FACTORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY OF NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS FUNDED COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN KENYA: A CASE OF WORLD WIDE FUND (WWF) FUNDED PROJECTS IN NAROK NORTH SUB-COUNTY

BY
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OCTOBER 2018
DECLARATION

This study project is my unique work and has not been displayed to some other college or school for scholastic purposes. No piece of this survey ought to be repeated without my assent or that of Management University of Africa.

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Sign……………………………………Date……………………………………

Declaration by the Supervisor

This study project has been submitted for assignments grants with my endorsement as the Management University of Africa Supervisor.

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Lecturer Supervising

Sign……………………………………Date……………………………………
DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my loving dad Bernard Supuko and mum Nancy Supuko for their support that leads to my completion of my research proposal study.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The success of this research project is due to the support of different people who I wish to acknowledge. To begin with, the completion of this research proposal is due to the will of God that gave me the strength and courage to face the challenges encountered during the research proposal writing. Secondly, my acknowledgement is to my supervisor Prof. Siringi Elijah Mirwoba PhD for his support and advice that saw me through my research proposal writing study. Finally, my regards goes to my loving parents for their support throughout my research proposal writing.
ABSTRACT

The study was to examine factors affecting sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects in Kenya: a case of World Wide Fund (WWF) funded projects in Narok north sub-county. The specific objectives of the study included; to establish the effect of community participation on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County, to determine the effect of capacity building on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County, to establish the effect of resources availability on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County and to determine the effect of practicing M&E on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County. The study adopted a research design that was descriptive in nature where data was collected to answer questions concerning the subject of study. The target population comprised of project beneficiaries who were 800 people and project implementing officers who were 5. This added up to 805 subjects who formed the target population. A census method was used to involve all the project implementers while stratified random sampling technique was used to select 30% of the project beneficiaries. The data collection tools contained both shut and open finished inquiries enabling the respondents to give a clarification of their answer in their own words. After information accumulation, the polls were dealt with and altered keeping in mind the end goal to identify any irregularities amid information gathering. This was then presented in table format.
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBO  Community Based Organization
FFS  Farmer Field Schools
IFAD  International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPMA  International Project Management Association
JFFLS  Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools
NGO  Non Governmental Organization
PMI  Project Management Institute
SCL  Strengthening Community Livelihoods project
SPSS  Statistical Packages for Social Scientists
U.S.A  United States of America
UN  United Nations
UNICEF  United Nations Children’s Fund
WHO  World Health Organization
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Capacity building
Planned development of or increase in knowledge, output rate, management,

Community Development:
Active involvement of the community in various facets of the
The general improvement of the lives of individuals and community at large.

Empowerment:
Progressive ability by a community or individual through external support to advance in knowledge and skill development

Monitoring NGO:
Continuous and periodic follow up to ensure project plans are Non political and not for profit organization that advance particular set of causes in the community in public’s interest.

Project sustainability
Ability of a project to continue benefiting the community after the donor withdraws support.

Resources:
Something that can be used to solve a problem and meet human needs and wants.
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY
This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitations of the study and the scope of the study.

1.1 Background to the study
Project sustainability aims at creating and launching a project capable of continuing to generate benefits after donor input has been withdrawn (United Nations, 2002). Project sustainability denotes the ability of a project to maintain its services, operations and benefits during its projected life time (Langran, 2002). Efforts to develop a sustainable project should be integrated from the onset of project design (Sneddon, 2000). Undertaking manageability is dismembered into different supportability measurements and this incorporates institutional solidness, constant stream of advantages, impartial circulation and sharing of task benefits, dynamic network investment, proceeded with activity and upkeep of venture structure and upkeep of natural security. There has been much debate in the development circles about attainment of project sustainability (Panda, 2007).

History has shown that once donor funding and support structures are withdrawn, community development projects stall either due to lack of funds, community not appreciating fully the benefits of a project thus failing to properly maintain the project, lack of knowhow or basically lack of project viability in the target population (Panda, 2007). Much emphasis has been put on post project evaluation and post project impact assessment which does not change much on the sustainability of a poorly designed and planned project (Khwaja, 2003). The documentation of best practices after some time has anyway helped manageability of improvement ventures financed by Non-Governmental Organizations.
Undertaking maintainability can be supported by enabling the profiting network, including the recipients in venture distinguishing proof and outline, positive association of network supposition pioneers, leave procedures inbuilt in the task plan and venture depending on assets that are not locally accessible. An undertaking that isn't self-maintaining can't serve the requirements of the network for a feasible period of time making the entire task venture uneconomically, socially or naturally suitable. Activity Aid is a NGO that has been working in Kenya since 1972 to end destitution. Activity Aid is a main enemy of destitution organization working straightforwardly with more than one million poor Kenyans in more than 20 areas in Kenya. Activity Aid attempts to ensure the financial, social, social, common and political privileges of poor and underestimated individuals in the general public.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Regardless of the various endeavors to create self-managing ventures in rustic zones in Kenya, the advancement is fairly ease back prompting spending of huge assets on ventures that have limited advantages to the objective populace. Experience in the development sector reveals that project sustainability is a major issue (Panda, 2007). This investigation examines factors impacting manageability of network improvement ventures. Network advancement ventures are typically set apart with quick disappointment once contributor bolster is pulled back. Not at all like the benefit undertakings which have been known to plan and actualize self-maintaining ventures because of the need to produce incomes, Non-Governmental Organizations are primarily influenced by a scope of elements that influence the supportability of their tasks.

Once the projects are introduced to communities, they distort the stability of socio-economic structure and upon handing over to the community for management upon withdrawal of donor funding, the communities are left worse than they were with cases of dependability on help hitting hard on the target communities (Hibbard & Tang, 2004).
In Mbeere arrive, 19 percent of kids who are matured between 6 to 59 months are tolerably or extremely underweight because of less than stellar eating routine and neediness. Just 28 percent of the populace in the network utilizes drinking water from enhanced sources with just 57 percent offspring of elementary school section age being enlisted in school (UNICEF, 2008). NGOs have rushed dry and semi-bone-dry zones incorporating Narok arrive in the past with regardless others actualizing advancement extends that kept running into a large number of dollars.

Regardless of this, the networks living in this piece of Narok County still face starvation and different indications of neediness with advancement venture neglecting to live to their desires with most losing their effect, once they are given over to the network (USAID, 2010). USAID (2010), rates NGO ventures manageability levels at 42.85 percent in Sub Saharan Africa. USAID (2010) depicts high manageability levels as upgraded maintainability and low supportability levels as approached maintainability with Kenyan NGO's activities being at developing supportability level. There are generally low sustainability levels of community development projects in Kenya (Globalgiving, 2013).

The task under examination is an instance of network based undertaking in Narok North Sub-County and Kenya everywhere and along these lines no special case to poor levels of maintainability. With the proceeded with across the board destitution in Narok arrive in spite of NGO spending money related fortunes in the region, it is vital to do this investigation and give suggestions toward tackling this issue.

1.3 Research Objective

The main aim of the study was to find out factors affecting sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects in Kenya.
1.3.1 Specific Objectives

i. To establish the effect of community participation on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County.

ii. To determine the effect of capacity building on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County.

iii. To establish the effect of resources availability on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County.

iv. To determine the effect of practicing M&E on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County.

1.4 Research questions

i. To what extent does community participation affect sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County?

ii. What is the effect of capacity building on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County?

iii. To what extent does resource availability affect sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County?

iv. What is the effect of practicing M&E on sustainability of World Wide Fund funded community project in Narok North Sub-County?

1.5 Significance of the Study

It is hoped that, the findings of this study will benefit many Non Governmental Organizations involved in community based development projects. The findings can help NGOs understand better the concept of community project sustainability and as such maximize benefits arising from such projects.

It is also hoped that the findings of the study will contributed to additional knowledge and have recommended areas for more research.
1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was carried out in Narok North Sub-County. It focused on factors affecting sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects in Kenya. The study focused on the influence of community participation, capacity building, resources used in project implementation and the practice of monitoring and evaluation on project sustainability. The target population for this study was the 800 beneficiaries of the projects and 5 project implementing officers directly involved in this project. Out of the 800 farmers, the study targeted a sample of 89 beneficiaries and a census for the implementing officers.

1.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter has discussed introduction, background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, justification/significance and scope of the study.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction
This chapter of the study is aimed at presenting a literature review on sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review
The researcher will investigate aggregate activity hypothesis and institutional speculations with an end goal to demystify the idea of maintainable advancement. First published by Mancur Olson, collective action theory seeks to explain what causes continuity of projects and ventures (Anesi, 2009). The theory suggests that a project that meets a common need will instinctively bring people together leading to project sustainability (Mazibuko, 2007). This hypothesis anyway misses the mark since supportability is considerably more mind boggling that a task simply meeting a typical need. Institutional theory was developed by Nelson Phillips, who asserts that institutionalization, which is the process of institution formation, is the backbone to sustainable development (Schneiberg and Soule, 2005).

Organizations are the building units of any general public and they shape human collaboration and in addition give structure to regular day to day existence. Foundations can be viewed as a gathering of particular practices and bolster structures that rearrange or make conceivable the achievement of an undertaking. Institutions make it possible for desirable set of actions to be realized more frequently and with repetition, these actions take root as norms (Green, Li & Nohria, 2009). People at this point cease doing things because there are rules that call them to but because it’s the norm (Scott, 1991). In their work, Edward and Hulme (1992) summarized the theory by saying “One clear conclusion is that institution building is the critical task facing all Non-Governmental Organizations in their search for sustainable development” (Edwards & Hulme, 1992).
The stability of institutions depends a lot on their fit with culture and values of the subjects as well as the benefits that it presents to the people (Schneiberg and Soule, 2005). This hypothesis was embraced for this examination since the procedure of regulation is multi faceted and goes past taking a gander at maintainability being a factor of a task basically meeting a typical need. Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) are a range of groups and organizations such as private voluntary organizations, civil society organizations and non-profit organizations characterized primarily by humanitarian objectives that pursue a public interest agenda (Werker & Ahmed, 2008). The role of NGOs cannot be underestimated in the societies and communities in which they operate (Hedayat & Ma’rof, 2010). In the creating nations they attempt network advancement, advance interests of poor people, and seek after exercises that soothe enduring, give access to social administrations and ensure the earth. Their roles range from social development, sustainable community development, sustainable development to sustainable consumption (Young & Dhanda, 2012).

