

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY PLAN INTERNATIONAL IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA

Alice I.A. Ochieng¹

Master of Arts in Development Studies

Juster Nyaga²

Lecturer, Management University of Africa

Abstract

The study focuses on stakeholder's participation and sustainability of community development projects implemented by Plan International in Kilifi County. The target population was 96 respondents and the study adopted census. Data was collected by use of questionnaires. Data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics and multiple regression model. The findings indicated that all the three factors which include, interactive participation, functional participation and passive participation are statistically significant in determining the sustainability of community development projects. From the study it is recommended that; Plan International should ensure local communities are involved when making decisions, goals and objectives should be stipulated by both Plan International and Local community. Staff should have adequate skills when implementing projects and should be trained on continuous basis and the organization should give community a chance to present their opinions. Plan International needs to reduce the extent of engaging stakeholder passively, ensure there is interactive participation, coordinate functional participation among stakeholders.

Keywords: Functional participation, Interactive participation, Passive participation, Stakeholders' participation, Sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

In the United Kingdom (UK), the issue of unsustainable community projects is exhibited by Jain and Polman (2013) whose reviews uncovered cost overruns in the scope of about 30%. Further, the investigation uncovered that most projects had been planned with no or little involvement of the beneficiaries which lead to lack of ownership of the projects.

On developing countries in Africa, World Bank indicates that limited capacity to set development goals, to prioritize among them, and to revise plans and programs in response to results achieved is a major constraint on the development process (World Bank, 2010). This literature does not show how or why community capacity to manage their project for sustainability is a concern other than indicating low level of participation. However, their argument is a pointer on the need of community capacity building if development programmes are expected to be sustainable. To strengthen the focus on community capacity which is a requisite for participation, we also find the observation made during the time of Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and World Bank report, it is observed that capacity to plan, manage, implement, and account for results in development projects is a challenge (World Bank, 2010). In the declaration the developing countries were required to mainstream capacity building in all their national development strategies in particular focusing at different stages of project cycle.

In Kenya, citizen participation is a top priority for the government in dealing with matters addressing the citizen (Waithera and Wanyoike, 2015). The needs of the citizen should get on regarded on sensitization and education being a part of the event programme. Mwobobia (2011) states that in the period between 1980 and 2005 over 75 countries that had tried to transfer responsibilities of the state to lower tiers of governance. Waithera and Wanyoike (2015) notes that decentralization has evolved from transfer of resources and functions to advance.

In Kilifi County ideal participation empowers permits community individuals to take an interest in the development projects by taking activities autonomously of the outside offices to change frameworks (Ofuoku, 2011). Despite the fact that the community partners keep up contacts with the outside entertainers for asset help and specialized skill, they hold the power over the way where assets are utilized (Ayuso, Rodríguez, Castro, and Ariño, 2011). Nonetheless, an absence of ideal commitment of community part is referred to as a significant reason for ineffectively performing and unreasonable projects in less evolved nations (Gorard, 2013).

Plan International Kenya (2014) noted in its assessment that the sustainability of community development projects in Kilifi County was poor, with one of the main sources being frail participation by partners. The assessment in Kilifi County does not focus on the degrees of participation and how it influences venture sustainability. Plan International Kenya recognized that the degrees of participation of its partners in Kilifi County stays obscure, and endeavor have been made to set up this through subjective methodologies with little achievement. An evaluation by Plan International Kenya (2013) showed inefficiency of kid protection projects in Homa Bay Town Sub-county where sustainability couldn't be traced after six months of project closure despite an expenditure of 12 million during a period of 1 year. Another study by Plan International Kenya (2015) noted that there was increased competition for funds among NGOs in Homa Bay Town Sub-County and thus got to demonstrate competitiveness through sustainability of projects. This is often supported the very fact that sponsorship funds have dwindled and Plan International Kenya is currently downsizing through a restructuring process.

A number of studies have been conducted on the sustainability of community development projects. However, looking at the previous studies it is evident that, despite previous studies focusing on sustainability of community development projects, none has focused on the sustainability of community development projects on the context of stakeholder participation on sustainability of community development projects implemented by Plan International. This has created a shortage in empirical evidence and studies on the local scene, which poses a knowledge gap, which this study sought to fill. Therefore, the study investigated the influence of stakeholder participation on sustainability of community development projects implemented by Plan International.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Literature Review

Stakeholder Theory

Ian Mitroff (1980) proposed the stakeholder theory in his book 'Stakeholders of the organizational mind' as one that puts as a primary managerial task the charge to influence, or manage, or balance the set of relationships which can affect the

achievement of an organization's or institution's goal. This theory posits that active stakeholder participation in any development project is very essential and supportive to the beneficiary community. Without community participation, it's impossible to work out what are the issues, constraints, and native desires for a given community.

