2009) posits that community projects play key role in enhancement of social welfare and are therefore crucial in attainment of millennium development goals. According to research by Heeks (1998) done in China, in order for donor-funded activities to be sustained beyond the life of the project, it is necessary to keep personnel, tools, and infrastructure in place. Donor-funded skill development initiatives typically provide a large quantity and quality of new abilities.

Across Africa, donor-funded projects have been crucial in improving people's lives and bringing about economic growth (Ika, Diallo & Thuillier, 2012). Nevertheless, donor funded projects in the continent still face a number of challenges such as poor management of resources, unreliable donor funding, unsupportive governance policies among other challenges (Management Sciences for Health, 2012). Donor funded projects are key driving force for economic growth, employment creation and poverty alleviation among communities in most African countries. Hackee (2015) performed research in Tanzania and found that although donor organizations and the government handled some initiatives, the lack of local engagement in the decision-making process negatively impacted the programs' performance and sustainability. The research found that a variety of issues, including poverty, attitudes of agency to community engagement, disputes, and socio-economic divides, hindered community involvement in the management of the projects.

Boon et al (2012) established that a considerable number of projects funded by the donor in Ghana have collapsed as a result of little or no participation from targeted communities. Implementation of donor funded rural development projects in Nigeria has been slowed down as noted by top - down approach that local communities were not engaged in conception, planning and monitoring of projects that always led to collapse and abandonment of a number of beneficial projects (Niyi & Olorunfemi, 2007). Despite increasing donor money to both NGOs and the government towards programs targeted at poverty reduction, poverty levels are still on the rise, according to a research performed in Uganda by Busiinge (2008) that focused on initiatives undertaken via donor financing, social and economic contribution. While community task development through execution is a useful way to address the needs of communities in Mali, the process of operation and approach of consultative participation may not necessarily contribute to project sustainability and performance, as established by Brett, Margaret, and Tammo (2007).

Numerous donor funded entrepreneurial projects in Kenya have failed to accrue the socioeconomic benefits as stipulated in the project charter. In the context of World Vision Kenya, there organization has been undertaking various economic empowerment projects targeting youth and women. Some of the project include the Youth Empowerment Project that focuses on the youth employment, mentoring and entrepreneurship, the Integrated Fish Farming and Horticulture in Homabay, the Bandaptai Economic Empowerment Project in Bomet County, Roysambu Youth

Livelihoods, Chagamwe Youth Livelihood project, Marafa Integrated livelihood and Economic Development project in Magarini, Mombasa County (World Vision Report, 2020).

The World Vision's entrepreneurial projects in Kenya seeks to improve livelihoods and resilience for youth, households and communities through economic empowerment, as well as creating market opportunities through promotion and development of local value chains. As for 2020, world Vision initiated 6,745 youth entrepreneurial projects aimed at enhancing their access to economic and employment opportunities. However, it has been indicated that only 2,361 youth are successfully operating the entrepreneurial projects representing 35.0% sustainability rate (World Vision Report, 2020). This is an indication that over 60% of the youth entrepreneurial projects started in 2020 are no longer operational.

Other donors including African Development Bank has been undertaking youth entrepreneurial support programmes the Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation Multi-Donor Trust Fund (YEIMDTF). In 2017, the YEIMDTF initiated over 1,326 youth and women-led startups as well as micro, small and medium enterprises with the skills, financial support and enabling environments. However, as for 2020, only 894 projects are sustainably operational invoking on the manner in which the community beneficiaries are involved in the selection of entrepreneurial projects, monitoring and execution of these projects (African Development Bank, 2018).

Kirigha, (2016) indicated that a substantial number of donor funded development projects in Kenya are still grappling with numerous challenges which threaten the success and sustainability of the projects. Most of the youth targeted to benefit from the donor funded projects have been left raising issues that they do not profit from the schemes that are put in place to enhance their living standards by generation of opportunities of employment and poverty alleviation (Gitonga, 2018). There are also complaints from sponsoring donors and the NGOs that there is lack of value for money from the funds invested in the communities (Shete, 2017). Most projects initiated among Kenyan communities do not meet the requirements and the goals as planned by the donors (Ochieng', 2016). Achievement of sustainability of donor funded projects among communities' calls for full taking part of the targeted youth in the different phases of projects (Ltumbesi, 2016). Therefore, participation of community in the implementations of projects of development in the community is important in achievement of long term empowerment of local communities through sustainable projects.

Majority of donor funded development projects in Kenya are youth's entrepreneurial projects. The youth are considered as the future of the country. A good number of youths drop out of learning institutions due to various reasons such as poverty, parents' neglect, desire to make quick money, peer pressure among other reasons (Ndungu et al. 2019). Dropping out of school results into increased unemployment rates among the youths and this possess a huge risk not only to the youths and society but also to the country at large. There are a number of youth entrepreneurial donor funded projects initiated to help youths gain knowledge and practical skills that can help them to start their own businesses and be self-employed (Mweru, 2018). Ndungu and Karugu (2019) assessed the role of participation of community on performance of projects funded by the donor in Korogocho, Nairobi County and established that there exists a statistically considerable useful impact of community involvement on performance and sustainability of projects. The researchers argued that donor agencies have a role in strengthening participation of local communities in various stages of a project.

Despite the importance of monitoring and evaluation to ensuring the long-term viability of donor-funded initiatives, Kuria and Wanyoike (2016) found that stakeholders and beneficiaries in Nakuru County were not actively participating in these processes (M & E). Funding, M & E and stakeholder engagement had strong positive correlation with sustainability of donor funded projects. Therefore, household heads, community leaders, youths, women, people living with disabilities and local administrations must be actively involved in key processes of making decisions in addition to being part of the top planning team of donor funded development projects. Ngacho (2013) argues that participation of communities on communal projects ensure that only projects that meet the needs and expectations of communities are carried out and this enhances ownership which stimulates overall sustainability of such projects.

Soweto slum is located in Kasarani constituency, Nairobi County. It is characterized by poor and substandard housing and a large population density. The large population who are unemployed pose a number of challenges including security threats and spread of diseases as a result of the indecent living conditions. Soweto slum is illicit brews and also drugs are sold in the open. The high population compounded by the high rates of unemployment has made the women engage in brewing local alcohol termed as *Changaa* and *Busaa*. Most of the youth because of unemployment have been forced to engage in crime. Others are engaged in selling illicit drugs within the slums

worsening the situation (Makachia, 2011). Community involvement in project conception and planning has shown to have a favorable effect on the long-term viability of programs sponsored by external donors (Ndungu, 2019). The previous initiated projects though they had enormous promise of employing substantial number of youth, have failed to reach the closure stage. Examples of such projects include the Kariobangi youth livelihood project. The failure of these projects may be attributed to lack of community participation.

Soweto slums has received a lot of attention from both local and international NGOs in a bid to put in place measures aimed at not only improving the living standards of youths and women but also empowering them to gain crucial skills key in income generation. As a consequence, local community organizations in Soweto have had to use their few resources to establish their own non-formal centers due to a shortage of government-funded formal training facilities. Most of the donor funded projects in Soweto have not achieved the targeted goals with most of the donors pulling out mid-way. Part of the NGOs that have offered support in improving the living standards in Soweto include World Vision and World Bank.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial projects in Kenya remains a problem. Numerous donor funded entrepreneurial projects in Kenya have failed to accrue the socioeconomic benefits as stipulated in the project charter. In the context of World Vision Kenya, there organization has been undertaking various economic empowerment projects targeting youth and women. Some of the project include the Youth Empowerment Project that focuses on the youth employment, mentoring and entrepreneurship, the Integrated Fish Farming and Horticulture in Homabay, the Bandaptai Economic Empowerment Project in Bomet County, Kariobangi Youth Livelihood Project, Roysambu Youth Livelihoods, Changamwe Youth Livelihood project, Marafa Integrated livelihood and Economic Development project in Magarini, Mombasa County (World Vision Report, 2020). As for 2020, world Vision initiated 6,745 youth entrepreneurial projects aimed at enhancing their access to economic and employment opportunities. However, it has been indicated that only 2,361 youth are successfully operating the entrepreneurial projects representing 35.0% sustainability rate (World Vision Report, 2020). This is an indication that over 60% of the youth entrepreneurial projects started in 2020 are no longer operational. The Kariobangi Youth Livelihood Project was aimed at benefiting 300 youths, however, of the 300 targeted youth, only

147 youths are successfully operating the initiated entrepreneurial projects representing less than 50% sustainability rate (World Vision Report, 2022).

Sustainability of projects funded by donor is a key problem that many developing countries are facing. The targeted communities have been left raising issues their living standards by creation of job opportunities and improvement of living standards. The individuals or organizations that donate the funds also complain of absence of value for money due to that fact that most of the tasks do not meet the requirements and goals as planned when they are initiated (Gitonga, 2018). Therefore, both communities, donors and other stakeholders get frustrated and disappointed when projects are unsuccessful and unsustainable.

Participation of community in any task has been described as a key factor that greatly affects sustainability of projects of community among developing countries. However, there is no consensus in empirical literature on the impact of community participation on sustainability of projects. A number of past studies revealed that community participation positively impacts sustainability of projects (Ruwa, 2016; Ndungu, 2019; Mansuri & Rao, 2008). However, other researches revealed mixed findings between participation of community and sustainability of projects funded by the donor (Tumeiyo, 2014; Kirigha, 2016). Dudley (2005) posits that participation of community is linked politics and power relation within the targeted communities, consequently, whenever a donor funded project attempts to encourage community participation, it has to be ready to tackle the context of politics and its results. This means that the usage of community taking part to promote projects of development of community can finally result into collapse of projects.

Unregulated participation of communities in projects can result into managerial inefficiencies, which may have negative impact on sustainability of projects (Afande, 2013). Nevertheless, the researcher revealed that community participation could generally enhance sustainability of project. Ngacho (2013) argues that community participation is key in ensuring that only tasks that meet the requirements of communities are initiated since it improves ownership of such projects, which stimulates overall project sustainability. Community involvement in project conception and planning has shown to have a favorable effect on the long-term viability of programs sponsored by external donors (Ndungu, 2019). The previous initiated projects though they had enormous promise of employing substantial number of youth, have failed to reach the closure stage.

Examples of such projects include the Kariobangi youth livelihood project. The failure of these projects may be attributed to lack of community participation. Thus, there is a need for this study to help fill an empirical void. The research is divided on the topic of whether or not community size matters when it comes to the long-term viability of initiatives made possible by outside funding. There is a dearth of research on the effect of community involvement on the long-term viability of Soweto-area entrepreneurial skill development programmes supported by outside donors. World Vision has been working in the Soweto slums of Nairobi County to execute donor-funded development projects, and this study investigated the impact of community engagement on the durability of these entrepreneurial skills.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research was to assess the influence of community participation on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented by World Vision in Soweto slums, Nairobi County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by below objectives;

1. To assess the influence of community involvement in project selection on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented in Soweto slums, Kenya.
2. To establish the influence of community participation in project decision making on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented in Soweto slums, Kenya.
3. To assess the influence of community participation in project execution on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented in Soweto slums, Kenya.
4. To examine the influence of community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The research was anchored on the following research questions;

1. What is the influence of community involvement in project selection on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya?
2. How community involvement in project decision influence sustainability of donor does funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya?
3. What is the influence of community involvement in project execution on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya?
4. How community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation influence sustainability of donor does funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

Researcher tested below hypotheses;

1. **H₀**: There is no significant relationship between community involvement in project selection and sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya.
H₁: Community involvement in project selection significantly influences sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya.
2. **H₀**: There is no significant relationship between community participation in project decision making and sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya.
H₁: Community involvement in project decision making significantly affects sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya.