Non-legislative associations have progressively turned out to be critical in social financial improvement process particularly in creating countries (Brubacher, 2004). NGOs have wandered in different divisions including farming, water and sanitation, medicinal services, peace and equity, instruction among different regions on human improvement (Uwhejevwe-Togbolo, 2005). NGOs are viewed as a suitable operator to fill in the advancement holes left by both national and province governments (Kong, Salzmann, Steger, and Ionescu-Somers, 2002). This is on the grounds that these NGOs work in the grassroots in coordinate contact with the general population and venture choices can be made at that level. Since NGOs are known to have respectable ability to mobilize the poor at community level, they effectively can empower the poor and marginalized communities to strengthen local institutions and help the people take control of their lives (International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2013).
NGOs are known to be professionally staffed with the principle point of assuming a job in the mitigation of human enduring by helping poor people and the underestimated being developed. NGOs help being developed in different ways including direct administration arrangement, financing ventures, limit fabricating and advancing other advancement situated associations. In developing counties, NGOs have a vital role to play in the support of women, children, men and households in general to achieve desirable wellbeing (Desai, 2005).

Through various activities, the NGOs assist the general population with taking a stage towards accomplishing their aptitudes, capacity, learning and potential while allowing them to make greatest utilization of regular assets to accomplish personal satisfaction. In a study conducted in Vietnam, Hibbard and Tang (2004) highlighted the importance on NGOs’ part in sustainable community development. One perception was that NGOs give a parity to financial, social and ecological factors in advancing reasonable network improvement. In his work, Baccaro (2001) describes how NGOs promote empowerment and organization of the poor and marginalized through community development projects.

In a general perspective, the major aim of NGOs is to support sustainable development in the community through activities that engage the community in their own development, capacity building and initiate self-reliance (Langran, 2002). In the poor and marginalized communities, the communities lack specialized labour and skills to do professional work and tap locally available resources that are important for particular community development projects (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2010). Hibbard and Tang (2004) noted that sustainable development in any community is process oriented requiring extensive participation from the community members with reliance on strong networks to share knowledge, resources and expertise. For a community development project to be self-sustaining, it must meet all the three dimensions of sustainability; economic development, environmental protection and social development (United Nations, 2002).
A project that does not meet the economic needs of the community will quickly become irrelevant and the community will lose interest in it (Sneddon, 2000). A project will only be sustained if it uses locally available resources and for this to be achieved a project must be sensitive to the environment (Sneddon, 2000). According to Brundtland (1987), a project is sustainable if it effectively meets the needs of present population without jeopardizing the ability of the future generations to meet their needs (Keeys, 2012). Before the work by Brundtland commission, sustainability of a project was seen as the ability of a project to maintain healthy economic records once the initial financial input has been stopped (Deland, 2009). Bagheri and Hjorth (2007) viewed a sustainable project as one whose short term outputs are highly valued by the stakeholders such that they are willing to sacrifice and commit resources to the maintenance of the project to ensure it produces outputs in the long term. With the coordination of this ideas, an all encompassing take a gander at manageability can consider different markers that can be observed to guarantee venture supportability. In this investigation, manageability will be from now on characterized as the capacity of a venture to keep satisfying the coveted needs in the network on the long haul even after outside help has been pulled back.

The sustainability of community development projects has been an important concern in developing countries (Panda, 2007). Sustainability of a project ensure that the benefits from a project are felt for extended periods of time that can justify the economic and social input invested in to the project (Hayward & Neuberger, 2010). Unfortunately, sustainability development concepts and principles are not taken much seriously in development projects (Gareis, Huemann, & Weninger, 2010). In the corporate sector, sustainability is a very import concept that is taken seriously because of the need to meet company and also customers’ needs (Heap, 1998). There is however little guidelines on sustainable project management and also the role of the project team in ensuring project sustainability (Silvius & Schipper, 2010).
Ebner and Baumgartner (2010) in their work noted that a project acquires sustainability if it is managed by a system that has the long term capacity to mobilize resources sufficiently. These resources come in the form of technology, finances, manpower, information and raw materials (Ebner and Baumgartner, 2010). There are three key indicators that can be used to monitor project sustainability; these factors include project benefits, systemic indicators and social development indicators (Silvius & Schipper, 2010). From these pointers, it is conceivable to determine factors that influence the maintainability of network advancement ventures. These factors can be classified into factors associated with project design and implementation, organizational factors and environmental factors (Silvius & Schipper, 2010). It is fundamental for the task group to take into contemplations these pointers amid the arranging and configuration periods of network improvement ventures if maintainability is to be accomplished.

Systemic indicators that can be used to monitor project sustainability include technology, the project process, structure and culture and all this are vital in ensuring sustainability (Ebner and Baumgartner, 2010). A model in view of sources of info ought to be utilized in venture outline and usage. Task configuration ought to guarantee institutional change to create self-supporting organizations that remain work when the ventures life cycle closes. This will guarantee any tasks and projects coming after that are just piece of a dynamically developing and changing network framework. The best components of such a venture turn out to be a piece of the general procedure of positive network change. Advantage markers fundamentally identify with the path selection of exercises to be actualized in a venture will decide manageability of such undertaking. Failure or ability to define the benefit of a project to the beneficiaries and focus on achieving these benefits will play a significant role in the determination of failure of success of a project (Panda, 2007).
Venture advantage can be viewed as positive and worthwhile results that are alluring to the undertaking partners. Any undertaking group that just spotlights on the quality, time and cost pointers without laying much spotlight on the advantage to the network should live with the memory of a fizzled network venture. It is only when the local stakeholders are in a position to appreciate this benefits that they will mobilize resources to guard the project and ensure continuity (Panda, 2007). Social improvement markers can be found in two folds; venture financing and network cooperation in the task. Network interest is a social procedure where venture recipients are engaged with the ID of their needs and in the plan of the answers for these requirements.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

2.2.1 Community participation and project sustainability

Positive change is more likely if the stakeholders who will directly benefit from the project or the target group are an integral element of the change process (Bagheri & Hjorth, 2007). These stakeholders should be involved in the selection, design and implementation of the project (Capobian, 2004). Network cooperation includes the network meeting up to recognize their requirements, plan and execute answer for these necessities. Involvement of community opinion leaders and giving them appropriate training is very important in ensuring sustainability of community projects (Laura, 2004). Stakeholder participation must be based on the principles of voluntary involvement to allow full commitment to the course and full participation (Wilcox, 1994). There is great importance in seeking the support of the community opinion leaders (Cleaver, 1999).

These are people who have the ability to rally the community behind and idea or even against an idea (Cleaver, 1999). Counting these sentiment pioneers in basic leadership guarantees that they completely assume liability of any outcomes incorporating mishaps looked in a task life cycle. This will call for full understanding of the culture and norms of the community to ensure that valued community practices and beliefs are not challenged in a way that the community will react negatively (Mulwa, 2008).
Decades of implementation of community development projects have proved that top down approaches to development don’t work (Hodgkin, 1994). The top down participation of the beneficiaries usually adopted by central governments has been challenged in the past as the government planning mechanism view beneficiary participation as a process of drawing people in to project implementation after all project decisions have been made (Mulwa, 2008). Thusly individuals are viewed as asset potential that the specialists need to prepare and this typically incorporates automatic material and budgetary commitment towards these open activities.

Honest to goodness network support does not center around cooperation in execution or even in venture outline yet rather needs to begin with the network distinguishing their necessities. This belief system has been used a ton in the ongoing past where network based gatherings start advancement ventures helped by outside elements. This has empowered the general population recognize their own particular objectives and characterize how to achieve them. This is an approach that places control and ownership squarely on the hands of the beneficiaries (Tango International, 2009).

2.2.2 Capacity building and project sustainability

Capacity building is a key approach used by development organs to ensure sustainability of development projects (Langran, 2002). Capacity building as an approach to community development builds independence and can be a ‘means to an end’ with the key goal enabling the community to take over a project of an ‘end’ with the key goal to enable parties ranging from individuals to government officers to work together to solve common problems (Temali, 2012). Limit building requires a profound investigation of existing limit, distinguishing limit required and planning of proper measure to fill the limit hole. Capacity building can take various dimensions including human resources, social resources and financial capacity (Temali, 2012).
Money related limit will incorporate learning of assets and openings. HR measurement will incorporate issues, for example, inspiration of people and groups, expertise advancement, improvement of social capacities and in addition trust inside the task group and network when all is said in done to guarantee fair profiting by the undertaking. Social measurement of limit building will incorporate issues, for example, interest structure and shared trust (UNDP, 1997).

Limit building expands the capacity of associations, gatherings and people to take care of issues, perform scratch capacities lastly characterizes and moves adequately towards accomplishing goals, viably comprehend and handle improvement needs in a more extensive setting and economically (UNDP, 1997). Positive limit building prompts network and individual strengthening. This general empowerment is what assists the project team to inject sustainability into projects (Langran, 2002). Empowering the community solves a lot of issues such as community participation in a project (Temali, 2012). This additionally prompts the idea of neighborhood answers for nearby issues as the recipients are in a superior place to participate in gainful and educated discourse with NGO staff. The examination discoveries tried to decide the degree to which limit building has been coordinated in to NGO financed network ventures.