According to Harvey and Reed (2016), participation of project beneficiaries“ is of great essence therein it boosts the sense of ownership among members. This is often important in ensuring that projects are operated and maintained after the implementation phase. In this theory, focus is given on the participation of beneficiaries in project identification, formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the donor funded development projects. Community participation is attained through collaborative or joint involvement of project beneficiaries and therefore the implementing agencies (Mwobobia, 2011).

Concepts concerning community participation offer one set of explanations as to why the practice of community engagement might be useful in addressing the physical, interpersonal, and cultural aspects of individuals“ environments. The real value of participation stems from the finding that mobilizing the whole community, instead of engaging people on an individualized basis, results in simpler results (Bovaird, 2010). Simply said, change is more likely to achieve success and permanent when the people it affects are involved in initiating and promoting it. during this research, stakeholder participation in the least levels is extremely critical to realize project sustainability.

Ladder of Participation Theory

The investigation is tied down on the ladder of participation by Arnstein (1969). The hypothesis was first explained in the original hypothetical work regarding the matter of community participation. The specific significance of Arnstein's work originates from the unequivocal acknowledgment that there are various degrees of participation, from control or treatment of residents, through to counsel, and to what we may now see as real participation, for example the degrees of association and resident the restrictions of Arnstein's structure are self-evident. Every one of the means speaks to a general classification, inside which there are probably going to be a wide scope of encounters. For instance, at the degree of illuminating there could be huge contrasts in the sort and nature of the data being passed on. Practically in this manner, levels of participation are probably going to reflex a more mind-boggling continuum than a straightforward arrangement of steps. The utilization of a ladder additionally infers that more control is in every case superior to less control. In any case, expanded control may not generally be wanted by the community and expanded control without the essential help may bring about disappointment.

Empirical Review

Interactive Participation on Sustainability of Community Development Project

Mwobobia (2011) noted that participation may be a multidimensional and sophisticated concept. it's many forms and may happen in several stages of a project cycle and at different levels of society an extended a continuum from contribution of inputs to predetermined project to information sharing, deciding partnership and empowerment (Karl, 2010). Consistent with Ayuso et. al., (2011) when communities are involved in project initiation, and implementation there's the reassurance of sustainability of community development project subject to some conditions unlike once they haven't any idea about the project or when it's imposed on them.

Musa (2012) noted that interactive participation ensures project sustainability because through participation, communities develop skills of collective action, maintenance and sustainability. The external agents have assumed their roles as teaching the participants the answer to their problems. Bigdon& Korf (2012) have categorized interactive participation as a way. This suggests participation is employed only as a tool to realize better project outcomes and equity or improve project sustainability by developing ownership of the people concerned (Bigdon& Korf, 2012).

Interactive Participation helps stakeholders to understand one another goals and perspectives thereby facilitating communication albeit the concerned parties fail to resolve a specific problem (Scott, 2011). The method builds local capacities for managing natural resources and for negotiating locally relevant environmental development. It also facilitates better targeting of advantages and ensures there's sustainability of community development projects.

Participatory assessment techniques are considered to deliver numerous positive and enabling effects and ensure there is project sustainability. This is according Lennie and Tacchi (2015). Notwithstanding, given the perplexing force, information and digressive issues included and different elements, utilization of these techniques can have conflicting

impacts. He introduced results from the execution of a cycle that meant to assemble the limits of individuals in two Australian country networks to assess their neighborhood correspondence and data innovation activities. The 'students' measure utilized participatory activity research and participatory assessment strategies, and took a comprehensive 'entire of community' approach.

Oino, Towett, Kirui, and Luvega (2015) underlined that globally, billions of shillings have been spent to ensure sustainability of community development projects. Be that as it may, one of the most basic hindrances is the degree to which the projects can persevere notwithstanding the exit of donors, while the recipients procure profits; value their participation and possession job in the undertaking. Evidently, it is sustainability that has the effect among progress and disappointment of community-based projects. Different factors, for example, specialized, monetary, institutional, financial, and social elements add to the inability to support the projects if not considered well in the venture management cycle.

Functional Participation on Sustainability of Community Development Project

For effective and sustainable development to be realized, the community, which is that the major beneficiary of the project, must participate through project implementation committees in, project planning and other aspects like budgeting, resource identification, procurement and allocation of resources (Mulwa, 2010). A functional planning process is one during which all the stakeholders are involved and is usually the foremost effective and inclusive thanks to plan a community intervention. Experts are needed, but only as facilitators. Plans prepared by outside experts, regardless of their technical soundness, cannot inspire the people to participate in their implementation, (Jain and Polman, 2013).