3. **H₀**: There exists no significant relationship between community involvement in project execution and sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya.

H₁: Community involvement in project execution significantly influences sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya.

4. **H₀**: There exists no significant relationship between community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation and sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya

H₁: Community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation significantly affects sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Scholars and academics may benefit from the study's findings because it may help them better understand the relationship between community involvement and donor-funded sustainability programs and may reveal promising new research avenues in this field. This research may serve as a foundation for future studies by other academics in the same subject. It may enable them identify the research gaps and address the gaps in their further studies.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also stand to benefit from the study since they may be in a better position to understand how involvement of communities in the various projects they have initiated can help in the sustainability of such projects. This may therefore be key in meeting both short and long-term objectives of such projects. The study may inform on the challenges and the successes of the implementation of their aid. The success of the project informed by this study may motivate other donors to offer similar aid with the aim of improving the living standards of the inhabitants of Soweto slums. The community may benefit from this study as they may be in a position to understand that by involving themselves in the development of any given project is essential to them. The development donor youth entrepreneur projects are implemented by the donors and may eventually be left to benefit the community. The long-term benefits of these

projects can only be realized if these communities engage themselves actively to lay their input on the project and hence enhance its quality.

This study is significant to the government both National and County in that the government may be better placed to understand the supportive role it can play in supporting NGOs and communities in coming up with strategies key in sustainability of various projects that uplift the living standards of vulnerable citizens. The government can develop favorable policies that can support NGOs in their quest to support local communities. With this support available, the living standards of the inhabitants of the Soweto slums can be improved and the government can be supported by the donors in the provision of the critical services to the citizens.

1.8 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The research population is trusted to respond honestly and offer enough information for statistical analysis. Additionally, it is assumed that sample size that was chosen was sufficient to make logical conclusion key in enhancing reliability of the study. Furthermore, the selected sample who participated in the project are assumed to be found within the location where the project was implemented. The pilot study was able to give results to these assumptions.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

Researchers anticipate encountering situations in which research participants supply misleading or otherwise inaccurate information in order to attain the results they believe the analyst wants. To overcome this shortcoming, the analyst reassured the client that their identity remained anonymous and that the input they get was used for research reasons exclusively. Furthermore, monetary resources was also another limitation that the researcher may face when gathering data. This is because the study needed a significant financial investment to ensure that all of the necessary ground is covered. To overcome this shortcoming, the researcher enlisted the help of only two experienced research assistants to assist with data collection from the study's participants. Key informants' busy schedules may also make it difficult to get in touch with them, limiting your access to valuable information.

The other limitation is that this study was limited to Soweto slums in Nairobi. The study was however recommend further studies regarding the sustainability of donor projects across Kenya.

The study was further be limited to the projects that are funded by world vision. Nevertheless, there are other projects that funded by other donors and facing unsustainability issues. The study only involved youth entrepreneurial projects even though there are other community development projects in the area.

1.10 Delimitation of the Study

The focus of the research was on the long-term viability of programmes for young people in Soweto's slums that have been supported by outside donors. Local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have focused on the Soweto slums in an effort to improve the quality of life for the area's adolescents and women and provide them access to the education and training they need to become self-sufficient. Donors have pulled out of most Soweto projects before they were not completed, therefore few of them have been able to accomplish their aims. Sustainability of young donor-funded programs in Soweto slums was studied, as was the effect of community engagement in project selection, planning, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, although there may be additional criteria determining the durability of young donor-funded programs, this study solely examined the influence of community participation.

1.11 Definitions of Key Terms Used in the Study

Below is the definition of various terms applied in the research;

Community participation: the act of engaging local communities to take part in the projects that are being carried out amongst them.

Donors – these are organizations that provide different kinds of support to communities with the aim of improving the living standards.

Monitoring and evaluation (M &E): refers to combined process of collection of data and analysis and evaluating to what degree a particular program has, or has not achieved its set objectives.

Project: refers to a temporary undertaking with an aim to create a distinctive product or result.

Project execution: refers to putting into action the various activities in an effort to come up with a product or a process.

Project sustainability: is the capacity of projects to continue being in operation after exit or withdrawal of donor support.

Project Selection: the process of identifying needs making it a key stage in the development of various projects at the grassroots level

Project Decision: as the process of selecting choices through identification of a decision, collecting information as well as assessing alternative scenarios

1.12 Organizational of the Study

The results of this study were organized into several chapters. The first part of the paper is the introduction, and it covers such topics as the research's historical context, the issue at hand, the study's justification, its aims, and its associated questions. Further, the chapter defines words used in the research and lays out the relevance, fundamental assumptions, limits, and delimitation of the study.

An examination of the relevant literature and the ideas that formed the basis of the study was presented in Chapter 2. It included a review of the relevant literature and a theoretical framework detailing the relationship between the researchers' independent and dependent variables. There was a summary and discussion of knowledge gaps in this section as well.

The methods of research was discussed in Chapter 3. The chapter covered topics like study design, setting, population, sampling method, sample size, methods of data collection, pilot testing, research tool validity and reliability, data analysis methods, and ethical issues.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at a review of relevant literature on community participation in project selection, planning and design, project execution, monitoring and evaluation and their influence on sustainability of donor-funded youth projects. The theoretical framework of the study has also been looked at and how independent factor affects the dependent factor. Conceptual framework diagrammatically reveals the measures of independent variable and how they are related to the dependent variable.

2.2 Project Sustainability

Project sustainability entails the capacity of projects to continue being in operation after exit or withdrawal of donor support. Sustainability of projects funded by donor calls for the need to involve targeted beneficiaries and local communities in various phases of such projects. Achievement of sustainability of donor funded projects among communities' calls for full taking part of the targeted youth in the different phases of projects (Ltumbesi, 2016). Participation of community in any task has been described as a key factor that greatly affects sustainability of projects of community among developing countries.

A research by Chappel (2005) posited that community participation enhances efficiency of donor-funded projects. Community leaders have a duty in ensuring that there is accountability and transparency in projects. Ownership and management practices by both donor and communities also has direct impact on project sustainability. Willingness of communities to be involved both economically and socially in projects is a good indication of the importance of the enhanced sustainability of initiated projects (Bhandari & Grant, 2007). When members of communities' team up with those managing donor funded projects by offering land and labor necessary for running of the projects, then it can be concluded that the service they receive from the projects is of importance to them making them to want to play a role on project sustainability (Mbata, 2006).

2.3 Community Involvement in Project Selection and Project Sustainability

Project selection entails the process of identifying needs making it a key stage in the development of various projects at the grassroots level. Development activities starts with identification of key problems that locals need to be addressed. After communal selection of intervention to be implemented in an effort to solve the problem at hand, discussions are undertaken for additional analysis. These discussions give rise to sense of commitment making the locals to want to own the projects. The group discussions are also key in identification and allocation of resources subject to availability of such resources. Therefore, communities must be part of goals, objectives and execution of development initiatives (Mulwa, 2008).

Successful development of projects calls for donors and NGOs to involve various stakeholders and targeted beneficiaries in understanding their needs. Such needs should be prioritized and ranked according to their severity. Through community involvement, donors are in a better position to comprehend how the problems affect the communities as well as the causes of such problems. Depending on the available resource base, available options to mitigating problems must be assessed with the help of the communities. A study conducted in Nyandarua by Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) established that community involvement in selection of projects played significant role on sustainability of projects.

Development initiatives within communities need to start with identification of problems facing such communities. Project selection, which is the first stage of project cycle needs creation of effective awareness among local communities particularly project scope and benefits (Mwangi, 2005). Meetings should be held at local levels as well as at workshops aimed at building capacities so as to create awareness and gather locals' opinions on their preferred projects. The meetings should also be left open to opinion leaders who can give expert advice on feasibility of the projects to be initiated. Therefore, this calls for sharing of feasibility study reports with the locals while disseminating key information during meetings. This is key in enabling the locals to understand the finer details of a project including the inputs and impacts of such projects.

2.4 Community Participation in Decision Making and Project Sustainability

Decision-making is the act selecting options. It involves decision identification of gathering the information, as well as assessing alternative scenarios. Reason (1990) argue that every process of decision-making gives rise to a final choice. Allowing the society to be part of the process of making decisions is crucial in development of well-designed projects, well thought out benefits, cost effective projects, fair and equitable distribution of benefits from projects, reduced cases of corruption, enhanced capacities of communities to carry out self-initiated development initiatives in addition to improvement of the match between the target of the society and what is obtained (Mansuri & Rao, 2004). The process of decision-making impacted by a number of attributes such as the participation of locals in design of projects, appearances during project meetings, contributions of locals during meetings, control over major decisions of the projects and management over options of people sitting in committees.

Gozie (2007) posits that participation of local communities and targeted beneficiaries in decision-making enhances ownership of development initiatives thereby enhancing effectiveness and sustainability of such projects. Targeted project beneficiaries always need to be granted an opportunity to actively take part in the act of making decisions processes the level of technical and financial assistance provided by external institutions notwithstanding (Melo, 2005). Giving potential beneficiaries a chance to take part in key act of making decisions enables initiation of tasks that not only find solutions to their difficulties but be in a position empower them (Mansuri & Rao, 2004). Project managers have a duty to take into account the views, choices, feelings and choices of local communities during their decision-making processes if the projects they are leading are to be sustainable.

Muniu and Gakuu (2017) investigated the relationship between participation of community in project of making decisions and sustainability of projects of water in Kenya. The researchers established that there existed considerable independent impact of community involvement in making of decisions on sustainability of donor-funded tasks. The increasing strength of participation from weak, moderate to strong had a positive correlation to levels of project sustainability. For assurance of project sustainability, the researchers recommended that community-based projects need to involve targeted beneficiaries in all project phases from implementation to management.

2.5 Community Participation in Project Execution and Project Sustainability

Local communities need to be actively involved in planning and execution of various projects being conducted in their midst. A study by Sheikh (2010) established that economically disadvantaged people like youths and women are not always included in committees charged with execution of donor-funded projects. Most of the individuals who oversee the committees are chosen based on their influence in society and financial status (Rozinah, 2016). Locals are usually actively involved in the process of community development where they make decisions on a number of issues that affect their lives while formulating policies and finally developing action plans aimed at changing lives. This plays crucial role in self-reliance of targeted communities (Breuer, 1999).

Project execution stage is the longest phase in the life cycle always of project management and uses the most resources and energy. For easy monitoring and control of projects during this stage, individuals managing projects need to enact a variety of project management processes. These processes are key in management of time, cost, quality, risks and issues. Communities who are engaged in various stages of projects will want to identify themselves with projects initiated and will be genuinely interested in the sustainability of such projects. When members of communities such as youths are genuinely involved in execution of projects, they become indispensable part of such projects and in ensuring that targeted beneficiaries are self-reliant (Ohwahwa, 2009).

Engaging local members of communities in execution of projects and implementations usually offer new and crucial information on projects, which may not have been deliberated on. Armitage (2010) established that participation of community is the intentional allowing members to take part in execution of planned projects. There is urgent need for people charged with managing donor-funded projects and planners of policy to have better understanding of the significance of allowing the community in the putting in place projects of the community. Ali (2013) posits that it is always important to acknowledge that there is a need to acknowledge the significance and chances that can be gained via participation of society during the implementation of community projects of development.

2.6 Community Involvement in Project Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Sustainability

Monitoring of tasks plays crucial role in checking activities of project against plans making it possible to document progress of projects thereby greatly improving the possibility of a project being sustainable and successful. On the other hand, evaluation gives focus to systematic and objective assessment of project phases or the whole project after completion (Rossi, Lipsey & Freeman, 2004). Valadez and Bamberger (1994) argue that evaluation of various phases of a project is key in detection of deviation from the time of planning enabling timely rectification of any issue. Findings from evaluation need to be reliable and able to influence the ability of program partners to make decision on the basis of lessons learnt.