### 2.2.3 Use of local resources and project sustainability

It is accepted that even the most underserved communities are rich in unique resources that have helped support human life for years (McConnell, 2002). At the point when the assets are changed in a minor or a noteworthy way, benefits are delivered and this helps address the issues of the network. From a human point of view, anything that can satisfy human needs is a resource (Miller & Spoolman, 2011). A well planned project has to rely on the local environment for sustainability with the aim of enhancing their use (Lewis, 2004). To achieve supportability, a model in view of contributions from the nearby condition while keeping up a criticism connection between the data sources and the yields through the structures, innovation, culture and process (Ebner and Baumgartner, 2010).
An economical task must be equipped for adjusting to changes in nature and partners requests while as yet guaranteeing that the partners persistently appreciate the coveted yields. These materials must not only be readily available and in reliable supply but they should also be cheaply exploited without compromising the wellbeing of the community (Mekonnen, 2007). When the project planners are designing a project, they must bear in mind issues to do with project maintenance (Lewis, 2004). Introducing a project that relies heavily on imported raw materials, challenges the same balance of resources that a project intervention seeks to improve (Dill, 2010).

Efficiently accessible assets which are in consistent supply, are the thought assets to construct a task in light of. This will enable the venture to keep running at insignificant monetary expense and at the accommodation of network individuals. In terms of manpower, any project should effectively run on locally available labour and technological knowhow (Temali, 2012). Once more, if the nearby assets utilized are regular, the ventures benefits risk regularity and inevitable disappointment. The finding of the investigation looked to set up the degree to which NGO financed network ventures use locally accessible assets.

2.2.4 Monitoring and evaluation and project sustainability

Systemic and regular collection of data from projects will assist the project team to learn from experience and improve practices, allow for both external and internal accountability of the resources invested and the results realized as well as ensure planned activities are adhered to (O’Sullivan, 2004). Observing checks exercises and advancement against plans permitting documentation of undertaking advancement and this enhances significantly the odds of venture achievement and manageability. Evaluation focuses on systematically and objectively assessing a phase of a project or the whole project after it is completed (Rossi, Lipsey, & Freeman, 2004). Evaluation of project phases allows detect deviation from plan in time and allow for timely rectification (Valadez & Bamberger, 1994).
Project phase evaluation also allows assess relevance of the project to community needs, efficiency of the project team and use of resources, effectiveness of the interventions and also impacts being realized from the project or impacts anticipated, this allows the project manager analyze the expected sustainability levels of the project (Junbeum, et al. 2007).

2.3 Summary and Research Gaps
This writing audit dissected accessible data on maintainability of NGO subsidized undertakings and variables impacting it. The writing brings out across the board worry about low maintainability levels of NGO supported ventures. From the writing, diverse scientists are under assention that supportability is a comprehensive idea that ought to be considered at all phases of a venture life cycle and include all partners. Network interest is essential to extend manageability and task recipients ought to be required at all phases of undertaking life cycle. The limit of profiting network ought to be created to connect information holes and empower the network embrace the undertaking ideas. Utilization of promptly accessible crude materials is basic in manageability and network ventures ought to be founded on promptly accessible crude materials. By working on checking and assessment, the venture group actualizes designs as required and additionally infuses the perspectives of the recipients guaranteeing the undertaking stays pertinent to the necessities of the network. Survey of writing uncovered that there is restricted work done towards understanding pretended by NGOs in creating gifts reliance in target networks. It tends to be noticed that as a rule, passage of NGOs into a network in the long run makes some level of reliance on benefactor help.

2.4 Conceptual Framework
A theoretical system is an expository instrument with a few varieties and settings. Community participation, capacity building, resources and monitoring and evaluation are the independent variable. Community participation, capacity building, resources and monitoring and evaluation are useful in the sustainability of community development projects. When the community participate in the projects, they develop a positive attitude towards their work and indeed would lead to project suitability (ElenaP.2000).
Community participation leads to high productivity, effective performance and low wastage of resources.

2.5 Operationalization of Variables

Operationalization is a procedure of characterizing the estimation of a marvel that isn't specifically quantifiable, however its reality is shown by other wonders. Operationalization is along these lines the way toward characterizing an idea in order to make it unmistakably discernable, quantifiable, and justifiable as far as exact perceptions.

**Independent Variables**

- Community participation
- Capacity building
- Resources
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Dependent Variable**

- Project Sustainability

![Figure 2.1 Conceptual Frame Work](source: Researcher, (2018))

2.6 Chapter Summary

The chapter has reviewed literature related to the study, introduction, theoretical Literature review, empirical literature review, summary and research gaps, conceptual framework and operationalization of variables.
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction
This part covers the examination procedure, which gives direction to follow in order to get answers to issues that are of concern. The main contents of the methodology are research design, the target population, sampling methods and techniques of data collection, validity, reliability and data analysis.

3.1 Research design
The study adopted a research design that was descriptive in nature where data was gathered to answer questions concerning the subject of study. This research design was desirable for this study because there is great interest in answering the questions such as how, who, when, what, which and to what extent (Cooper and Schindler, 2010). The illustrative outline was chosen since it enabled the scientist to assemble numerical and elucidating information to evaluate the connection between the ward and the free factors. The chosen design allowed the researcher to collect quantitative data.

3.2 Target population
Target population is a group of individuals, items or objects from which a sample is to be taken for desired measurement to be conducted as a way of inferring on the larger population from the small selected sample (Kombo & Tromp, 2006). This research was carried out in Narok North Sub-County and the target population comprised the project beneficiaries who were 800 people and project implementing officers who were 5 (World Wide Fund, 2018). This added up to 805 subjects who formed the target population. Table 3.1 shows the target population.
Table 3.1: Target Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing officers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total target population</strong></td>
<td><strong>805</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3.3 Sample and sampling technique

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), Sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals from a population of concern in a way that allows the selected group to effectively represent the characteristics of the entire group. A census method was used to involve all the project implementers while stratified random sampling technique was used to select 30% of the project beneficiaries. According Kombo & Tromp, (2006), for a study with less than 10,000 target population, a 30% respondents is considered enough to give information that can be generalized for the rest of respondents. Table 3.2 represents the sample size of the study.

Table 3.2: Sample Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing officers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total target population</strong></td>
<td><strong>805</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3.4 Data collection instruments

Interview schedule was used for the implementing officers while Questionnaires was used for the beneficiaries. The data collection tools contained both shut and open finished inquiries enabling the respondents to give a clarification of their answer in their own particular words.
3.5 Pilot study

Before embarking on data collection, a pilot study was carried out to pretest the instruments. This was done in order to assess the clarity of items, validity and reliability of the instruments (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The pre testing was completed on venture executing officers and any inquiries observed to be translated diversely amid the pre testing was reworded with the goal that they can have the coveted significance to all respondents.

3.5.1 Validity of the research instruments

Validity is used to refer to the meaningfulness and accuracy of the inferences made by a researcher based on data collected and research findings (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Validity is seen as the ability of a research instrument to measure what it is designed to measure (Kumar, 2009). To accomplish wanted level of legitimacy, the exploration instruments was figured in an approach to answer the goals set for the examination as expressed before. To guarantee content legitimacy, the devices presented to professionals including my supervisor who were requested to critique.

3.5.2 Reliability test

Reliability is a measure of degree to which a research instrument gave consistent data on repeated trials (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The split half method was used to establish reliability of the instruments. The split-half technique was utilized to test the unwavering quality of the instrument.

3.6 Data collection procedures

This included organization of surveys for all the undertaking recipients. Meeting plans was used for the implementing officers. The tools were pretested before the data collection exercise. The data collection instruments had various sub sections that were sub divided based on the research objectives. The researcher trained research assistants who aided information gathering. To guarantee most extreme participation by the objective task recipients, the scientist and the examination associates were acquainted with the recipients by both the venture executing group and network conclusion pioneers.
3.7 Data analysis and presentation

After information accumulation, the polls were dealt with and altered keeping in mind the end goal to identify any irregularities amid information gathering. Information coding were finished by apportioning diverse reactions falling in the ordinal scale sham numeric qualities that could be figured by Statistical Package for Social Scientists programming. Information cleaning was done whereby the data was finally checked for accuracy and completeness. This were then presented in table format.

3.8 Ethical considerations

The researcher ensured all respondents were accorded treatment with respect and that the data collection process did not needlessly disrupt their socio economic activities. The identity of the respondents was also treated with utmost confidentiality.

3.9 Chapter Summary

This part has focused on the system approach for the examination and features the exploration configuration, target populace, test and inspecting method, information gathering instruments, pilot contemplate, validity, reliability test, data collection procedure, data analysis and presentation and ethical considerations.
CHAPTER FOUR
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This section exhibits the synopsis of the investigated information. The outcomes are introduced dependent on the goals of the investigation with the point of contemplating factors affecting supportability of NGO people group ventures with an extraordinary spotlight on World Wide Fund subsidized task in Narok North Sub-County, Narok County. With the end goal to put the outcomes into viewpoint, inquire about discoveries were composed under the accompanying classifications: network cooperation, limit building, venture assets and observing and assessment.

4.2 Questionnaire return rate

The analyst focused on an example of 89 recipients and a registration for the five executing officers. After the information gathering exercise, 75 completely filled surveys were gotten for task recipients likening to 84.5 percent of the objective while 3 actualizing officers comparing to 60 percent was accomplished. This is a dependable reaction rate for information examination as any reaction over 50 percent is respected satisfactory (Punch, 2003).

4.3 Demographic information

This subsection depicts the essential factual attributes of the respondents. This incorporates sexual orientation, age and most abnormal amount of training accomplished.