According to Mulwa (2010), identified factors to consider when planning for sustainability of projects which include effective functional participation, local financing and dynamic operation and maintenance. Effective community demand is achieved through functional participation and involvement in planning. Sustainability factors have been looked in different perspectives with different scholars and researchers looking at different variables that would guarantee sustainable project systems. However, he also highlighted that these factors come with assumptions to have a holistic thinking around sustainability including willingness for communities to manage the technical systems which according to Harvey and Reed (2016), found to be cultural ideologies of rural communities.

Sanoff (2010) in his study on functional participation noted that only when we know what people really want, they could develop an effective project. The needs assessment should be followed by a capacity assessment to see what strengths the community has which it can use to address its problems. The project should seek to strengthen any weaknesses in the community. The project can then aim to help the community achieve part of its vision. It is important to carry out a need assessment before planning development work, whether we think we know what the needs are or not (Mulwa, 2010). Marks & Davis (2012) added that for successful project completion and sustainability of projects, the projects goals and targets must be related to community needs and anticipations.

Passive participation on Sustainability of Community Development Project

Passive participation is one of the most important roles of project sustainability. Every administrative act, whether it concerns government officials, change agent, programmes, services, or resources, requires taking decision. Decision-making precisely is an act of choice between alternative causes of action. To be able to decide what action to take on any programme, the community stakeholders need to know, not only the various alternative action that exist, but also what type of decision to make, who should make the decision, how the decisions should be made and how decisions would be carried out effectively. Felt-need of the people is determined when citizens come together to take decision of the most urgent or pressing need of all the needs in the community (Abiona, 2009).

Passive participation is used only as a tool to achieve better project outcomes and equity or to improve project sustainability by developing the sense of ownership of the people concerned (Bigdon & Korf, 2012). Participation as a means is only a short-term exercise that will not lead to the sustainability of community development project after the project is completed.

According to Chifamba (2013), passive participation is widely viewed as a basic operational principle in project sustainability, although debates about this idea are fervent. Beneficiaries of community development are seen as consumers of service, and their role in rural development has been accorded less importance. Passive participation has

been limited to consultation, thereby shifting the creative capabilities and potential community members in the least levels of the society and thus limit project sustainability of community development projects.

Golicha (2010) did an investigation to discover the extent of stakeholders' participation in the formulation of benefactor funded education project in Garissa area. The examination intended to establish factors enhancing or restraining participation of stakeholders and their impacts on the project. The researcher discovered the level of participation of the stakeholders was not adequate in the most important stages of project formulation, design and implementation and therefore led to failure in project sustainability.

As indicated by Chifamba (2013), passive participation is widely viewed, as an important operational principle of rustic development and project sustainability despite the very fact that debates about this idea are fervent. Beneficiaries of community development are seen as consumers of service, and their role in rustic development has been accorded less importance. Community participation has been limited to meeting, thereby moving the creative capabilities and potential community members in the least levels of the society. Chifamba (2013) used a descriptive case study design to gather primary information notwithstanding secondary information. The discoveries revealed that there's relatively low degree of community influence or authority over projects during which community members participate, especially as long as the services are controlled by people that aren't poor or recipients of services.

Passive participation implies open discussions and dealing with and not for people. People will participate and contribute significantly to something they feel a part of, identify with, and correlate with their efforts. Participation is that the practice through which stakeholders' input and share control over development proposals, decisions and resources which affect them and ensure there's sustainability of community development projects (Odhiambo and Taifa, 2009).

Study Gaps

Khawaja (2013) studied Community Participation on sustainability of projects. The findings revealed that community managed projects are better maintained and more sustainable than those managed by local governments. The author failed to track community participation and how community influences sustainability of projects. Ayuso (2011) investigated the Continuity of community based reproductive health programs in rural Ethiopia. The study indicated that indicated that there are others factors which affect project sustainability apart from community involvement. The study was limited to one variable, which was community involvement.

Lennieand Tacchi (2015) in his study on enhancing project sustainability beyond donor support provided some in depth understanding on challenges that faced the process of establishing self-sustaining institutions of development. However, the study failed to come up with specific findings on each of the four variables. Mbarika (2011) studied factors affecting adoption, implementation and sustainability of telemedicine information system in Uganda. Despite using case studies, the study indicated that there are factors which affect sustainability of projects. However, the study was not comprehensive and failed to exhaust other factors affecting sustainability of projects.

Chifamba (2013) conducted a study on factors affecting the continuity of water supply projects in Amhara and surrounding Region. The findings revealed that Lack of community involvement affected sustainability of water supply projects. Though the author's remarks were true, the study was constrained due to the fact it derived a cased study from one region. Mwobobia (2011) studied that Influence of local community in project planning and sustainability in Embu County. The findings revealed that individuals involved in coming up with objectives of the projects are projects managers, donors and projects workers. There was lack of clear link between projects specifications and community members.