Evaluation of different phases of projects play an important part in assessment of the relevance of a tasks to the needs of locals, resource usage and efficiency of the teams charged with management of projects. Mohan (2001) argue that when important participants are allowed to take part in projects evaluation, their worries and concerns are put in account making it possible for project appreciation in addition to enhancement of accountability. Karanja (2013) argues that monitoring assists management of organizations in identification and assessment of prospective problems and the success of a project while providing foundation of corrective actions. This is key in improvement of design of projects, approach of implementation as well as the results quality. Monitoring is a crucial facet that should not be overlooked since it plays momentous role on project sustainability.

Community involvement in M & E can be described as combined exploration and assessment of projects by various beneficiaries and stakeholders. It puts into account the significance of taking the perspectives of local individuals and letting them have a considerable say in the planning and management of the process of evaluation. Gitonga (2012) posits that local communities, community based organizations as well as other stakeholders need to agree on ways of measuring results and the various actions to follow once key information has been gathered and examined. O'Sullivan (2004) argues that monitoring and evaluation is key in allowing for maximal plan implementation in addition to enabling assessment of progress in time thereby allowing for redirection of plans if need be.

Kuria and Wanyoike (2016) assessed various factors influencing sustainability of donor-funded projects in Nakuru, Kenya. The researchers established that various beneficiaries and stakeholders of projects were not satisfactorily engaged in activities relating to monitoring and evaluation. Involvement of stakeholders and allowing the local community to take part has an impact projects sustainability. It was further revealed that funding, M & E and stakeholder participation had strong positive association with project sustainability. Local communities should always be engaged and participate in the various stages of projects to enhance project ownership. Targeted beneficiaries should also be connected to providers of services that are local for continuity and sustainability of donor-funded projects.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This sub-section highlights a number of theories on which the study will be anchored in conformity to the dependent and independent variables of the study. The theories include The Resource Dependence Theory (RDT), Empowerment Theory and The Stakeholder Theory.

2.7.1 The Resource Dependence Theory

This posits that resources that are externally to a firm has the potential to affect a firm's behavior. Firms depend on resources originating from the external environment; the environment to a significant degree contains other firms. Resources that firms require are therefore often in the hands of other firms. Most NGOs usually dependent on resources that are often in the hands of donors among other financiers. Correspondingly, youths and communities are dependent on financial support from various NGOs supporting their activities. Resources can be considered as the foundation of power; firms that legally independent can therefore depend on one other (Chapman et al., 2011).

Organizations are dependent on resources to survive and thrive. Achievement of organizational sustainability therefore makes key resources to an essential ingredient. For youth empowerment projects to sustainable, resources play crucial role. Resources are usually in the form of human capital, financial capital among other tangible assets. RDT expounds on how firm resources impact sustainability of donor funded projects. Before a donor funded project is commenced, individuals charged have a duty to recognize the needs and expectations from people targeted to benefit directly or indirectly from the project outputs. After identification, the next step is to determine the

source of funds and the length of time in which the funds can support the project. The scope of implementation need to be drafted thereafter followed by specification of the interventions requirements. The theory assisted in the definition of the nature in which various resources impact the sustainability of donor funded projects.

2.7.2 Empowerment Theory

This theory focuses on processes that promote participation while enhancing control via shared decision making with the aim of creating opportunities to learn, practice and enhance skills. The theory proposes that engaging youth and other targeted beneficiaries of donor funded projects in pro-social, meaningful, and community-enhancing activities that the targeted beneficiaries themselves define and control, is key in gaining crucial skills, responsibilities as well as confidence needed to become productive and healthy adults. A number of NGOs are involved in vocational and technical training of youths so that they as enable acquisition of skills and knowledge useful in access of decent work. Some of the programs are also aimed at imparting entrepreneurial skills so that the youths can start their own small enterprises thereby contributing to poverty reduction and improved living standards.

Empowerment theory proposes that when targeted beneficiaries are engaged in the realization of goals, understanding of socio-political environment and seeking of useful resources, then such individuals become easily empowered in the process. The theory emphasizes on the act of relinquishing power to the disadvantaged individuals in the society including ethnic the disabled and ethnic minority (Gerges, 2004; Weissberg, 1999). The theory can therefore applicable in the study of how community participation may contribute towards empowerment of youths' majority of whom constitute a category that is disadvantaged socially in Soweto Slums and other parts of the country.

2.7.3 The Stakeholder Theory

This theory argues that active participation of stakeholders in development projects is of key beneficial to targeted communities. When communities participate in developmental projects, it becomes easy to determine and understand problems, limitations and desires of locals for a given project being implemented. When the targeted beneficiaries of project participated during the various phases of a project, sense of ownership among members is boosted thereby enhancing the

sustainability of such projects. This plays crucial role in guarantying that once projects are implemented, they are properly operated and maintained (Harvey & Reed, 2007).

In stakeholder theory, the aim is put on involvement of targeted beneficiaries in identification of projects, formulation, planning, implementation, M & E in the projects that are funded by the donor. Allowing community to take part in through joint involvement or collaborative or joint involvement of targeted project the agencies and beneficiaries charged with implementation of projects (Khwaja, 2004). Therefore, involvement of all participants is significant for sustainability of donor tasks projects even after withdrawal of donor support.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The figure below shows conceptual framework and how independent factors and dependent variables are expected to relate.

Independent Variables

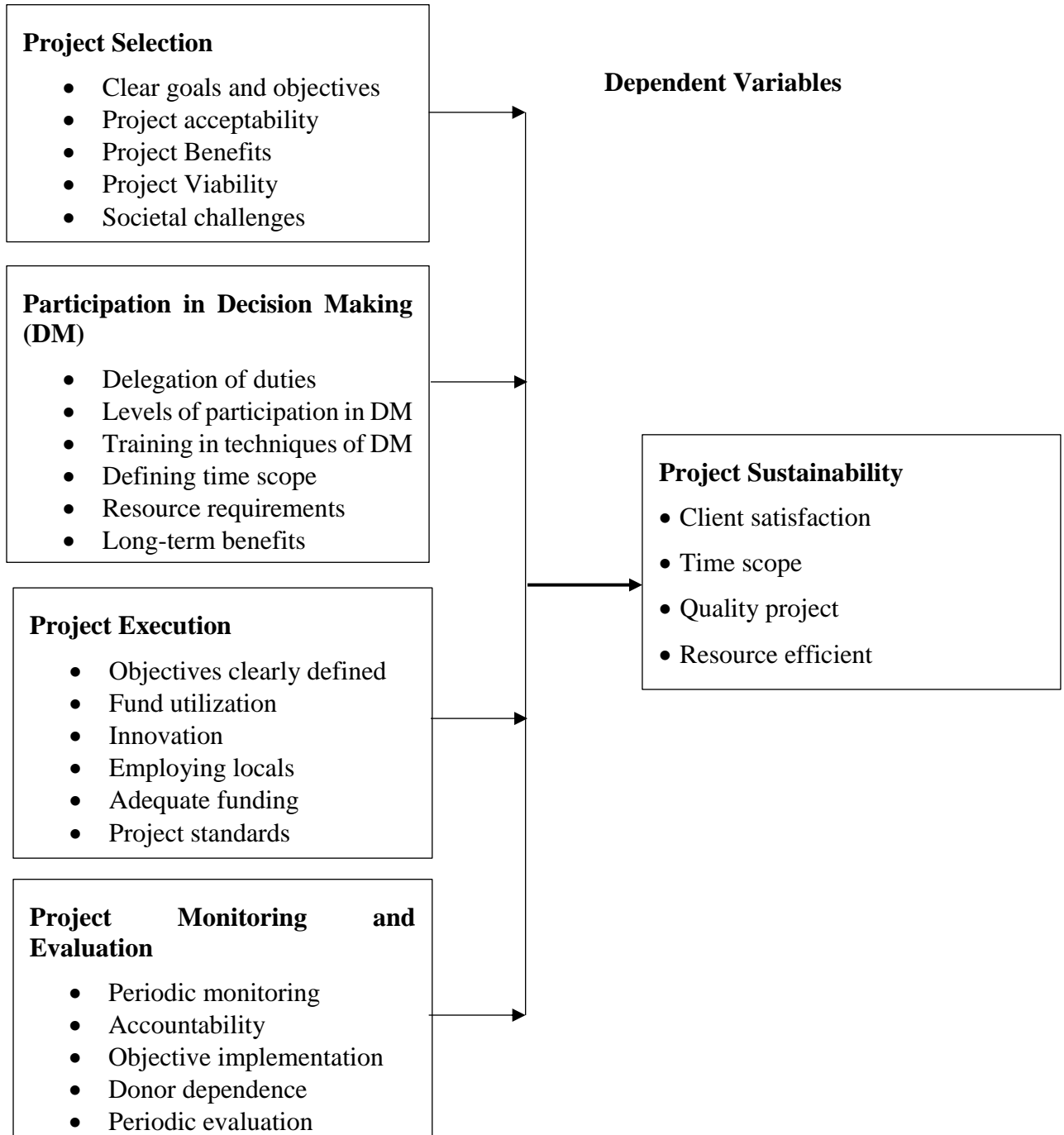


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

In the above conceptual framework, community participation in donor-funded projects is expected to have effect on sustainability of projects that are funded by donor since it enhances the ownership of youth entrepreneurial skill development projects by both the targeted beneficiaries and the communities. Involvement of communities in project selection and project execution is expected to influence sustainability of projects that are funded by donor. It is also expected that decision-making capabilities of the communities acquired through training and delegation of duties may significantly influence the future of projects that are funded by donor. Allowing communities to take part in project M & E may also influence the future sustainability of donor funded youth skill development projects.

2.9 Gaps in Literature Review

Author	Area of Study	Findings	Knowledge Gap	Current study
Issa (2018)	Determinants affecting sustainability of projects that are funded by the donor in Ethiopia.	Community participation encouraged residents to take ownership of community resources and projects initiated	The study did not show the extend of relationships between community participation in M & E and sustainability	The current study intends to measure the extend of relationships between community participation in M & E and sustainability
Muniu & Gakuu (2017)	Relationship between participation of community in the project of making decisions and sustainability of projects of water for community in Kenya.	There exists considerable independent influence of community involvement in decision making on sustainability of donor funded projects	The study used mixed method research design which is not suitable for explaining relationships	The current study will employ explanatory research design, which is suitable in measuring cause and effect among variables.
Ndungu & Karugu (2019)	Participation of community and performance of projects of youth that are funded by donor in Korogocho, Nairobi County.	There exist a significant useful effect statistically of participation of community on the performance of projects	The study did not cover the effect of community participation in project execution and M&E on sustainability	The current study seeks to establish the effect of community participation in project execution and M&E on sustainability of youth entrepreneurial projects
Wanyera (2016)	Community participation and sustainability of community based projects: a case of Kiambu water and sanitation slum project, Nairobi county.	There exists a strong useful linkage between different types of participation of projects of community	The study did not measure relationship between community participation on decision making, execution and M&E on sustainability	The current study intends to find out the influence of community participation on decision making, project selection and execution on project sustainability

Table 4.1: Summary of Literature and Research Gaps

Even though numerous researches and studies have been conducted around the topic under investigation, the researcher established that there exist limited investigations on the four variables of the study and their influence on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skill development projects in Soweto slums. Several international organizations and donors such as World Bank and United Nations have funded a number of projects aimed at poverty alleviation in Kenya. Most of these donor funded projects are targeted to benefit various communities living in Kenya. Soweto slums has received key focus for numerous donor financed projects. No research has been done on the particular factors under investigation and how they affect sustainability projects that are funded by the donors' sustainability of donor funded projects in Soweto slums therefore this research intends to determine the role of participation on sustainability of projects that are funded by donors with focus on entrepreneurial skill development projects.