4.3.1 Age of respondents

As a component of the general data, the specialist asked for the age of the respondents. Table 4.1 presents the age disaggregation of the respondents.
Table 4.1 Age Disaggregation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29 years</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39 years</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59 years</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 60 years</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, (2018)

The results from Table 4.1 show that no undertaking beneficiary was underneath 20 years of age, 7 of the respondents (9.3 percent) were in the 20-29 age segment, 15 of the respondents (20.0 percent) were in developed between 30-39 years, 20 of the respondents (26.7 percent) were developed between 40- 49 years and this was the most addressed assembling, 17 respondents (22.7 percent) were developed between 50-59 years while 16 of the respondents (21.3 percent) were developed more than 60 years. This shows arrange people underneath the age of 29 were less drawn in with this endeavor.

4.3.2 Gender of respondents

The scientist recorded the sexual orientation of the respondents. Table 4.2 presents disaggregation of the respondents by sex.

Table 4.2 Disaggregation of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>73.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, (2018)
The results from Table 4.2 show that a lot of the respondents addressed by 55 (73.3 percent) were female while 20 of the respondents (26.7 percent) were male. This exhibits females were more drawn in with the assignment than their male accomplices.

4.3.3 Formal education

As a noteworthy part of the general information, the pro attempted to set up the level of formal guidance of the respondents. Table 4.3 presents disaggregation of the respondents by level of formal preparing accomplished.

Table 4.3 Level of formal education attained by beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical or vocational</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University or college</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Researcher, (2018))

Gotten some information about whether the most abnormal amount of formal instruction accomplished was essential, auxiliary, specialized/professional or college/school, the outcomes on Table 4.3 demonstrates that lion's share of the respondents spoken to by 36 (48.0 percent) achieved up to grade school training while 10 respondents (13.3 percent) did not accomplish any formal training. 24 of the respondents (32.0 percent) achieved auxiliary instruction, 5 respondents (6.7 percent) accomplished specialized or professional training while none of the respondents achieved school or college instruction. This demonstrates dominant part of the recipients don't have specialized preparing or expert preparing. Most recipients have had some type of formal instruction with larger part having achieved essential and optional level of training. This can be credited to the way that the undertaking focused on worker agriculturists working in rustic semi dry set up.
4.4 Community participation
The study sought to find out from the respondents the extent to which they agree with the following statements on the effect of community participation on the sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects. Using a likert scale of 1 to 5; where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=Not sure, 4=disagree and 5=strongly disagree. Table 4.4 presents the findings.

Table 4.4: Community participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>1 (%)</th>
<th>2 (%)</th>
<th>3 (%)</th>
<th>4 (%)</th>
<th>5 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You were directly involved in the identification of this project.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were involved in the planning of this project from the first stage.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project beneficiaries are involved in the project implementation.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community opinion leaders are involved in project identification process.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project planning team has to identify project stakeholders and analyze the role and expectations of each from the project.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term stakeholders include community authorities, community opinion leaders and the beneficiaries.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a rule, the concerns of the key stakeholders have to influence project conception.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At project inception, the project planning team has to highlight and put prominence on benefits that the private sector can offer.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The private sector is known to focus on the long term and lay focus on market incentives making what they do have a greater probability of being sustained.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community people who succeed in the private sector also have the potential to influence and mobilize the community towards change and support for an idea.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community participation involves the community coming together to identify their needs, plan and execute solution to these needs.</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involvement of community opinion leaders and giving them appropriate training is very important in ensuring sustainability of community projects.</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder participation must be based on the principles of voluntary involvement to allow full commitment to the course and full participation.</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including opinion leaders in decision making ensures that they fully take responsibility of any consequences including setbacks faced in a project life cycle.</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genuine community participation does not focus on participation in implementation or even in project design but rather has to start with the community identifying their needs.</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, (2018)
Table 4.4 shows that 52% and 48% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that they were directly involved in the identification of this project. This shows that respondents were directly involved in the identification of this project.

Table 4.4 indicates that the highest percentage that is 48% and 42% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that they were involved in the planning of this project from the first stage. 4% of the respondents were not sure, 4% and 2% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that they were involved in the planning of this project from the first stage. Basing on the highest percentage of respondents, this implies that they were involved in the planning of this project from the first stage.

From the table, 50% and 40% which are the highest percentages of respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that project beneficiaries are involved in the project implementation. 6% of the respondents were not sure and only 2% of the respondents disagreed that project beneficiaries are involved in the project implementation.

Table 4.4 indicates that 50% and 18% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that community opinion leaders are involved in project identification process, these were followed by 26% of the respondents who disagreed, and only 6% of the respondents were not sure. This therefore implies that community opinion leaders are involved in project identification process.

From the table 4.4, 52% and 48% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the project planning team has to identify project stakeholders and analyze the role and expectations of each from the project.

Table 4.4 indicates that 56% and 36% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that long term stakeholders include community authorities, community opinion leaders and the beneficiaries, only 6% of the respondents were not sure and only 2% of the respondents disagreed with the statement.
From table 4.4 above, 46% and 44% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that as a rule, the concerns of the key stakeholders have to influence project conception, 4% of the respondents were not sure and only 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. Basing on the highest percentage of respondents it implies that as a rule, the concerns of the key stakeholders have to influence project conception.

Table 4.4 above indicates that 54% and 42% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that at project inception, the project planning team has to highlight and put prominence on benefits that the private sector can offer, and only 4% of the respondents were not sure. This implies that at project inception, the project planning team has to highlight and put prominence on benefits that the private sector can offer.

As shown in the table 4.4, 50% and 42% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the private sector is known to focus on the long term and lay focus on market incentives making what they do have a greater probability of being sustained and only 8% of the respondents were not sure.

The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 46.0% strongly agreed, 45.1% of the respondents agreed that community people who succeed in the private sector also have the potential to influence and mobilize the community towards change and support for an idea, 4.4% of the respondents were not sure and another 4.4% of the respondents disagreed.

On whether community participation involves the community coming together to identify their needs, plan and execute solution to these needs, majority of the respondents which represents 48.7% agreed while 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, with the statement. Only 9.7% of the respondents were not sure while 2.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This means that community participation involves the community coming together to identify their needs, plan and execute solution to these needs.
The study also sought to establish whether involvement of community opinion leaders and giving them appropriate training is very important in ensuring sustainability of community projects, 44.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39.9% of the respondents agreed, 16.0% of the respondents were not sure.

Majority of the respondents which represents 54.9% strongly agreed that stakeholder participation must be based on the principles of voluntary involvement to allow full commitment to the course and full participation, 29.2% of the respondents agreed, 8.0% of the respondents were not sure while another 8.0% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that Stakeholder participation must be based on the principles of voluntary involvement to allow full commitment to the course and full participation.

The respondents were required to indicate if including opinion leaders in decision making ensures that they fully take responsibility of any consequences including setbacks faced in a project life cycle. From the responses it was noted that majority of the respondents which represents 56.6% strongly agreed while 43.6% of the respondents agreed with the statement, meaning that including opinion leaders in decision making ensures that they fully take responsibility of any consequences including setbacks faced in a project life cycle.

On whether genuine community participation does not focus on participation in implementation or even in project design but rather has to start with the community identifying their needs, the study noted that majority of the respondents which represents 60.2% strongly agreed, 38.1% of the respondents agreed, and 1.8% of the respondents were not sure.

**4.5 Capacity Building**

The study sought to find out from the respondents the extent to which they agree with the following statements on the effect of capacity building on the sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects. Using a likert scale of 1 to 5; where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=Not sure, 4=disagree and 5=strongly disagree. Table 4.5 presents the findings.
Table 4.5: Capacity Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>5 (%)</th>
<th>4 (%)</th>
<th>3 (%)</th>
<th>2 (%)</th>
<th>1 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community members are given technical capacity training on the skills required to maintain the projects.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have attended a capacity training channeled towards improving your contribution to this project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The capacity trainings have discussion topics on the project developments.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have attended many capacity trainings</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building is a key approach used by development organs to ensure sustainability of development projects.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building as an approach to community development builds independence.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building requires a deep analysis of existing capacity, identifying capacity needed and designing of appropriate measure to fill the capacity gap.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building can take various dimensions including human resources, social resources and financial capacity.</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial capacity will include knowledge of resources and opportunities.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resources dimension will include issues such as motivation of individuals and teams, skill development, development of relational abilities.</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social dimension of capacity building will include issues such as participation structure and shared trust.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building increases the ability of organizations, groups and individuals to solve problems, perform key functions and finally defines and moves effectively towards achieving objectives.</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive capacity building leads to community and individual empowerment.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This general empowerment is what assists the project team to inject sustainability into projects.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowering the community solves a lot of issues such as community participation in a project.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>38.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, (2018)
The respondents were required to indicate if community members are given technical capacity training on the skills required to maintain the projects. From the responses it was noted that majority of the respondents which represents 56.6% strongly agreed while 43.4% of the respondents agreed with the statement, meaning that community members are given technical capacity training on the skills required to maintain the projects.

On whether you have attended a capacity training channeled towards improving your contribution to this project, the study noted that majority of the respondents which represents 60.2% strongly agreed, 38.1% of the respondents agreed, and 1.8% of the respondents were not sure. This shows that majority of the respondents have attended a capacity training channeled towards improving your contribution to this project.

On whether the capacity trainings have discussion topics on the project developments. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 62.8% strongly agreed, while 24.8% of the respondents agreed. Only 8.0% of the respondents were not sure and 4.4% of the respondents disagreed. This indicates that the capacity trainings have discussion topics on the project developments. It was also important to establish whether you have attended many capacity trainings. Majority of the respondents which represents 66.4% strongly agreed, while 33.6% of the respondents agreed. This indicates that you have attended many capacity trainings.

On average majority of the respondents which represents 50.4% strongly agreed on the statement, capacity building is a key approach used by development organs to ensure sustainability of development projects. The study also noted that on average 48.7% agreed with the statement, 0.9% of the respondents were not sure. It was noted that capacity building is a key approach used by development organs to ensure sustainability of development projects.

The study sought to establish whether capacity building as an approach to community development builds independence. Majority of the respondents which represents 54.0% agreed, 41.6% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement and 4.4% of the respondents were not sure. This indicates that capacity building as an approach to community development builds independence.
Majority of the respondents which represents 55.8% strongly agreed and 42.5% of the respondents agreed that capacity building requires a deep analysis of existing capacity, identifying capacity needed and designing of appropriate measure to fill the capacity gap. Only 1.7% of the respondents disagreed. This means that according to the opinions and views of the respondents capacity building requires a deep analysis of existing capacity, identifying capacity needed and designing of appropriate measure to fill the capacity gap.

On whether capacity building can take various dimensions including human resources, social resources and financial capacity, majority of the respondents which represents 52.2% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondent agreed with the statement. Only 0.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This indicates that according to the respondents capacity building can take various dimensions including human resources, social resources and financial capacity.

It was important also to establish whether financial capacity will include knowledge of resources and opportunities. The results indicated that majority of the respondents which represents 53.1% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondents agreed with the statement meaning that, financial capacity will include knowledge of resources and opportunities.

Majority of the respondents 53.1% agreed that Human resources dimension will include issues such as motivation of individuals and teams, skill development, development of relational abilities, 39.8% of the respondents strongly agreed, 5.3% of the respondents were not sure while 1.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that according to the views of the respondents human resources dimension will include issues such as motivation of individuals and teams, skill development, development of relational abilities.

The respondents were asked to indicate whether social dimension of capacity building will include issues such as participation structure and shared trust. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 46.0% strongly agreed, 45.1% of the respondents agreed, 4.4% of the respondents were not sure and another 4.5% of the respondents disagreed. This shows that according to the respondents Social dimension of capacity building will include issues such as participation structure and shared trust.

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On whether capacity building increases the ability of organizations, groups and individuals to solve problems, perform key functions and finally defines and moves effectively towards achieving objectives, majority of the respondents which represents 48.7% agreed while 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. Only 9.7% of the respondents were not sure while 2.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

The study also sought to establish whether positive capacity building leads to community and individual empowerment, 44.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39.8% of the respondents agreed, 16.0% of the respondents were not sure. This shows that Positive capacity building leads to community and individual empowerment.

Majority of the respondents which represents 54.9% strongly agreed that this general empowerment is what assists the project team to inject sustainability into projects, 29.1% of the respondents agreed, 8.0% of the respondents were not sure while another 8.0% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that this general empowerment is what assists the project team to inject sustainability into projects.

In this study majority of the respondents 59.3% agreed that empowering the community solves a lot of issues such as community participation in a project while 38% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1.8% of the respondents disagreed and 0.9% of the respondents were not sure of the statement.

### 4.6 Local Resources

The study sought to find out from the respondents the extent to which they agree with the following statements on the effect of local resources on the sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects. Using a likert scale of 1 to 5; where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=Not sure, 4=disagree and 5=strongly disagree. Table 4.6 presents the findings.
### Table 4.6: Local Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>5 (%)</th>
<th>4 (%)</th>
<th>3 (%)</th>
<th>2 (%)</th>
<th>1 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All the raw materials required for the success of the projects are free.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The community can afford to purchase adequate materials to sustain the project without assistance from external donors.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The raw materials are in a constant supply</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The community can tap the resources with the skills they have without external help</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The community is rich in unique resources that have helped support human life for years.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the resources are transformed in a minor or a major way, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From a human point of view, anything that can satisfy human needs is a resource.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>55.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A well planned project has to rely on the local resources for sustainability with the aim of enhancing their use.</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attain sustainability, a model based on inputs from the local resources while maintaining a feedback relation between the inputs and the outputs through the structures, technology, culture and process.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sustainable project must be capable of adapting to changes in the environment and stakeholders demands while still ensuring that the stakeholders continuously enjoy the desired outputs.</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the project planners are designing a project, they must bear in mind issues to do with project local resources.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introducing a project that relies heavily on imported raw materials, challenges the same balance of resources that a project intervention seeks to improve.</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheaply available local resources which are in constant supply, are the ideal resources to base a project on.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In terms of manpower, any project should effectively run on locally available labour and technological knowhow.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the local resources used are seasonal, the projects benefits run the risk of seasonality and eventual failure.</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Researcher, (2018)
The respondents were required to indicate if all the raw materials required for the success of the projects are free. From the responses it was noted that majority of the respondents which represents 56.6% strongly agreed while 43.4% of the respondents agreed with the statement.

On whether the community can afford to purchase adequate materials to sustain the project without assistance from external donors, the study noted that majority of the respondents which represents 60.2% strongly agreed, 38.1% of the respondents agreed, and 1.7% of the respondents were not sure. The study sought to establish whether the raw materials are in a constant supply. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 62.8% strongly agreed, while 24.8% of the respondents agreed. Only 8.0% of the respondents were not sure and 4.4% of the respondents disagreed.

It was important to establish whether the community can tap the resources with the skills they have without external help. Majority of the respondents which represents 66.4% strongly agreed, while 33.6% of the respondents agreed.

On average majority of the respondents which represents 50.4% strongly agreed on the statement that the community is rich in unique resources that have helped support human life for years, 48.7% of the respondents agreed with the statements, 0.9% of the respondents were not sure. It was noted that the community is rich in unique resources that have helped support human life for years.

The study sought to establish whether When the resources are transformed in a minor or a major way, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community. Majority of the respondents which represents 54.0% agreed, 41.6% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement and 4.4% of the respondents were not sure. The general assumption was that When the resources are transformed in a minor or a major way, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community. Majority of the respondents which represents 55.7% strongly agreed and 42.5% of the respondents agreed that from a human point of view, anything that can satisfy human needs is a resource. Only 1.8% of the respondents disagreed. This means that according to the
opinions and views of the respondents from a human point of view, anything that can satisfy human needs is a resource.

On whether a well planned project has to rely on the local resources for sustainability with the aim of enhancing their use, majority of the respondents which represents 52.2% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondent agreed with the statement. Only 0.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This indicates that according to the respondents a well planned project has to rely on the local resources for sustainability with the aim of enhancing their use.

It was important also to establish whether to attain sustainability, a model based on inputs from the local resources while maintaining a feedback relation between the inputs and the outputs through the structures, technology, culture and process. The results indicated that majority of the respondents which represents 53.1% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondents agreed with the statement meaning that, to attain sustainability, a model based on inputs from the local resources while maintaining a feedback relation between the inputs and the outputs through the structures, technology, culture and process.

Majority of the respondents 53.1% agreed that a sustainable project must be capable of adapting to changes in the environment and stakeholders demands while still ensuring that the stakeholders continuously enjoy the desired outputs, 39.8% of the respondents strongly agreed, 5.3% of the respondents were not sure while 1.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that a sustainable project must be capable of adapting to changes in the environment and stakeholders demands while still ensuring that the stakeholders continuously enjoy the desired outputs.

The respondents were asked to indicate whether when the project planners are designing a project, they must bear in mind issues to do with project local resources. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 46.0% strongly agreed, 45.1% of the respondents agreed, 4.4% of the respondents were not sure and another 4.4% of the respondents disagreed. This shows that according to the respondents, when the project planners are designing a project, they must bear in mind issues to do with project local resources.
On whether introducing a project that relies heavily on imported raw materials, challenges the same balance of resources that a project intervention seeks to improve, majority of the respondents which represents 48.7% agreed while 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, with the statement, 9.7% of the respondents were not sure while 2.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

The study also sought to establish whether cheaply available local resources which are in constant supply, are the ideal resources to base a project on, 44.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39.8% of the respondents agreed, 16.0% of the respondents were not sure. This shows that Cheaply available local resources which are in constant supply, are the ideal resources to base a project on.

Majority of the respondents which represents 54.9% strongly agreed that in terms of manpower, any project should effectively run on locally available labour and technological knowhow, 29.2% of the respondents agreed, 8.0% of the respondents were not sure while another 8.0% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that in terms of manpower, any project should effectively run on locally available labour and technological knowhow.

Majority of the respondents which represents 50.4% agreed, 37.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 5.3% of the respondents disagreed, 4.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 2.7% of the respondents were not sure whether if the local resources used are seasonal, the projects benefits run the risk of seasonality and eventual failure. This means that if the local resources used are seasonal, the projects benefits run the risk of seasonality and eventual failure.

4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

The study sought to find out from the respondents the extent to which they agree with the following statements on the effect of monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects. Using a likert scale of 1 to 5; where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=Not sure, 4=disagree and 5=strongly disagree. Table 4.7 presents the findings.
### Table 4.7: Monitoring and Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>1 (%)</th>
<th>2 (%)</th>
<th>3 (%)</th>
<th>4 (%)</th>
<th>5 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The opinion of the community sought as the project is being implemented to ensure it is still focused on community needs.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The community can afford to carry out monitoring and evaluation on their own.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The monitoring and evaluation is constant done.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The community have resources to help them carry out monitoring and evaluation.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The community is rich in unique resources that help support project life for years.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the resources are transformed, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic and regular collection of data from projects will assist the project team to learn from experience and improve practices.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring allows for both external and internal accountability of the resources invested</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation assesses the results realized as well as ensure planned activities are adhered to.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring checks activities and progress improves greatly the chances of project success and sustainability.</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation focuses on systematically and objectively assessing a phase of a project or the whole project after it is completed.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of project phases allows detect deviation from plan in time and allow for timely rectification.</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project phase monitoring and evaluation allows assess relevance of the project to community needs.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project monitoring and evaluation assess the efficiency of the project team and use of resources.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project monitoring and evaluation allows the project manager analyze the expected sustainability levels of the project.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Researcher, (2018)
The respondents were required to indicate the opinion of the community sought as the project is being implemented to ensure it is still focused on community needs. From the responses it was noted that majority of the respondents which represents 56.6% strongly agreed while 43.4% of the respondents agreed with the statement, meaning that the opinion of the community sought as the project is being implemented to ensure it is still focused on community needs.