2.10 Summary of Literature Review

The section has assessed the works of scholars around the topic of community involvement and sustainability projects that are funded by donor under the indicators of selection, participation in decision-making, execution and M & E. From the literature review, the scholars generally acknowledge that community involvement at various phases of project development is key factor on sustainability of not only donor financed but also government-financed projects. The locals need to actively rather than passively participate in key process of decision-making and share in the benefits and opportunities arising from the initiated projects. The study was guided by the three theories namely resource dependence theory, empowerment theory and stakeholder theory. The three theories complement each other both argue that participation of different stakeholders plays key role on sustainability of various projects whether donor or government financed. Giving locals priorities and opportunities to make their own decision assist in identification of their own problems and this makes them to be in a better position to come up with suitable solutions. This is key in ownership during implementation of projects. Conceptual framework revealed the linkage between indicators of independent factors; project selection, participation in decision making, project execution and project M & E and dependent variable.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology, including population selection, sample size, and sampling methods, was discussed in this chapter. The researcher also looked at the methods, tools, and processes involved in gathering and analyzing data, as well as any relevant ethical issues.

3.2 Research Design

Methods and procedures that may be used to gather information fall under this category. The research method used in this investigation was descriptive. The goals of using descriptive research strategy include familiarization with unexplored regions and the resolution of lingering doubts about their nature and methodology. Investigations designed to provide an explanation give evidence for or against a certain hypothesis. The goal of descriptive study is to identify and report on causal connections between variables (Akhtar, 2016). Mutimba, (2013) used the same methodology to investigate whether factors influence the longevity of donor-funded projects in Kilifi County.

3.3 Target Population

According to Parahoo (1997), the research population is "the total number of units from which crucial information may be gathered, allowing for generalization of study results." Target population for the study consisted of the 300 youth beneficiaries of Youth Livelihood Projects by World Vision in Soweto slums. Furthermore, the study engaged 4 project coordinators from each of these regions. The categories of the youth beneficiaries is tabulated below.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Region	Community Beneficiaries
1. Soweto	72
2. Kariobangi	83
3. Korokocho	59
4. Kayole	86
TOTAL	300

Source: World Vision 2021

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

A sample can be described as a small portion of study population whose features are investigated to understand the whole (Lohr, 2009). Good samples need to sufficiently represent the target population. Sampling involves selection of units from a population that a researcher is interested in (Trochim, 2005). Through sampling, a representative group should be secured to enable a researcher to obtain information about a particular population. For this purpose, we utilized a simplified method developed by Yamane (1967) to calculate the total number of community members who would benefit from our efforts in these four locations. The formula for this is given below.

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

Where:

n = sample size

N = population size

e = the level of precision

1 = Constant

A degree of variability (or percentage) of 0.5, accuracy of 5%, and confidence of 95% are assumed in this calculation.

Sample Size

$$n = 300 / \{ 1 + 300(0.05)^2 \}$$

$$= 171.4 \approx 171 \text{ respondents}$$

$$n = 171 \text{ Respondents}$$

The target population was used to determine the sample size for each county. 41 young beneficiaries in Soweto, 47 in Kariobangi, 34 in Korokocho, and 49 in Kayole were selected using stratified random selection. In addition, the study did a census of all the four project coordinators who participated through an interview guide. The whole sample size is shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Sample Size

Region	Community Beneficiaries	Sample Size
1. Soweto	72	41
2. Kariobangi	83	47
3. Korokocho	59	34
4. Kayole	86	49
TOTAL	300	171

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Gathering of the relevant data can be described as a way of obtaining new information in an effort to get new insights about a situation as well as provide direction on ways of solving research problems (Flik, 2011). This study used structured questionnaire and an interview guide to collect data. Data collection instrument selection has been guided by availability of time, research objectives and nature of data to be collected. Usage of questionnaires is less costly, saves time, reduces interviewer bias, produces quantifiable results and enables physical touch with targeted respondents (Fowler, 1993). Usage of questionnaires may fail to capture crucial data needed in a study, can easily confuse respondents and discourage respondents hence researchers need to be careful when preparing these instruments (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The interview guide was administered to project coordinators and sponsors via telephone conversation.

3.5.1 Pilot Testing of the Instruments

Before collecting any real data, the researcher ran a pilot study to ensure the research instruments are both valid and reliable. Clarification of research variables was aided by pre-testing (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Ten percent of the sample population was used for the preliminaries. The researcher used 10% of the sample size (10 questionnaires) to conduct a pilot test among those who have benefited from the Kariobangi Youth Livelihood Project. Individuals enrolled in the pilot study was not included in the concluding study. The respondents filled the questions and it was analyzed and any problems and issues arising from the pilot test including length, leading questions, duplications and ambiguity was noted and rectified before the final instrument is availed for data collection.

3.5.2 Validity of the Instrument

One way to think about this is as the extent to which the analyst tool dampens down unnecessary dampening (Litosseliti, 2018). The validity of an investigation depends on how accurately its results reflect the phenomenon under study. Taherdoost (2016) argue that instrument validity can be enhanced via expert judgment. The current study examined content validity using the capacity of the test tools to moderate what they are intended to moderate. As such, pilot testing was done using pilot study in that deficiencies were checked in terms of instructions that are clear, space that is not enough to fill the answers from participants as well as phrasing the questions wrongly. This enabled research content validity.

3.5.3 Reliability of the Instrument

This the degree to which findings of a study are consistent overtime in addition to forming accurate representation of study population (Taherdoost, 2016). A research tool is considered reliable if there is a possibility of reproducing findings of a research under a similar methodology. Reliable research must demonstrate that if it were to be conducted on the same category of participants in the same order, same findings would be achieved. Researcher used Veal (2017) coefficient alpha was separately used in separate determination of reliability of scales used in the research. The consistency of a measure evaluated over time was checked by the researcher using test-retest reliability.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Researcher briefed targeted respondents on the purpose of the study. Questionnaires was accompanied with authority letter obtained from the University and the National Council for Science and Technology (NACOSTI) as a well of assuring respondents that the research is only for the purpose of academics. Appointments were booked with respondents to agree on the rationale of research after which questionnaires was presented to them.

The analyst applied the technique of dropping and picking to give out the questionnaires. Participants made use of ticks to respond to closed ended questions whereas opinions were provided in the open spaces for open-ended questions. Each question in closed ended questions are followed by alternative answers making then easier to manage. These type of questionnaires are also less costly in terms of duration (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2008). The questionnaire included

a Likert scale with five possible responses ranging from "strongly disagree" (#1) to "strongly agree" (#5). Statements on a Likert scale may be positive or negative, making it the most popular kind of summarized rating scale. Respondents are asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with each statement using the Likert scale (Cooper & Schindler, 2006).

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Content analysis categorizes phrases, describes the logical structure of expressions and ascertains associations, connotations, denotations, elocutionary forces and other interpretations. The qualitative responses data was analyzed thematically, presented in narrative and prose, compared and integrated with quantitative results to draw conclusions. Researcher coded quantitative data according to the variables and research objectives. Analysis of data was done through descriptive statistics. Frequencies, mode, mean as well as percentages was computed to ease interpretation of data. Data findings was presented using tables and figures so as to convey basic patterns. (SPSS) was adopted in the examination of data that is quantitative from close ended questionnaires so as to draw conclusions. To determine the existing interactions between research variables, multiple linear regression was used. The analyzed data was summarized and results reported.

Multiple linear regression was used to rank the independent variables (project selection, participation in decision making, project execution, and project monitoring and evaluation) that have the greatest impact on the long-term viability of World Vision's donor-funded entrepreneurial development projects in the Soweto slums. If the P-value for the hypothesis test is less than 0.05, the results was deemed significant (Kothari, 2004). The Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between the various variables in the study. Multivariate regression analysis was used to determine how much of an impact certain variables had on the success of the donor-funded project. Here is the formula for the regression model that was used was:

$$Y = a + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + B_3X_3 + B_4X_4 + e$$

Where;

Y= sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums

a = Constant

B₁,..... B₄ = coefficients

X₁, X₂, X₃ and X₄ = Independent Variables

X₁= community involvement in project selection

X₂= community involvement in participation in project decision making

X₃= community involvement in project execution

X₄= community involvement in project M & E

e = error term

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Prior to beginning the study, the researcher underwent a series of ethical reviews. Respondents' permission was requested while safeguarding their informed consent and free will. After receiving the surveys, they were evaluated to make sure the respondents did not suffer any emotional anguish or physical injury. In order to improve the response rate, the researcher first tried to gain permission from the people they had identified as potential responders. An introduction letter from the University and the National Commission for Science and Technology (NACOSTI) was sent with the surveys to reassure participants that their participation is voluntary and for academic reasons only. The surveys were distributed by mail and the "drop and pick" technique. All information provided by respondents was kept in strict confidence and they were guaranteed to maintain their identity. The researcher also made sure that the data and material has not been manipulated or fabricated in any way. In the end, researchers showed respect for others' intellectual property by correctly citing and referencing the study of others.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the data analysis, presentations as well as the interpretations of the results. The data in this study was majorly primary data obtained using the questionnaires and interview guide as the data collection instruments. Data analysis is presented in the form of descriptive and inferential statistics.

4.2 Response Rate

This entails the number of questionnaires fully and properly returned as a percentage of the total questionnaires administered. It also refers to the total number of informants who actually participated in an interview in the study as a percentage of the total informants selected to participate in research Morton et al, (2012).

4.2.1 Questionnaire Response Rate

The questionnaire response rate of the study is tabulated below.

Table 4.1: Questionnaire Response Rate

	Number of Informants	Percentage
Response	152	88.9
Non-Response	19	11.1
Total	171	100

The results recorded in Table 4.1, show that the total number of participants who were contacted to fill the questionnaires were 171 out of which 152 fully filled the questionnaires and returned them. This represented a rate of response of 88.9% of the questionnaires which is good for a research study.

4.2.2 Interview Response Rate

The rate of response of the interviews in this study was 100%. This means that all the informants who were selected to participate in the study interviews participated.

4.3 Demographic Results

These results of the participants in the research entail age, gender, highest level of education, the number of years each participant had lived in the area of study and the length of time the NGO has been working in the area of study. The findings are presented in the subsequent sections.

4.3.1 Gender

The gender composition of those who participated in the research was determined. The findings are tabulated in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Gender of the Respondents.

	Frequency	Percent
Male	90	59.2
Female	62	40.8
Total	152	100

The findings tabulated show that, of those who were contacted to participate in the study, 59.2% were male and on the other hand, 40.8% were female. The results are important because it determines the level of awareness in terms of gender on community participation on the donor youth funder youth entrepreneurial projects.

4.3.2 Age

The aim of the study was also to analyze the age brackets of the research respondents. The findings are tabulated in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Age Bracket of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Below 30 years	47	30.9
31-40	60	39.5
41-50	32	21.1
Above 50	13	8.6
Total	152	100

It can be noted that, the respondents whose age bracket was below 30 years constituted 30.9%, between 31 to 40 years constituted 39.5%, 41 to 50 comprised 21.1% and above 50 years were 8.6% in total. This analysis was essential because it enables the researcher to understand the age bracket that is likely to participate in the community projects.

4.3.3 Highest Level of Education

The study further sought to understand the highest level of education attained by the respondents in the research. The findings are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Highest Level of Education.

	Frequency	Percent
Primary	32	21.1
Secondary	56	36.8
College	37	24.3
University	20	13.2
Other	7	4.6
Total	152	100

It can be observed that 21.1% of the research participants had primary level as their highest level of education, 36.8% secondary level, 24.3% College level, 13.2% University level and 4.6% other levels of education. The level of education of the participants is critical in understanding the level of understanding on the importance of community involvement in projects and their sustainability of projects.