On whether the community can afford to carry out monitoring and evaluation on their own, the study noted that majority of the respondents which represents 60.2% strongly agreed, 38.1% of the respondents agreed, and 1.8% of the respondents were not sure. This shows that the community can afford to carry out monitoring and evaluation on their own.

On whether the monitoring and evaluation is constant done. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 62.8% strongly agreed, while 24.8% of the respondents agreed. Only 8.0% of the respondents were not sure and 4.4% of the respondents disagreed. This indicates that the monitoring and evaluation is constant done.

It was also important to establish whether the community have resources to help them carry out monitoring and evaluation. Majority of the respondents which represents 66.4% strongly agreed, while 33.6% of the respondents agreed. This indicates that the community have resources to help them carry out monitoring and evaluation.

On average majority of the respondents which represents 50.4% strongly agreed that the community is rich in unique resources that help support project life for years. The study also noted that on average 48.7% agreed with the statement, 0.9% of the respondents were not sure.

The study sought to establish whether when the resources are transformed, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community. Majority of the respondents which represents 54.0% agreed, 41.6% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement and 4.4% of the respondents were not sure. This indicates that when the resources are transformed, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community.
Majority of the respondents which represents 55.8% strongly agreed and 42.5% of the respondents agreed that systemic and regular collection of data from projects will assist the project team to learn from experience and improve practices. Only 1.7% of the respondents disagreed. This means that according to the opinions and views of the respondents systemic and regular collection of data from projects will assist the project team to learn from experience and improve practices.

On whether monitoring allows for both external and internal accountability of the resources invested, majority of the respondents which represents 52.2% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondents agreed with the statement. Only 0.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This indicates that according to the respondents monitoring allows for both external and internal accountability of the resources invested.

It was important also to establish whether Evaluation assesses the results realized as well as ensure planned activities are adhered to. The results indicated that majority of the respondents which represents 53.1% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondents agreed with the statement meaning that, Evaluation assesses the results realized as well as ensure planned activities are adhered to.

Majority of the respondents 53.1% agreed that monitoring checks activities and progress improves greatly the chances of project success and sustainability, 39.8% of the respondents strongly agreed, 5.3% of the respondents were not sure while 1.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that according to the views of the respondents it is indicated that monitoring checks activities and progress improves greatly the chances of project success and sustainability.

The respondents were asked to indicate whether evaluation focuses on systematically and objectively assessing a phase of a project or the whole project after it is completed. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 46.0% strongly agreed, 45.1% of the respondents agreed, 4.4% of the respondents were not sure and another 4.5% of the respondents disagreed. This shows that according to the respondents evaluation focuses on systematically and objectively assessing a phase of a project or the whole project after it is completed.
On whether evaluation of project phases allows detect deviation from plan in time and allow for timely rectification, majority of the respondents which represents 48.7% agreed while 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. Only 9.7% of the respondents were not sure while 2.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This means that evaluation of project phases allows detect deviation from plan in time and allow for timely rectification.

The study also sought to establish whether project phase monitoring and evaluation allows assess relevance of the project to community needs, 44.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39.8% of the respondents agreed, 16.0% of the respondents were not sure. This shows that project phase monitoring and evaluation allows assess relevance of the project to community needs.

Majority of the respondents which represents 54.9% strongly agreed that project monitoring and evaluation assess the efficiency of the project team and use of resources, 29.1% of the respondents agreed, 8.0% of the respondents were not sure while another 8.0% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that project monitoring and evaluation assess the efficiency of the project team and use of resources.

Majority of the respondents 59.3% agreed that Project monitoring and evaluation allows the project manager analyze the expected sustainability levels of the project while 38% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1.8% of the respondents disagreed and 0.9% of the respondents were not sure of the statement.

4.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter has discussed the research findings and discussions.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction
This part is a documentation of the investigation synopsis of discoveries, exchange of discoveries, ends got from the discoveries and suggestions for activity and further research.

5.2 Summary of Findings
5.2.1 Community participation
52% and 48% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that they were directly involved in the identification of this project. Basing on the highest percentage of respondents, this implies that they were involved in the planning of this project from the first stage. 50% and 40% which are the highest percentages of respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that project beneficiaries are involved in the project implementation, 50% and 18% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that community opinion leaders are involved in project identification process, these were followed by 26% of the respondents who disagreed, and only 6% of the respondents were not sure, 52% and 48% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the project planning team has to identify project stakeholders and analyze the role and expectations of each from the project.

56% and 36% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that long term stakeholders include community authorities, community opinion leaders and the beneficiaries, only 6% of the respondents were not sure and only 2% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. 46% and 44% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that as a rule, the concerns of the key stakeholders have to influence project conception, 4% of the respondents were not sure and only 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. Basing on the highest percentage of respondents it implies that as a rule, the concerns of the key stakeholders have to influence project conception. 54% and 42% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that at project inception, the project planning team has to highlight and put prominence on benefits that the private sector can offer, and only 4% of the
The respondents were not sure. This implies that at project inception, the project planning team has to highlight and put prominence on benefits that the private sector can offer.

50% and 42% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the private sector is known to focus on the long term and lay focus on market incentives making what they do have a greater probability of being sustained and only 8% of the respondents were not sure. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 46.0% strongly agreed, 45.1% of the respondents agreed that community people who succeed in the private sector also have the potential to influence and mobilize the community towards change and support for an idea, 4.4% of the respondents were not sure and another 4.4% of the respondents disagreed.

On whether community participation involves the community coming together to identify their needs, plan and execute solution to these needs, majority of the respondents which represents 48.7% agreed while 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, with the statement. Only 9.7% of the respondents were not sure while 2.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This means that community participation involves the community coming together to identify their needs, plan and execute solution to these needs.

The study also sought to establish whether involvement of community opinion leaders and giving them appropriate training is very important in ensuring sustainability of community projects, 44.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39.9% of the respondents agreed, 16.0% of the respondents were not sure. Majority of the respondents which represents 54.9% strongly agreed that stakeholder participation must be based on the principles of voluntary involvement to allow full commitment to the course and full participation, 29.2% of the respondents agreed, 8.0% of the respondents were not sure while another 8.0% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that Stakeholder participation must be based on the principles of voluntary involvement to allow full commitment to the course and full participation.

The respondents were required to indicate if including opinion leaders in decision making ensures that they fully take responsibility of any consequences including setbacks faced in a project life cycle.
From the responses it was noted that majority of the respondents which represents 56.6% strongly agreed while 43.6% of the respondents agreed with the statement, meaning that including opinion leaders in decision making ensures that they fully take responsibility of any consequences including setbacks faced in a project life cycle. On whether genuine community participation does not focus on participation in implementation or even in project design but rather has to start with the community identifying their needs, the study noted that majority of the respondents which represents 60.2% strongly agreed, 38.1% of the respondents agreed, and 1.8% of the respondents were not sure.

5.2.2 Capacity Building

The respondents were required to indicate if community members are given technical capacity training on the skills required to maintain the projects. From the responses it was noted that majority of the respondents which represents 56.6% strongly agreed while 43.4% of the respondents agreed with the statement, meaning that community members are given technical capacity training on the skills required to maintain the projects. On whether you have attended a capacity training channeled towards improving your contribution to this project, the study noted that majority of the respondents which represents 60.2% strongly agreed, 38.1% of the respondents agreed, and 1.8% of the respondents were not sure. This shows that majority of the respondents have attended a capacity training channeled towards improving your contribution to this project.

On whether the capacity trainings have discussion topics on the project developments. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 62.8% strongly agreed, while 24.8% of the respondents agreed. Only 8.0% of the respondents were not sure and 4.4% of the respondents disagreed. This indicates that the capacity trainings have discussion topics on the project developments. It was also important to establish whether you have attended many capacity trainings. Majority of the respondents which represents 66.4% strongly agreed, while 33.6% of the respondents agreed. This indicates that you have attended many capacity trainings.
On average majority of the respondents which represents 50.4% strongly agreed on the statement, capacity building is a key approach used by development organs to ensure sustainability of development projects. The study also noted that on average 48.7% agreed with the statement, 0.9% of the respondents were not sure. It was noted that capacity building is a key approach used by development organs to ensure sustainability of development projects. The study sought to establish whether capacity building as an approach to community development builds independence. Majority of the respondents which represents 54.0% agreed, 41.6% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement and 4.4% of the respondents were not sure. This indicates that capacity building as an approach to community development builds independence.

Majority of the respondents which represents 55.8% strongly agreed and 42.5% of the respondents agreed that capacity building requires a deep analysis of existing capacity, identifying capacity needed and designing of appropriate measure to fill the capacity gap. Only 1.7% of the respondents disagreed. This means that according to the opinions and views of the respondents capacity building requires a deep analysis of existing capacity, identifying capacity needed and designing of appropriate measure to fill the capacity gap.

On whether capacity building can take various dimensions including human resources, social resources and financial capacity, majority of the respondents which represents 52.2% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondent agreed with the statement. Only 0.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This indicates that according to the respondents capacity building can take various dimensions including human resources, social resources and financial capacity. It was important also to establish whether financial capacity will include knowledge of resources and opportunities. The results indicated that majority of the respondents which represents 53.1% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondents agreed with the statement meaning that, financial capacity will include knowledge of resources and opportunities. Majority of the respondents 53.1% agreed that Human resources dimension will include issues such as motivation of individuals and teams, skill development, development of relational abilities, 39.8% of the respondents strongly agreed, 5.3% of the respondents were not sure while 1.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that according to the views of the
respondents human resources dimension will include issues such as motivation of
individuals and teams, skill development, development of relational abilities. The
respondents were asked to indicate whether social dimension of capacity building will
include issues such as participation structure and shared trust. The results shows that
majority of the respondents which represents 46.0% strongly agreed, 45.1% of the
respondents agreed, 4.4% of the respondents were not sure and another 4.5% of the
respondents disagreed. This shows that according to the respondents Social dimension of
capacity building will include issues such as participation structure and shared trust.

On whether capacity building increases the ability of organizations, groups and
individuals to solve problems, perform key functions and finally defines and moves
effectively towards achieving objectives, majority of the respondents which represents
48.7% agreed while 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. Only
9.7% of the respondents were not sure while 2.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed.
The study also sought to establish whether positive capacity building leads to community
and individual empowerment, 44.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39.8% of the
respondents agreed, 16.0% of the respondents were not sure. This shows that Positive
capacity building leads to community and individual empowerment.

Majority of the respondents which represents 54.9% strongly agreed that this general
empowerment is what assists the project team to inject sustainability into projects, 29.1%
of the respondents agreed, 8.0% of the respondents were not sure while another 8.0% of
the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that this general empowerment
is what assists the project team to inject sustainability into projects. In this study majority
of the respondents 59.3% agreed that empowering the community solves a lot of issues
such as community participation in a project while 38% of the respondents strongly
agreed, 1.8% of the respondents disagreed and 0.9% of the respondents were not sure of
the statement.
5.2.3 Local Resources

The respondents were required to indicate if all the raw materials required for the success of the projects are free. From the responses it was noted that majority of the respondents which represents 56.6% strongly agreed while 43.4% of the respondents agreed with the statement. On whether the community can afford to purchase adequate materials to sustain the project without assistance from external donors, the study noted that majority of the respondents which represents 60.2% strongly agreed, 38.1% of the respondents agreed, and 1.7% of the respondents were not sure. The study sought to establish whether the raw materials are in a constant supply. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 62.8% strongly agreed, while 24.8% of the respondents agreed. Only 8.0% of the respondents were not sure and 4.4% of the respondents disagreed.

It was important to establish whether the community can tap the resources with the skills they have without external help. Majority of the respondents which represents 66.4% strongly agreed, while 33.6% of the respondents agreed. On average majority of the respondents which represents 50.4% strongly agreed on the statement that the community is rich in unique resources that have helped support human life for years, 48.7% of the respondents agreed with the statements, 0.9% of the respondents were not sure. It was noted that the community is rich in unique resources that have helped support human life for years.

The study sought to establish whether when the resources are transformed in a minor or a major way, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community. Majority of the respondents which represents 54.0% agreed, 41.6% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement and 4.4% of the respondents were not sure. The general assumption was that when the resources are transformed in a minor or a major way, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community. Majority of the respondents which represents 55.7% strongly agreed and 42.5% of the respondents agreed that from a human point of view, anything that can satisfy human needs is a resource. Only 1.8% of the respondents disagreed. This means that according to the
opinions and views of the respondents from a human point of view, anything that can satisfy human needs is a resource.

On whether a well-planned project has to rely on the local resources for sustainability with the aim of enhancing their use, majority of the respondents which represents 52.2% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondent agreed with the statement. Only 0.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This indicates that according to the respondents a well-planned project has to rely on the local resources for sustainability with the aim of enhancing their use. It was important also to establish whether to attain sustainability, a model based on inputs from the local resources while maintaining a feedback relation between the inputs and the outputs through the structures, technology, culture and process. The results indicated that majority of the respondents which represents 53.1% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondents agreed with the statement meaning that, to attain sustainability, a model based on inputs from the local resources while maintaining a feedback relation between the inputs and the outputs through the structures, technology, culture and process.

Majority of the respondents 53.1% agreed that a sustainable project must be capable of adapting to changes in the environment and stakeholders demands while still ensuring that the stakeholders continuously enjoy the desired outputs, 39.8% of the respondents strongly agreed, 5.3% of the respondents were not sure while 1.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that a sustainable project must be capable of adapting to changes in the environment and stakeholders demands while still ensuring that the stakeholders continuously enjoy the desired outputs.

The respondents were asked to indicate whether when the project planners are designing a project, they must bear in mind issues to do with project local resources. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 46.0% strongly agreed, 45.1% of the respondents agreed, 4.4% of the respondents were not sure and another 4.4% of the respondents disagreed. This shows that according to the respondents, when the project planners are designing a project, they must bear in mind issues to do with project local resources.
On whether introducing a project that relies heavily on imported raw materials, challenges the same balance of resources that a project intervention seeks to improve, majority of the respondents which represents 48.7% agreed while 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, with the statement, 9.7% of the respondents were not sure while 2.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

The study also sought to establish whether cheaply available local resources which are in constant supply, are the ideal resources to base a project on, 44.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39.8% of the respondents agreed, 16.0% of the respondents were not sure. This shows that Cheaply available local resources which are in constant supply, are the ideal resources to base a project on. Majority of the respondents which represents 54.9% strongly agreed that in terms of manpower, any project should effectively run on locally available labour and technological knowhow, 29.2% of the respondents agreed, 8.0% of the respondents were not sure while another 8.0% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that in terms of manpower, any project should effectively run on locally available labour and technological knowhow.

Majority of the respondents which represents 50.4% agreed, 37.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 5.3% of the respondents disagreed, 4.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 2.7% of the respondents were not sure whether if the local resources used are seasonal, the projects benefits run the risk of seasonality and eventual failure. This means that if the local resources used are seasonal, the projects benefits run the risk of seasonality and eventual failure.

5.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The respondents were required to indicate the opinion of the community sought as the project is being implemented to ensure it is still focused on community needs. From the responses it was noted that majority of the respondents which represents 56.6% strongly agreed while 43.4% of the respondents agreed with the statement, meaning that the opinion of the community sought as the project is being implemented to ensure it is still focused on community needs. On whether the community can afford to carry out monitoring and evaluation on their own, the study noted that majority of the respondents which represents 60.2% strongly agreed, 38.1% of the respondents agreed, and 1.8% of
the respondents were not sure. This shows that the community can afford to carry out monitoring and evaluation on their own.

On whether the monitoring and evaluation is constant done. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 62.8% strongly agreed, while 24.8% of the respondents agreed. Only 8.0% of the respondents were not sure and 4.4% of the respondents disagreed. This indicates that the monitoring and evaluation is constant done. It was also important to establish whether the community have resources to help them carry out monitoring and evaluation. Majority of the respondents which represents 66.4% strongly agreed, while 33.6% of the respondents agreed. This indicates that the community have resources to help them carry out monitoring and evaluation.

On average majority of the respondents which represents 50.4% strongly agreed that the community is rich in unique resources that help support project life for years. The study also noted that on average 48.7% agreed with the statement, 0.9% of the respondents were not sure. The study sought to establish whether when the resources are transformed, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community. Majority of the respondents which represents 54.0% agreed, 41.6% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement and 4.4% of the respondents were not sure. This indicates that when the resources are transformed, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community.

Majority of the respondents which represents 55.8% strongly agreed and 42.5% of the respondents agreed that systemic and regular collection of data from projects will assist the project team to learn from experience and improve practices. Only 1.7% of the respondents disagreed. This means that according to the opinions and views of the respondents systemic and regular collection of data from projects will assist the project team to learn from experience and improve practices. On whether monitoring allows for both external and internal accountability of the resources invested, majority of the respondents which represents 52.2% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondent agreed with the statement. Only 0.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This indicates that according to the respondents monitoring allows for both external and internal accountability of the resources invested.
It was important also to establish whether Evaluation assesses the results realized as well as ensure planned activities are adhered to. The results indicated that majority of the respondents which represents 53.1% strongly agreed and 46.9% of the respondents agreed with the statement meaning that, Evaluation assesses the results realized as well as ensure planned activities are adhered to. Majority of the respondents 53.1% agreed that monitoring checks activities and progress improves greatly the chances of project success and sustainability, 39.8% of the respondents strongly agreed, 5.3% of the respondents were not sure while 1.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that according to the views of the respondents it is indicated that monitoring checks activities and progress improves greatly the chances of project success and sustainability. The respondents were asked to indicate whether evaluation focuses on systematically and objectively assessing a phase of a project or the whole project after it is completed. The results shows that majority of the respondents which represents 46.0% strongly agreed, 45.1% of the respondents agreed, 4.4% of the respondents were not sure and another 4.5% of the respondents disagreed. This shows that according to the respondents evaluation focuses on systematically and objectively assessing a phase of a project or the whole project after it is completed.

On whether evaluation of project phases allows detect deviation from plan in time and allow for timely rectification, majority of the respondents which represents 48.7% agreed while 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. Only 9.7% of the respondents were not sure while 2.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This means that evaluation of project phases allows detect deviation from plan in time and allow for timely rectification. The study also sought to establish whether project phase monitoring and evaluation allows assess relevance of the project to community needs, 44.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39.8% of the respondents agreed, 16.0% of the respondents were not sure. This shows that project phase monitoring and evaluation allows assess relevance of the project to community needs.

Majority of the respondents which represents 54.9% strongly agreed that project monitoring and evaluation assess the efficiency of the project team and use of resources, 29.1% of the respondents agreed, 8.0% of the respondents were not sure while another
8.0% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This means that project monitoring and evaluation assess the efficiency of the project team and use of resources. Majority of the respondents 59.3% agreed that Project monitoring and evaluation allows the project manager analyze the expected sustainability levels of the project while 38% of the respondents strongly agreed, 1.8% of the respondents disagreed and 0.9% of the respondents were not sure of the statement.