4.3.4 Length of Stay in the Area

This research aimed at determining the number of years the respondents had been living in the area of study. The results are tabulated below.

Table 4.5: Length of Stay in the Area

	Frequency	Percent
less than 1 year	15	9.9
2 to 5 years	50	32.9
6 to 10 years	67	44.1
more than 10 years	20	13.2
Total	152	100

From the findings tabulated in Table 4.5, 44.1% of those contacted in the study had been living in the area of study for between 6 to 10 years. In addition, 32.9% had been in the area for between 2 to 5 years, 13.2% for more than 10 years and 9.9% less than 1 year. This analysis is significant in that explains the level understanding of the respondents regarding the area of study. It further grasp of the projects that have been implemented by the donors within the study area over the past.

4.3.5 Years of Service of NGO

The research aimed at analyzing the number of years the World Vision had been working within the area of study. The findings of this analysis are presented in the table below.

Table 4.6: Years of Service of NGO

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 years	28	18.4
Between 5-15 Years	54	35.5
Between 15-25 Years	48	31.6
Over 25 years	22	14.5
Total	152	100

The findings indicate that 35.5% of the respondents argued that World Vision had been in the area for between 5 to 15 years, 31.6% pointed out that it been in the area for between 15 to 25 years, 18.4% for less than 5 years and 14.5% for over 20 years. It can be noted that these responses have variations. These variations can be explained by the number of years the respondents had lived in the study area and the level of understanding of World Vision. This analysis enables the researcher gauge on the possible number of completed projects.

4.3.6 Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

The dependent variable in this study was the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi County. A questionnaire and an interview guide were used as the data collection instruments. With the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the set statements on a scale of 1 to 5 where, 1 represented strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree and 5 strongly agree. The responses obtained are presented in the form of descriptive statistics in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Descriptive Results of Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

	SD	D	N	A	SA		S
	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %	M	Dev
There is recommendable completion of the project as per the project deliverables	10 6.6%	13 8.6%	30 19.7%	48 31.6%	51 33.6%	3.8	1.2
The sustainability of project in terms of community benefits have been adequately achieved	11 7.2%	20 13.2%	31 20.4%	33 21.7%	57 37.5%	3.7	1.3
The projects have been completed in line with quality standards required	10 6.6%	17 11.2%	24 15.8%	47 30.9%	54 35.5%	3.8	1.2
The project is diligently serving the community as intended	14 9.2%	18 11.8%	28 18.4%	40 26.3%	52 34.2%	3.6	1.3
The projects completed are sustainable to the community needs	12 7.9%	18 11.8%	33 21.7%	37 24.3%	52 34.2%	3.7	1.3
The organization delivers its project within time scope	15 9.9%	17 11.2%	33 21.7%	33 21.7%	54 35.5%	3.6	1.3
The organization has been able to deliver the project within resource allocated	12 7.9%	18 11.8%	26 17.1%	42 27.6%	54 35.5%	3.7	1.3
The beneficiaries of the project are fully satisfied with the completed developmental donor aid projects	9 5.9%	18 11.8%	31 20.4%	38 25%	56 36.8%	3.8	1.2
The projects completed are environmentally friendly	20 13.2%	17 11.2%	30 19.7%	26 17.1%	59 38.8%	3.6	1.4
Composite Mean and Standard Deviation						3.7	1.3

This section presents the summary of the descriptive results of the study. There is recommendable completion of the project as per the project deliverables had 48(31.6%) of the responses who were in agreement, 51(33.6%) strongly agreed and 30(19.7%) held a neutral position. The line mean and standard deviation of the statement were 3.8 and 1.2 respectively. Concerning the statement, the sustainability of project in terms of community benefits have been adequately been achieved had a standard deviation and a mean of 1.3 and 3.7 in that order. On the other hand, 57(37.5%) of those contacted agreed strongly with the question, 33(21.7%) agreed and 31(20.4%) did not take any side. Starkey, (2002) argued that the benefits of projects are equitably distributed among communities and intended beneficiaries when the stakeholders play their rightful roles and work together as well as learn from each other so as to have successful and sustainable community projects.

Furthermore, 47(30.9%) of the respondents agreed that the projects had been completed in line with quality standards required, 54(35.5%) strongly agreed and 24(15.8%) did not take any position. The line mean of the statement was 3.8 and its standard deviation was 1.2. The project is diligently serving the community as intended had the responses as follows. 28(18.4%) of those contacted did not take sides, 40(26.3%) were in agreement and 52(34.2%) strongly agreed with a mean of 3.6 and a standard deviation of 1.3. In addition, 52(34.2%) of the participants of the study strongly agreed with a mean of 3.7 and a standard deviation of 1.3 that the projects completed are sustainable to the community needs. 37(24.3%) of them were in agreement and 33(21.7%) held a position that was neutral. The organization delivers its project within time scope attracted the following responses. 54(35.5%) of the participants were in strong agreement with the statement, 33(21.7%) did not take any position whereas 33(21.7%) agreed. Its line mean was 3.6 and had a standard deviation of 1.3.

The organization has been able to deliver the project within resource allocated had the responses that 26(17.1%) of those contacted recorded a neutral position, 42(27.6%) were in agreement and 54(35.5%) strongly agree. The line standard deviation was 1.3 and its corresponding mean was 3.7. With regards to the question, the beneficiaries of the project are fully satisfied with the completed developmental donor aid projects, the recorded responses were, 38(25%) of the responses were in agreement with a mean of 3.8 and a standard deviation of 1.2. 56(36.8%) of the responses agreed strongly while 31(20.4%) of them were neutral. On whether the projects completed are environmentally friendly, 59(38.8%) of those contacted recorded a strong agreement, 26(17.1%) an agreement and 30(19.7%) were neutral. The line mean and standard deviation of the statement were 3.6 and 1.4 in that order.

4.4 Community Involvement in Project Selection

Project selection entails the process of identifying needs making it a key stage in the development of various projects at the grassroots level. The study sought to establish the influence of project selection on the sustainability of World Vision Donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents and they were asked to indicate their level of agreement on the questions presented on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 represented strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree and 5 strongly agree.

4.4.1 Descriptive Statistics

The summary of the responses from the questionnaires are presented in form of frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. The descriptive results are shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Descriptive Results of Community Involvement in Project Selection

	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	S Dev
	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %		
I was involved in the identification of the project key in solving the present societal problem.	6 3.9%	13 8.6%	32 21.1%	46 30.3%	55 36.2%	3.9	1.1
I was involved in the identification of the project benefits.	11 7.2%	18 11.8%	35 23%	40 26.3%	48 31.6%	3.6	1.2
The priority of World Vision is a project that addresses the basic needs of the local residents.	8 5.3%	17 11.2%	34 22.4%	32 21.1%	61 40.1%	3.8	1.2
World Vision identifies the project that is viable and beneficial to the community in the long run.	13 8.6%	18 11.8%	39 25.7%	28 18.4%	54 35.5%	3.6	1.3
I was involved in the identification of the project objectives and goals.	14 9.2%	16 10.5%	34 22.4%	36 23.7%	52 34.2%	3.6	1.3
Composite Mean and Standard Deviation						3.7	1.22

The recorded results of the statement, I was involved in the identification of the project key in solving the present societal problem were, 32(21.1%) of the participants in the research did not take any side, 46(30.3%) agreed while 55(36.2%) were in a strong agreement with the statement. The line standard deviation was 1.1 and its corresponding mean was 3.9. I was involved in the identification of the project benefits had the responses as follow. 48(31.6%) of the participants had a strong agreement, 40(26.3%) agreed whereas 35(23%) were undecided. The line mean and standard deviation were 3.6 and 1.2 respectively. In an interview with one of the project coordinators, the study recorded this response:

'It is always important to involvement the local community when undertaking any project within the community. This will go a long way in ensuring your security, the community will develop a positive attitude towards the project. They will be willing to participate in the project and thus upon the project closure, when the project is handed over to them, they will maintain it thus enhancing its sustainability.'

In addition, 61(40.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the priority of World Vision is a project that addresses the basic needs of the local residents. 34(22.4%) however, were undecided while 32(21.1%) were in agreement. The statement recorded a mean of 3.8 and a corresponding standard deviation of 1.2. World Vision identifies the project that is viable and beneficial to the community in the long run had the responses as follows. 39(25.7%) of those contacted were undecided, 28(18.4%) were in agreement and 54(35.5%) strongly agreed with a mean of 3.6 and a standard deviation 1.3. Finally, on whether the respondents were involved in the identification of the project objectives and goals, 36(23.7%) agreed with a standard deviation of 1.3 and a mean of 3.6, 52(34.2%) strongly agreed and 34(22.4%) were neutral.

4.4.2 Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics of the study entailed correlation and regression statistics. The inferential statistics of project selection are presented in this section.

a) Correlation Analysis of Community Involvement in Project Selection and Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

An analysis was done in this research to determine the magnitude and also the direction of relationship between community involvement in project selection and The correlation values range from +1 to -1. A value of +1 implied perfect positive correlation sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects, while -1 perfect negative correlation. 0.000 implied no correlation, 0.001 to 0.250 weak correlation, 0.251 to 0.500 moderately strong correlation, 0.501 to 0.750 strong correlation and finally 0.751 to 1.000 meant very strong correlation.

Table 4.9: Community Involvement in Project Selection and Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

		Sustainability	Project Selection
Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.507**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0
	N	152	152
Project Selection	Pearson Correlation	.507**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	152	152

It can be noted that the correlation between community involvement in project selection and the sustainability of the donor funded projects is positive (0.507) and statistically significant ($0.000 < 0.05$). This means community involvement in project selection has a strong correlation with sustainability of donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects.

b) Regression Results

Regression analysis was conducted in the study to establish the linear relationship between community involvement in project selection and sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. Further the null hypothesis, community involvement in project selection has no significant influence on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. The regression model used to estimate the coefficients was,

$$Y = a + B_1X_1 + e$$

Where;

Y= sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums

a = Constant

B_1 = coefficient

X_1 = community involvement in project selection

The estimated model is presented in the subsequent section.

Table 4.10: Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.507	0.258	0.253	0.55929

It is clear from the results shown that community involvement in project selection explains to a tune of 25.8% of the total changes in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. This conclusion is supported by the value of R Squared (0.258) in the model.

Table 4.11: ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	16.275	1	16.275	52.03	.000b
Residual	46.92	150	0.313		
Total	63.196	151			

From the ANOVA results in Table 4.11, it can be observed that the model estimated was statistically significant at 95% level of significance. This is evidenced by the value of P in the model ($0.000 < 0.05$) as well as the F value estimated (52.03) which is greater than F critical value of 3.8415 in the F tables.

Table 4.12: Regression Coefficient

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.969	0.242		8.119	0.000
Project Selection	0.464	0.064	0.507	7.213	0.000

The coefficient estimates in the model points out that the coefficient of community involvement in project selection is positive (0.464) and statistically significant ($0.000 < 0.05$). A unity improvement in the quality of community involvement in project selection yields 0.464 units significant increase in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. Furthermore, the constant of the model is positive implying that community involvement in project selection is not the only determinant of sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums. The null hypothesis, community involvement in project selection has no significant influence on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums was rejected and the study made the conclusion that community involvement in project selection significantly influences the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums.

4.5 Community Participation in Decision Making

Project decision making involves the process of selecting choices through identification of a decision, collecting information as well as assessing alternative scenarios. The aim of this research was to analyze the influence of community participation in decision making on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Nairobi. From the set of questionnaires administered, the participants were asked to indicate their level of agreement on the questions presented on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 represented strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree and 5 strongly agree.

4.5.1 Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive findings of the study are summarized in form of percentages, frequencies, standard deviation and mean. The results are tabulated in Table 4.9

Table 4.13: Descriptive Results of Community Involvement in Decision Making

	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	S Dev
	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %		
The decision to implement a project is based on the resource requirements.	9 5.9%	14 9.2%	25 16.4%	36 23.7%	68 44.7%	3.9	1.2
The roles of the project participants are outlined before the project implementation.	7 4.6%	17 11.2%	25 16.4%	46 30.3%	57 37.5%	3.8	1.2
The decision to implement the project is based on the long-term benefits of the project.	12 7.9%	16 10.5%	25 16.4%	42 27.6%	57 37.5%	3.8	1.3
The time scope of the project is clearly outlined before the implementation is commenced.	4 2.6%	20 13.2%	36 23.7%	45 29.6%	47 30.9%	3.7	1.1
The project participants are trained before the implementation of the project.	7 4.6%	17 11.2%	30 19.7%	47 30.9%	51 33.6%	3.8	1.2
World Vision aligned the project tasks according to the expertise of the participants.	17 11.2%	14 9.2%	32 21.1%	40 26.3%	49 32.2%	3.6	1.3
Composite Mean and Standard Deviation						3.8	1.2

The section presents the recoded responses regarding stakeholder involvement in decision-making. The decision to implement a project is based on the resource requirements attracted the following responses. 25(16.4%) of those who participated were undecided, 68(44.7%) agreed strongly and

36(23.7%) agreed. Its line mean was 3.9 and the corresponding standard deviation was 1.2. Regarding the statement, the roles of the project participants are outlined before the project implementation, 46(30.3%) of the responses were in agreement, 25(16.4%) undecided and 57(37.5%) had a strong opinion. The statement standard deviation was 1.2 and its corresponding mean was 3.8. In a session with one of the project coordinators, the study recorded this response:

'Before initiating any project, donors involve the community to listen to their needs. Upon assessment of the needs, the donors implement the projects that help solve the existing needs of within the community. The views of the community matter and that determines the kind of projects to be undertaken by the donors.'

On the other hand, 57(37.5%) of those contacted had a strong opinion that the decision to implement the project is based on the long-term benefits of the project. 42(27.6%) agreed and 25(16.4%) were undecided. The line mean was 1.3 and the respective standard deviation was 3.8. The time scope of the project is clearly outlined before the implementation is commenced received responses as follows. 36(23.7%) did not take any position, 47(30.9%) agreed strongly and 36(23.7%) were in agreement. The statement mean was 3.7 and its corresponding standard deviation was 1.1. Mansuri and Rao, (2004) postulated that allowing the society to be part of the process of making decisions is crucial in development of well-designed projects, well thought out benefits, cost effective projects, fair and equitable distribution of benefits from projects and reduced cases of corruption. Furthermore, it enhances the capacities of communities to carry out self-initiated development initiatives in addition to improving the match between the target of the society and what is obtained.

Concerning the statement, the project participants are trained before the implementation of the project, the recorded responses were, 47(30.9%) of them agreed, 51(33.6%) had a strong opinion and 30(19.7%) had a neutral position. The line standard deviation and its corresponding mean was 1.2 and 3.8 respectively. 49(32.2%) of those contacted strongly agreed that World Vision aligned the project tasks according to the expertise of the participants, 32(21.1%) were undecided whereas 40(26.3%) agreed with a mean of 3.6 and a corresponding standard deviation of 1.3. Targeted project beneficiaries always need to be granted an opportunity to actively take part in the act of making decisions processes the level of technical and financial assistance provided by external institutions notwithstanding (Melo, 2005).

4.5.2 Inferential Statistics

These statistics of the study involve correlation and regression statistics. This section presents the inferential statistics of decision-making.

a) Correlation Analysis of Decision-Making and Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

An analysis was done in this research to determine the magnitude and the direction of relationship between decision-making and sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi. The correlation values range from +1 to -1. A value of +1 implied perfect positive correlation, while -1 perfect negative correlation. 0.000 implied no correlation, 0.001 to 0.250 weak correlation, 0.251 to 0.500 moderately strong correlation, 0.501 to 0.750 strong correlation and finally 0.751 to 1.000 meant very strong correlation.

Table 4.14: Decision-Making and Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

		Sustainability	Decision Making
Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.503**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0
	N	152	152
Decision Making	Pearson Correlation	.503**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	152	152

It is clear that the correlation between decision-making and sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects was strong, positive and statistically significant (0.503, $0.000 < 0.05$).

b) Regression Results

Regression analysis was conducted in the study to establish the linear relationship between community participation in decision-making and sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. Further the null hypothesis, community involvement in decision-making has no significant influence on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. The regression model used to estimate the coefficients was,

$$Y = a + B_2X_2 + e$$

Where;

Y= sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums

a = Constant

B₂ = coefficient

X₂= community involvement in decision-making

The estimated model is presented in the subsequent section.

Table 4.15: Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.503a	0.253	0.248	0.56109

From the results presented in the model summary, community participation in decision-making explains up to 25.3% of the total variations in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi. This is given by the value of R Squared (0.253) in the model.

Table 4.16: ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	15.972	1	15.972	50.734	.000b
Residual	47.223	150	0.315		
Total	63.196	151			

In addition, the analysis of variance results indicate that the model estimated was statistically significant at 95% level of significance. This supported by the P value of the model (0.000<0.05) together with the F value in the model (50.734) which is greater than the F critical value (3.8415) from the F tables.

Table 4.17: Regression Coefficient

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.507	0.309		4.871	0.000
Decision Making	0.578	0.081	0.503	7.123	0.000

$$Y = 1.507 + .578 X_2$$

The findings of the model argue that the constant of the model was positive (1.507) implying that community participation in decision-making gives may not be the only determinant of the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi. In addition, the coefficient of community participation in decision-making was positive (.578) and statistically significant ($0.000 < 0.05$). This means that improving the quality of community participation in decision-making by a unit results in .578 units improvement in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi. The null hypothesis, community participation in decision-making has no significant influence on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums was rejected and the study made the conclusion that community participation in decision-making significantly influences the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums.

4.6 Community Participation in Project Execution

Project execution refers to putting into action the various activities in an effort to come up with a product or a process. The aim of this research was to analyze the influence of community participation in project execution on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Nairobi. From the set of questionnaires administered, the participants were asked to indicate their level of agreement on the questions presented on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 represented strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree and 5 strongly agree.

4.6.1 Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive findings of the study are summarized in form of percentages, frequencies, standard deviation and mean. The results are tabulated in Table 4.10

Table 4.18: Descriptive Results of Community Involvement in Project Execution

	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	S Dev
	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %		
Every project initiated by world vision is adequately funded.	6 3.9%	23 15.1%	32 21.1%	36 23.7%	55 36.2%	3.7	1.2
The objectives of the project are clear	8 5.3%	16 10.5%	34 22.4%	44 28.9%	50 32.9%	3.7	1.2
The project is implemented according to the standards of the donor.	9 5.9%	17 11.2%	27 17.8%	46 30.3%	53 34.9%	3.8	1.2
The project finances are adequately utilized to meet the project objectives.	12 7.9%	14 9.2%	36 23.7%	49 32.2%	41 27%	3.6	1.2
The project participants are innovative and competent in doing the allocated tasks.	7 4.6%	25 16.4%	30 19.7%	38 25%	52 34.2%	3.7	1.2
The project participants are entirely local and their selection is a competitive process.	11 7.2%	22 14.5%	21 13.8%	45 29.6%	53 34.9%	3.7	1.3
The project participants are able to make decisions that can be accommodated by the donors.	12 7.9%	17 11.2%	40 26.3%	41 27%	42 27.6%	3.6	1.2
Composite Mean and Standard Deviation						3.7	1.2

The statement that every project initiated by world vision is adequately funded recoded the responses as follows. 55(36.2%) of them recorded a strong opinion, 36(23.7%) were in agreement whereas 32(21.1%) did not take any side. The statement standard deviation was 1.2 and its respective mean was 3.7. 34(22.4%) of the research participants were undecided regarding the statement that the objectives of the project were clear. However, 50(32.9%) of them agreed strongly and 44(28.9%) were in agreement. The line mean of the statement was 3.7 and its corresponding standard deviation was 1.2.

The project is implemented according to the standards of the donor had the following responses. The line mean and the standard deviation of the statement were 3.8 and 1.2 in that order. 53(34.9%) of the participants in the research strongly agreed, 46(30.3%) agreed and 27(17.8%) were undecided. With regards to the question, the project finances are adequately utilized to meet the project objectives, 36(23.7%) of the respondents were undecided, 41(27%) were in strong agreement and 49(32.2%) agreed. The mean of the question was 3.6 and the corresponding standard deviation was 1.2.

In addition, 52(34.2%) of those contacted agreed strongly that the project participants are innovative and competent in doing the allocated tasks. 38(25%) of them were in agreement while 30(19.7%) held a neutral position. The line standard deviation was 1.2 and the mean was 3.7. Furthermore, the project participants are entirely local and their selection is a competitive process recorded responses as follows. 45(29.6%) of those contacted were in agreement with the statement, 53(34.9%) agreed and 21(13.8%) held a neutral position. The statement standard deviation was 1.3 and its respective mean was 3.7. Finally, 42(27.6%) of those contacted recorded a strong opinion with a mean of 3.6 and a corresponding standard deviation of 1.2 that project participants are able to make decisions that can be accommodated by the donors. However, 41(27%) of them agreed and 40(26.3%) were undecided. Armitage (2010) argued that there is urgent need for people charged with managing donor-funded projects and planners of policy to have better understanding of the significance of allowing the community in the putting in place projects of the community.

4.6.2 Inferential Statistics

These statistics of the study involve correlation and regression statistics. This section presents the inferential statistics of decision-making.

a) Correlation Analysis of Project Execution and Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

An analysis was done in this research to determine the magnitude and the direction of relationship between Project Execution and sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi. The correlation values range from +1 to -1. A value of +1 implied perfect positive correlation, while -1 perfect negative correlation. 0.000 implied no correlation, 0.001 to 0.250 weak correlation, 0.251 to 0.500 moderately strong correlation, 0.501 to 0.750 strong correlation and finally 0.751 to 1.000 meant very strong correlation.

Table 4.19: Project Execution and Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

		Sustainability	Project Execution
Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.483**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0
	N	152	152
Project Execution	Pearson Correlation	.483**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	152	152

From the results, the findings point out that project execution has a positive, moderately strong (0.483) correlation with the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto. This correlation as recorded is statistically significant ($0.000 < 0.05$)

b) Regression Results

The study purposed to determine the linear relationship between monitoring and evaluation and the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi. The null hypothesis that monitoring and evaluation has no significant relationship with the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi was tested. The model used to estimate the coefficient was,

$$Y = a + B_3X_3 + e$$

Where;

Y= sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums

a = Constant

B₃ = coefficient

X₃= community involvement in project execution

The estimated model is presented in the subsequent section.

Table 4.20: Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.483a	0.233	0.228	0.56848

It can be noted from the results in the model that, community participation in project execution explains 23.3% of the total variations in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Nairobi. This is supported by the value of R Squared (0.233) in the model.

Table 4.21: ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	14.72	1	14.72	45.55	.000b
Residual	48.475	150	0.323		
Total	63.196	151			

The ANOVA results posit that the model estimated in the study was statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. This is supported by the P value of the study ($0.000 < 0.05$) and the estimated F value in the model (45.55) which is greater than the critical F value (3.8415) from the F tables.

Table 4.22: Regression Coefficient

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.8	0.283		6.352	0.000
Project Execution	0.512	0.076	0.483	6.749	0.000

$$Y = 1.8 + .512 X_3$$

The results in the model indicate that the constant of the model is positive meaning that community participation in project selection is not the only determinant of the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Nairobi. Furthermore, the coefficient of community participation in project selection was 0.512 implying that a unit improvement in community participation in project selection results in 0.512 units significant improvement in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Nairobi. The null hypothesis, community participation in project execution has no significant influence on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums was rejected and the study made the conclusion that participation in project execution significantly

influences the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums.