5.4 Conclusions

Community participation at the different phases of task life cycle impacts venture supportability. Recipients' interest ought to be consolidated at all key task stages including venture recognizable proof, arranging, usage and in observing and assessment. The association of network assessment pioneers in task distinguishing proof is vital in the achievement and manageability of network improvement ventures.

This venture satisfactorily included both the recipients and network conclusion pioneers. The community project idea that is participatory in nature gave a stage where recipients could take part in key choices and make responsibility for task. The people group was associated with distinguishing their necessities, organizing them and recognizing answers for these issues. There are recipients who felt firmly that their sentiments were overlooked and this can be a test to a venture under various conditions.

By recipients choosing advisory groups to supervise the prosperity of the undertaking, initiative and administration abilities are produced among network individuals decreasing reliance on the authority offered by actualizing associations. By building the limit of the profiting network, the network is engaged to create nearby answers for neighborhood issues. Preparing the networks on collaboration and information sharing is imperative to maintainability of network improvement ventures. This preparation must incorporate aptitudes on the best way to tap accessible assets and make most extreme utilization of accessible crude materials. The limit of the recipients was enough done however greater network individuals ought to be focused for the authority trainings. The idea of FFSs depends on an idea where the rancher is a specialist not an understudy of task executing officers with the homestead being utilized as a class.
5.5 Recommendations

The examination prescribes that since recipients' contribution is vital so supportability, venture fashioners ought to guarantee there is a check rundown to check and guarantee recipients are included satisfactorily at all undertaking stages. This agenda ought to guarantee that countless recipients particularly network feeling pioneers are happy with the task decisions made. This will stay away from damage and moderate preoccupation on recipients' enthusiasm for a task.

The examination additionally suggests that there ought to be an investigation of limit required for the network to run a venture without outside help and all things considered manage venture benefits. This ought to be the directing element that will guarantee that the correct preparing is advertised. The recipients ought to select a nearby venture council that will be responsible for the undertaking and guarantee such a task keeps on being useful to the network.

Preparing on esteem expansion is imperative to guarantee that the network receives most extreme rewards from venture exercises and individual lives. There ought to be immediate endeavors to guarantee that activities bring monetary incentive to the network as this will facilitate the weight of keeping up the venture once contributor help is pulled back.

The investigation additionally prescribes that undertakings ought to however much as could be expected search for neighborhood options in contrast to industrially procured crude materials. This can incorporate grass covering for residential creature sheds instead of iron sheets. In the meantime, neighborhood assets that have monetary esteem can be made piece of the assets that will enhance recipients' budgetary infusion in to the task.

The limit of the network to tap these crude materials ought to be produced with automation where conceivable to guarantee this should be possible everywhere scale. This motorization can be straightforward and privately made to tap assets, for example, sisal which is promptly accessible and can do well whenever planted monetarily.
Task actualizing associations ought to embrace network based observing and assessment. This will empower them center around following their very own advancement in this way guaranteeing they create in a comprehensive way. This won't go for creating an impression about the effect of a specific network advancement venture yet rather it will be an instrument for building networks' ability to coordinate their own general improvement.

Water tasks ought to depend on more practical techniques and systems. Water container and earth dams require consistent support and de-silting which is unreasonably expensive to numerous provincial networks. Sinking boreholes and utilization of funnels to tap stream water which would then be able to be provided by gravity is a more practical answer for water lack. In the meantime, water generators have huge intermittent costs appended to them and they can't be an establishment for economical water supply.

At last, the examination suggests that the task report ought to be sure about the venture benefits that the executing association will look to maintain and the systems to be utilized to guarantee this is accomplished.
REFERENCES


Baccaro, L. (2001). Civil society, NGOs, and decent work policies: Sorting out the issues. *The Discussion Paper Series presents the preliminary results of research undertaken by the IILS in Geneva*.


Deland, D. (2009). *Sustainability through project management and net impact. PMI Global Congress proceedings*


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APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

Instructions:
If it's not too much trouble tick properly in the products given and fill in the clear spaces accommodated the inquiries requiring elaborate answers. Kindly answer every one of the inquiries equitably and as sincerely as would be prudent. For each page, the posterior is left clear on the off chance that you require all the more composition space.

Respondent's profile

1. How old are you?
   Below 20
   20-29 years
   30-39 years
   40-49 years
   50-59 years
   Above 60 years

2. What is your gender? Male Female

2. What is your marital status
   Single
   Married
   Divorced
   Widowed

3. Level of education attained?
   None
   Primary Secondary
   Technical or vocational
   University or college
Part B: Community Participation

Using a likert scale of 1 to 5; where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=Not sure, 4=disagree and 5=strongly disagree, tick appropriately: To what extent do you agree with the following statements on the effect of community participation on the sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>You were directly involved in the identification of this project.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>You were involved in the planning of this project from the first stage.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Project beneficiaries are involved in the project implementation.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Community opinion leaders are involved in project identification process.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>The project planning team has to identify project stakeholders and analyze the role and expectations of each from the project.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Long term stakeholders include community authorities, community opinion leaders and the beneficiaries.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>As a rule, the concerns of the key stakeholders have to influence project conception.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>At project inception, the project planning team has to highlight and put prominence on benefits that the private sector can offer.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>The private sector is known to focus on the long term and lay focus on market incentives making what they do have a greater probability of being sustained.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Community people who succeed in the private sector also have the potential to influence and mobilize the community towards change and support for an idea.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Community participation involves the community coming together to identify their needs, plan and execute solution to these needs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Involvement of community opinion leaders and giving them appropriate training is very important in ensuring sustainability of community projects.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Stakeholder participation must be based on the principles of voluntary involvement to allow full commitment to the course and full participation.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Including opinion leaders in decision making ensures that they fully take responsibility of any consequences including setbacks faced in a project life cycle.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Genuine community participation does not focus on participation in implementation or even in project design but rather has to start with the community identifying their needs.</td>
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</table>
**Part C: Capacity Building**

Using a likert scale of 1 to 5; where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=Not sure, 4=disagree and 5=strongly disagree, tick appropriately: To what extent do you agree with the following statements on the effect of capacity building on the sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community members are given technical capacity training on the skills required to maintain the projects.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>You have attended a capacity training channeled towards improving your contribution to this project</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>The capacity trainings have discussion topics on the project developments.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>You have attended many capacity trainings</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Capacity building is a key approach used by development organs to ensure sustainability of development projects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Capacity building as an approach to community development builds independence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Capacity building requires a deep analysis of existing capacity, identifying capacity needed and designing of appropriate measure to fill the capacity gap.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Capacity building can take various dimensions including human resources, social resources and financial capacity.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Financial capacity will include knowledge of resources and opportunities.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Human resources dimension will include issues such as motivation of individuals and teams, skill development, development of relational abilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Social dimension of capacity building will include issues such as participation structure and shared trust.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Capacity building increases the ability of organizations, groups and individuals to solve problems, perform key functions and finally defines and moves effectively towards achieving objectives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Positive capacity building leads to community and individual empowerment.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>This general empowerment is what assists the project team to inject sustainability into projects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Empowering the community solves a lot of issues such as community participation in a project.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Part D: Local Resources

Using a likert scale of 1 to 5; where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=Not sure, 4=disagree and 5=strongly disagree, tick appropriately: To what extent do you agree with the following statements on the effect of local resources on the sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All the raw materials required for the success of the projects are free.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>The community can afford to purchase adequate materials to sustain the project without assistance from external donors.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>The raw materials are in a constant supply</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>The community can tap the resources with the skills they have without external help</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The community is rich in unique resources that have helped support human life for years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>When the resources are transformed in a minor or a major way, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>From a human point of view, anything that can satisfy human needs is a resource.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A well planned project has to rely on the local resources for sustainability with the aim of enhancing their use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>To attain sustainability, a model based on inputs from the local resources while maintaining a feedback relation between the inputs and the outputs through the structures, technology, culture and process.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A sustainable project must be capable of adapting to changes in the environment and stakeholders demands while still ensuring that the stakeholders continuously enjoy the desired outputs.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>When the project planners are designing a project, they must bear in mind issues to do with project local resources.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Introducing a project that relies heavily on imported raw materials, challenges the same balance of resources that a project intervention seeks to improve.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Cheaply available local resources which are in constant supply, are the ideal resources to base a project on.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>In terms of manpower, any project should effectively run on locally available labour and technological knowhow.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>If the local resources used are seasonal, the projects benefits run the risk of seasonality and eventual failure.</td>
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Part D: Monitoring and Evaluation

Using a likert scale of 1 to 5; where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=Not sure, 4=disagree and 5=strongly disagree, tick appropriately: To what extent do you agree with the following statements on the effect of monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of non-government organizations funded community projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The opinion of the community sought as the project is being implemented to ensure it is still focused on community needs.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>The community can afford to carry out monitoring and evaluation on their own.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>The monitoring and evaluation is constant done.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>The community have resources to help them carry out monitoring and evaluation.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>The community is rich in unique resources that help support project life for years.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>When the resources are transformed, benefits are produced and this helps meet the needs of the community.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Systemic and regular collection of data from projects will assist the project team to learn from experience and improve practices.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Monitoring allows for both external and internal accountability of the resources invested</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Evaluation assesses the results realized as well as ensure planned activities are adhered to.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Monitoring checks activities and progress improves greatly the chances of project success and sustainability.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Evaluation focuses on systematically and objectively assessing a phase of a project or the whole project after it is completed.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Evaluation of project phases allows detect deviation from plan in time and allow for timely rectification.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Project phase monitoring and evaluation allows assess relevance of the project to community needs.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Project monitoring and evaluation assess the efficiency of the project team and use of resources.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Project monitoring and evaluation allows the project manager analyze the expected sustainability levels of the project.</td>
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**Thank you.**