4.7 Community Involvement in Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation refers to combined process of collection of data and analysis and evaluating to what degree a particular program has, or has not achieved its set objectives. The aim of this research was to analyze the influence of community participation in monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Nairobi. From the set of questionnaires administered, the participants were asked to indicate their level of agreement on the questions presented on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 represented strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree and 5 strongly agree.

4.7.1 Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive findings of the study are summarized in form of percentages, frequencies, standard deviation and mean. The results are tabulated in Table 4.11

Table 4.23: Descriptive Results of Community Involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation

	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	S Dev
	f %	f %	f %	f %	f %		
The locals are involved in periodic monitoring of their developmental donor projects.	9 5.9%	13 8.6%	31 20.4%	48 31.6%	51 33.6%	3.8	1.2
The project managers are made to account for the resources that have been used in the project.	11 7.2%	21 13.8%	32 21.1%	45 29.6%	43 28.3%	3.6	1.2
The donor monitors the progress of the project regularly and adequately addresses the challenges that may be faced.	8 5.3%	12 7.9%	28 18.4%	51 33.6%	53 34.9%	3.8	1.1
The project implementation is done in line with the project objectives.	13 8.6%	14 9.2%	34 22.4%	40 26.3%	51 33.6%	3.7	1.3
The donor funds the project entirely from the onset to completion continuously.	7 4.6%	20 13.2%	35 23%	31 20.4%	59 38.8%	3.8	1.2
The donors periodically evaluates project tasks to ensure that they are in line with project end goals	10 6.6%	15 9.9%	38 25%	39 25.7%	50 32.9%	3.7	1.2
Composite Mean and Standard Deviation						3.7	1.2

The responses of the question, the locals are involved in periodic monitoring of their developmental donor projects were, 51(33.6%) of them had a strong agreement with the statement, 31(20.4%) did not take any side and 48(31.6%) agreed. The mean and the corresponding standard deviation of the question was 3.8 and 1.2 in that order. Additionally, 45(29.6%) of the participants in the research agreed with a mean of 3.6 and a standard deviation of 1.2 that project managers are made to account for the resources that have been used in the project. 43(28.3%) of them had a strong opinion whereas 32(21.1%) undecided. According to Gitonga (2012), local communities, community based organizations as well as other stakeholders need to agree on ways of measuring results and the various actions to follow once key information has been gathered and examined.

The statement, the donor monitors the progress of the project regularly and adequately addresses the challenges that may be faced had responses as follows. 28(18.4%) of the participants contacted were neutral in their responses, 51(33.6%) were in agreement and 53(34.9%) had a strong opinion with regards the question. The line mean and standard deviation of the question were 3.8 and 1.1 consecutively. 51(33.6%) of the respondents agreed strongly that project implementation is done in line with the project objectives. However, 40(26.3%) of them were in agreement and 34(22.4%) took a neutral stand. The mean and the line standard deviation were 3.7 and 1.3 in that order.

The donor funds the project entirely from the onset to completion continuously attracted the responses as follows. 35(23%) of the responses took neutral stand, 31(20.4%) agreed with a mean of 3.8 and a standard deviation of 1.2. 59(38.8%) of them however had a strong opinion. With regards to the donors periodically evaluates project tasks to ensure that they are in line with project end goals, 50(32.9%) strongly agreed, 39(25.7%) were in agreement and 38(25%) took a neutral stand. The line standard deviation was 1.2 and the corresponding line mean was 3.7.

4.7.2 Inferential Statistics

These statistics of the study involve correlation and regression statistics. This section presents the inferential statistics of decision-making.

a) Correlation Analysis of Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

An analysis was done in this research to determine the magnitude and the direction of relationship between monitoring and evaluation and sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi. The correlation values range from +1 to -1. A value of +1 implied perfect positive correlation, while -1 perfect negative correlation. 0.000 implied no correlation, 0.001 to 0.250 weak correlation, 0.251 to 0.500 moderately strong correlation, 0.501 to 0.750 strong correlation and finally 0.751 to 1.000 meant very strong correlation.

Table 4.24: Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability of World Vision Donor Funded Youth Entrepreneurial Projects

		Sustainabilit y	Monitoring and Evaluation
Sustainability	Pearson		
	Correlation	1	.567**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	152	152
Monitoring and Evaluation	Pearson		
	Correlation	.567**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	152	152

From the findings, it can be concluded that monitoring and evaluation has a positive, strong and statistically significant relationship with the sustainability of World Vision donor funded entrepreneurial projects (0.567, 0.000<0.05)

b) Regression Results

The study purposed to determine the linear relationship between monitoring and evaluation and the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi. The null hypothesis that monitoring and evaluation has no significant relationship with the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi was tested. The model used to estimate the coefficient was,

$$Y = a + B_4X_4 + e$$

Where;

Y= sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums

a = Constant

B₄ = coefficient

X₄= community involvement in monitoring and evaluation

The estimated model is presented in the subsequent section.

Table 4.25: Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.567a	0.321	0.316	0.53486

The findings in the model summary argue that monitoring and evaluation gives an explanation to a tune of 32.1% of the total changes in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi. This is supported by the Value of R Squared (0.321) in the model summary.

Table 4.26: ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	20.284	1	20.284	70.904	.000b
Residual	42.912	150	0.286		
Total	63.196	151			

From the ANOVA results, it is clear that the estimated model is statistically significant at 95% level of significance ($0.000 < 0.05$). These results are further supported by the F value in the model (70.904) which is greater than the F critical value (3.8415) from the F tables.

Table 4.27: Regression Coefficient

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.647	0.246		6.688	0.000
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.548	0.065	0.567	8.42	0.000

$$Y = 1.647 + .548 X_4$$

From the estimated model, the constant of the model is positive giving the implication that the involvement of the community in monitoring and evaluation is not the only determinant of the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Nairobi. In addition, the coefficient of community participation in monitoring and evaluation is positive (0.548) and significant ($0.000 < 0.05$). This implies that a unit improvement in the quality of community participation in monitoring and evaluation leads to a 0.548 units increase in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Nairobi. The null hypothesis, community involvement in monitoring and evaluation has no significant influence on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums was rejected and the study made the conclusion that community involvement in monitoring and evaluation has significant influence on the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The discussions, findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study are covered in this section. The study also made proposes recommendations and the contribution of the research to knowledge. These results are based on the results of the data analysis done in the previous chapter.

5.2 Summary of findings.

The summary of the study findings are presented in this section.

5.2.1 Community involvement in project selection.

The first objective of the study was to assess the influence of community involvement in project selection on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented in Soweto slums, Kenya. The descriptive results of this research pointed out that the involvement of the community in project selection is an essential determinant of the sustainability of the World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Slums Nairobi with a mean of 3.7 and a standard deviation of 1.22. Regression results indicated that community involvement in project selection explains to a tune of 25.8% of the total changes in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. Therefore, the null hypothesis that community involvement in project selection has no significant influence on the sustainability of the World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Slums Nairobi was thus rejected. The study concludes that community involvement in project selection has a significant influence on the sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented in Soweto slums, Kenya.

5.2.2 Community Participation in Decision-Making

The second goal of the study was to establish the influence of community participation in project decision making on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented in Soweto slums, Kenya. The descriptive results indicated a mean and a standard deviation of 3.8 and 1.2 in that order implying that community participation in decision-making in key in enhancing sustainability of donor funded

entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented in Soweto slums, Kenya. The regression results on the other hand pointed out that community participation in decision-making explains up to 25.3% of the total variations in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi. The null hypothesis that community participation in decision-making has no significant influence on the sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects was rejected. The study concludes that community participation in decision-making has a significant influence on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects.

5.2.3 Community Participation in Project Execution

The third aim of the research was to assess the influence of community participation in project execution on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented in Soweto slums, Kenya. The descriptive findings indicated that community participation in project execution had a mean of 3.7 and a standard deviation of 1.2. The regression findings further indicated that community participation in project execution explains 23.3% of the total variations in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. The null hypothesis that community participation in project execution has no significant influence on the sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects was rejected. The study concluded that community participation in project execution has a significant influence on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects.

5.2.4 Community Involvement in Project Monitoring and Evaluation

The fourth objective of the research was to examine the influence of community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects in Soweto slums, Kenya. The mean and the standard deviation of the community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation from the descriptive statistics were 3.7 and 1.2 consecutively. Furthermore, the regression results pointed out that community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation gives an explanation to a tune of 32.1% of the total changes in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi. The null hypothesis that community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation has no significant influence on the sustainability

of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects was rejected. The study concluded that community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation has a significant influence on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects.

5.3 Discussions

The discussions of the analysis of the results of the research are covered in this section. The discussions are cover as per the objectives of the study.

5.3.1 Community involvement in project selection.

Project selection is a process that entails identifying needs making it a key stage in the development of various projects at the grassroots level. Involving the community in project selection is key in enhancing the sustainability of the project. The descriptive results of this research pointed out that the involvement of the community in project selection is an essential determinant of the sustainability of the World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto Slums Nairobi with a mean of 3.7 and a standard deviation of 1.22. Regression results indicated that community involvement in project selection explains to a tune of 25.8% of the total changes in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. Mwangi, (2005) argued that this stage needs creation of effective awareness among local communities particularly project scope and benefits. Meetings should be held at local levels as well as at workshops aimed at building capacities to create awareness and gather locals' opinions on their preferred projects. The meetings should also be left open to opinion leaders who can give expert advice on feasibility of the projects to be initiated. Through community involvement, donors are in a better position to comprehend how the problems affect the communities as well as the causes of such problems. Depending on the available resource base, available options to mitigating problems must be assessed with the help of the communities. A study conducted in Nyandarua by Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) established that community involvement in selection of projects played significant role on sustainability of projects.

5.3.2 Community Participation in Decision-Making.

Decision-making refers to the process of selecting choices through identification of a decision, collecting information as well as assessing alternative scenarios. The descriptive results indicated a mean and a standard deviation of 3.8 and 1.2 in that order implying that community participation

in decision-making in key in enhancing sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented in Soweto slums, Kenya. The regression results on the other hand pointed out that community participation in decision-making explains up to 25.3% of the total variations in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi. Mansuri and Rao, (2004) argued that allowing the society to be part of the process of making decisions is crucial in development of well-designed projects, well thought out benefits, cost effective projects, fair and equitable distribution of benefits from projects, reduced cases of corruption, enhanced capacities of communities to carry out self-initiated development initiatives in addition to improvement of the match between the target of the society and what is obtained. Gozie (2007) posits that participation of local communities and targeted beneficiaries in decision making enhances ownership of development initiatives thereby enhancing effectiveness and sustainability of such projects. Giving potential beneficiaries a chance to take part in key act of making decisions enables initiation of tasks that not only find solutions to their difficulties but be in a position empower them (Mansuri & Rao, 2004).

5.3.3 Community Participation in Project Execution.

Project execution refers to putting into action the various activities in an effort to come up with a product or a process. The descriptive findings indicated that community participation in project execution had a mean of 3.7 and a standard deviation of 1.2. The regression findings further indicated that community participation in project execution explains 23.3% of the total variations in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. Ohwahwa, (2009) argued that communities who are engaged in various stages of projects will want to identify themselves with projects initiated and will be genuinely interested in the sustainability of such projects. When members of communities such as youths are genuinely involved in execution of projects, they become indispensable part of such projects and in ensuring that targeted beneficiaries are self-reliant. Ali (2013) posits that it is always important to acknowledge that there is a need to acknowledge the significance and chances that can be gained via participation of society during the implementation of community projects of development.

5.3.4 Community Involvement in project Monitoring and Evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation refers to combined process of collection of data and analysis and evaluating to what degree a particular program has, or has not achieved its set objectives. The mean and the standard deviation of the community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation from the descriptive statistics were 3.7 and 1.2 consecutively. Furthermore, the regression results pointed out that community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation gives an explanation to a tune of 32.1% of the total changes in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto slums Nairobi. Monitoring of tasks plays crucial role in checking activities of project against plans making it possible to document progress of projects thereby greatly improving the possibility of a project being sustainable and successful. On the other hand, evaluation gives focus to systematic and objective assessment of project phases or the whole project after completion (Rossi, Lipsey & Freeman, 2004). Gitonga (2012) posits that local communities, community based organizations as well as other stakeholders need to agree on ways of measuring results and the various actions to follow once key information has been gathered and examined. O'Sullivan (2004) argues that monitoring and evaluation is key in allowing for maximal plan implementation in addition to enabling assessment of progress in time thereby allowing for redirection of plans if need be.

5.4 Conclusions

The study concludes that involving the community in the process of project selection is critical in enhancing the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi. Project selection entails the creation of effective awareness among local communities particularly project scope and benefits of the project. For effective community involvement, meetings should be held at local levels as well as at workshops aimed at building capacities to create awareness and gather locals' opinions on their preferred projects. The meetings should also be left open to opinion leaders who can give expert advice on feasibility of the projects to be initiated. This will enable the donors to understand the needs of the community and the possible solutions to the existing challenges. This will enhance the sustainability of the projects.

Furthermore, community participation in decision-making is also considered important in boosting the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi. Involving the community in decision making process is critical in development of well-designed

projects, well thought out benefits, cost effective projects, fair and equitable distribution of benefits from projects, reduced cases of corruption, enhanced capacities of communities to carry out self-initiated development initiatives in addition to improvement of the match between the target of the society and what is obtained. In addition, it improves the sense of ownership of development initiatives thereby enhancing effectiveness and sustainability of such projects. Giving potential beneficiaries a chance to take part in key act of making decisions enables initiation of tasks that not only find solutions to their difficulties but be in a position empower them.

The study further concludes that the participation of the community in project execution plays a crucial role in ensuring sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi. Communities who are engaged in various stages of projects are proud to be identified with projects initiated and will be genuinely interested in the sustainability of such projects. When members of communities such as youths are genuinely involved in execution of projects, they become indispensable part of such projects and in ensuring that targeted beneficiaries are self-reliant. It is worth acknowledging the significance and chances that can be gained via participation of society during the implementation of community projects of development.

Finally, the research concludes that community participation in project monitoring and evaluation plays a key role in the sustainability of World Vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Soweto, Nairobi. This is seen through checking activities of project against plans making it possible to document progress of projects thereby greatly improving the possibility of a project being sustainable and successful. This phase further gives focus to systematic and objective assessment of project phases or the whole project after completion. It is necessary to have a consensus on the ways of measuring results and the various actions to follow once key information has been gathered and examined. Monitoring and evaluation is key in allowing for maximal plan implementation in addition to enabling assessment of progress in time thereby allowing for redirection of plans if need be.

5.5 Recommendations for policy action

The study made a number of recommendations based on the conclusions of the study. First, before initiating any development project, the donors should engage the government in place whether county or national government to avoid any possibility of duplication of roles and channeling funds to the same project by both the government and the donors. In addition, the community should be adequately informed on the source of funding to enhance accountability on the use of funds especially taxpayers' money.

Prior to the inception of the project, the donors should get the views of the community on their existing challenges and the possible solutions to the challenges they are facing. This will make the contributions of the donors towards development be felt and will enhance the sustainability of the projects since it will boost the acceptability rates of the project. The donors should therefore engage the community and the government before the inception of the project.

Finally, the government should collaborate with donors in carrying out development projects that are meant to alleviate poverty and improve the standards of living of its citizens. The government on its own with its limited resource based and faced with diverse needs may take time to address the challenges the citizens are facing. Therefore, involving the donors, the quality of life of the citizens may be improved faster.

5.5.1 Suggestions for further studies

Poor and substandard housing and a large population density characterize Soweto slums. The large population who are unemployed pose a number of challenges including security threats and spread of diseases because of the indecent living conditions. The aim of the study was assess the influence of community participation on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented by World Vision in Soweto slums, Nairobi County. The current study did focus on the projects funded by world vision specifically in Soweto slums in Nairobi County. The study recommends further studies be conducted on community participation on the sustainability of donor-funded youth entrepreneurial projects in Nairobi County. The recommended study should analyze the contributions of the other donors and widen the area of study to include the other parts of Nairobi County.

5.6 Contribution to the body of knowledge

The study acknowledges the significance of community participation in enhancing the sustainability of world vision donor funded youth entrepreneurial projects. The results of the study indicate that the involvement of the community in project selection, decision making, execution and monitoring and evaluation is key in enhancing the sustainability of the community donor funded projects. The study therefore contributes to the existing knowledge of the stakeholder theory which argues the challenges and the needs of the community are better understood through their involvement. Furthermore, the community will benefit from the day-to-day operations of the project. The theory also contributes to the existing knowledge of the empowerment theory. Through the involvement of the community, the community is able to benefit from providing various services in the project and are able to gain skills with regards project management.

APPENDICES

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Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal

Faith Muli
Department of Management Science and Project
Planning
University of Nairobi
P. O. Box 92-00902
Nairobi

Dear Sir/ Madam,

RE: REQUEST TO PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH

Hello, I am Masters Student at the University of Nairobi pursuing Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management. My research is entitled '**influence of community participation on sustainability of donor funded entrepreneurial skills development projects implemented by World Vision in Soweto slums, Nairobi County**'. I am requesting you to take part in the study by filling the questionnaire. Filling the questionnaires will take approximately 20 minutes. You can decide to participate or decline, however your participation is important for my research success.

Faith Muli

L50/36087/2019

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Community Project Beneficiaries

This questionnaire takes only a few moments of your time to complete. Please respond by ticking the appropriate box or filling in your answers in the blank spaces provided. This is an academic exercise and all information collected from respondents will be treated with strict confidentiality.

Thank you very much for your cooperation

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Gender of respondents (Tick as appropriate)

Male

Female

2. What is your age bracket? (Tick appropriately)

Below 30 years

31-40:

41-50:

Above 50:

3. What is your highest level of education?

Primary

Secondary

College

University

Other

4. How long have you lived in the study area?

less than 1 year

2 to 5 years

6 to 10 years

more than 10 years

6. For how long has this NGO been working?

Less tha 5 years

Between 5-15 years

Between 15-25 years

Over 25 years

SECTION B: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PROJECT SELECTION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF WORLD VISION ENTREPRENEUAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

5. Please rate the following statements to what extent participative project planning influences sustainability of community water projects.

Where, 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
a) I was involved in the identification of the project key in solving the present societal problem.					
b) I was involved in the identification of the project benefits.					
c) The priority of World Vision is a project that addresses the basic needs of the local residents.					
d) World Vision identifies the project that is viable and beneficial to the community in the long run.					
e) I was involved in the identification of the project objectives and goals.					

SECTION C: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING AND SUSTAINABILITY OF WORLD VISION ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT S

6. Please rate the following statements to what extent community project decision influences sustainability of World Vision entrepreneurial skill development projects.

Where, 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
a) The decision to implement a project is based on the resource requirements.					
b) The roles of the project participants are outlined before the project implementation.					

Statement	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
c) The decision to implement the project is based on the long-term benefits of the project.					
d) The time scope of the project is clearly outlined before the implementation is commenced.					
e) The project participants are trained before the implementation of the project.					
f) World Vision aligned the project tasks according to the expertise of the participants.					

SECTION D: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT EXECUTION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF WORLD VISION ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT S

7. Please rate the following statements to what extent community project execution influences sustainability of World Vision entrepreneurial skill development projects.

Where, 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
a) Every project initiated by world vision is adequately funded.					
b) The objectives of the project are clearly					
c) The project is implemented according to the standards of the donor.					
d) The project finances are adequately utilized to meet the project objectives.					

Statement	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
a) Every project initiated by world vision is adequately funded.					
e) The project participants are innovative and competent in doing the allocated tasks.					
f) The project participants are entirely local and their selection is a competitive process.					
g) The project participants are able to make decisions that can be accommodated by the donors.					

SECTION E: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF WORLD VISION ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT S

8. Please rate the following statements to what extent community monitoring and evaluation influences sustainability of World Vision entrepreneurial skill development projects.

Where, 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
a) The locals are involved in periodic monitoring of their developmental donor projects.					
b) The project managers are made to account for the resources that have been used in the project.					
c) The donor monitors the progress of the project regularly and adequately addresses the challenges that may be faced.					
d) The project implementation is done in line with the project objectives.					
e) The donor funds the project entirely from the onset to completion continuously.					

Statement	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
f) The donors periodically evaluates project tasks to ensure that they are in line with project end goals					

SECTION F: SUSTAINABILITY OF WORLD VISION ENTREPRENEUAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

9. Please rate the following statements to what extent has been the sustainability of World Vision entrepreneurial skill development projects.

Where, 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree

Statement	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
a) There is recommendable completion of the project as per the project deliverables					
b) The sustainability of project in terms of community benefits have been adequately been achieved					
c) The projects have been completed in line with quality standards required					
d) The project is diligently serving the community as intended					
e) The projects completed are sustainable to the community needs					
f) The organization delivers its project within time scope					
g) The organization has been able to deliver the project within resource allocated					
h) The beneficiaries of the project are fully satisfied with the completed developmental donor aid projects					
i) The projects completed are environmentally friendly					

Thank You for your Participation.

Appendix III: Interview Guide.

1. Does involvement of the community in project selection have an impact on the sustainability of the project in any way? Explain
2. How is the community involved during project selection? Elaborate
3. What do you consider during project identification that enhances the sustainability of the donor-funded projects? Explain
4. Do the views of the community count in making any decision with regards to the project? Elaborate
5. To what level in the management of the project is the community involved?
6. Do the community only benefit from the project after its completion or are there other ways in which the community can benefit during project implementation?
7. Do the community have representatives who are part of the management overseeing the implementation of the project?

Appendix IV: Budget

The researcher budgets to spend Ksh 153,010.00 as per the following breakdown.

Item Description	Quantity Description	Quantity	Unit Price - Kshs	copies/number of items	Cost-Kshs
Stationery	Pieces	1	2,000	2	4,000
Photocopying	Pages	55 pages	3	10	1,650
Typing	Pages	55 pages	10	9	4,950
Spiral binding services	Pieces	20	100	-	2,000
Internet bundles	hours	90 days	ksh. 50	-	4500
Book binding	Pieces	10	400	9	36,000
Travel costs	Person	4	1500	-	6,000
Data gathering costs	Person	2	40,000	-	80,000
Contingency 10%					13,910
Total					153,010

Appendix V: Work plan

	Oct 2021	Nov 2021	Feb 2022	May 2022	Jul 2022	Sept 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022
Identification of topic								
Presentation of concept paper								
Development of proposal								
Literature review								
Proposal presentation								
Piloting of instruments								
Data collection								
Data processing and analysis								
Report writing								
Presentation of the final research report								



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Ref No: 608561



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Date of Issue: 06/December/2022

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Miss.. Faith Mwende Muli of University of Nairobi, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nairobi on the topic: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF WORLD VISION DONOR FUNDED YOUTH ENTREPRENEURIAL PROJECTS: A CASE STUDY OF KARIOBANGI YOUTH LIVELIHOOD PROJECT IN SOWETO SLUMS, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 06/December/2023.

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