Ofuoku (2011) investigated the effect of community participation on sustainability of rural water projects in Delta Central Agricultural Zone of Delta State, Nigeria. The finding revealed that projects were successful because communities were mostly organized through formation of community development communities, weekly meetings and formation of social groups. However, the communities were rarely involved in various stages of the project's implementation.

Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is the exact description of the research phenomenon, which include visual representation of the variables being, studied (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The factors under study in this research are interactive participation, functional participation and passive participation.

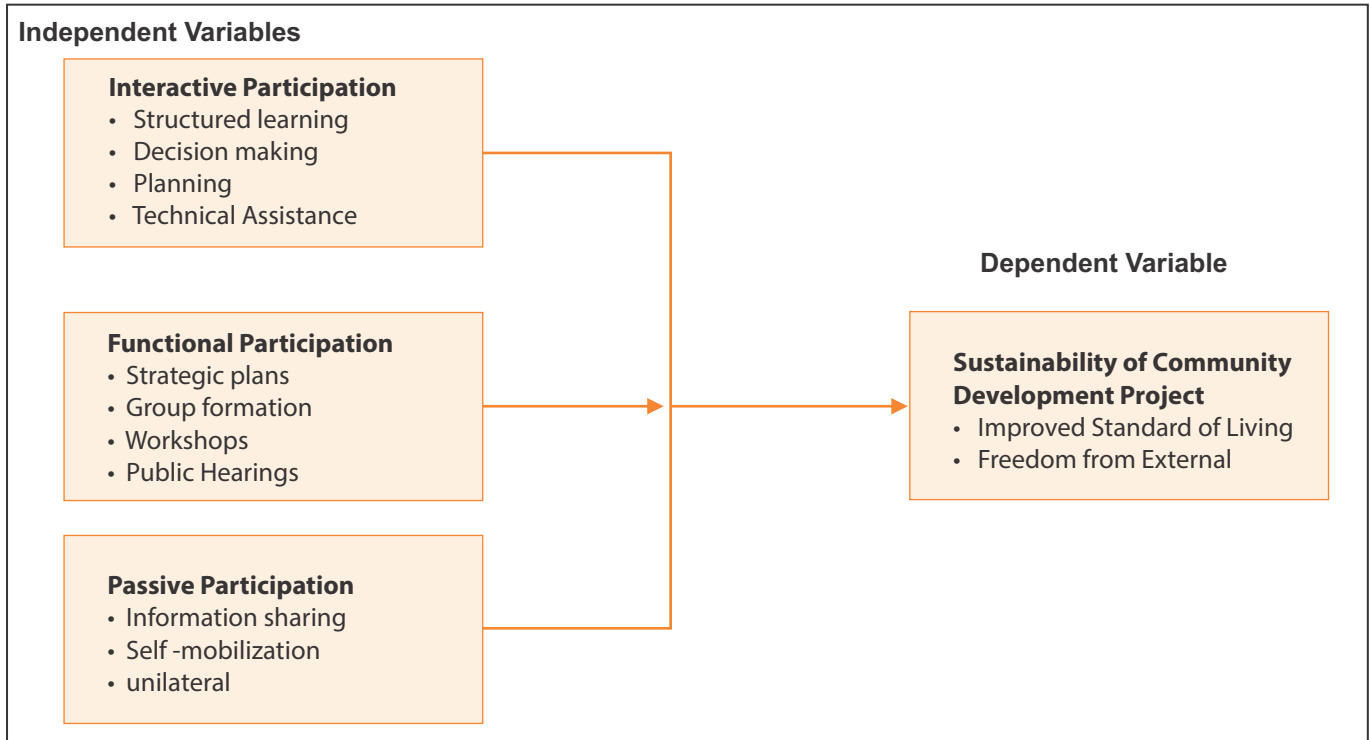


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

FINDINGS

Interactive Participation

Table 1: Descriptive statistics on Interactive Participation

Statements on Interactive participation	N	Mean	Standard deviation
The interaction with Plan International is often engaging and collaborative	84	3.4528	1.32
Whenever the community pass a decision it is agreed and implemented by Plan International	84	3.0566	1.33
The community are engaged in action planning in all that they do with the project beneficiaries	84	3.3962	1.47
The engagement with Plan International is systematic and promotes structured learning	84	3.4528	1.32
Plan international control over decisions whenever the community are engaged	84	3.7925	1.21
Average		3.43018	1.33

Most respondents represented by Mean=3.4528, SD=1.32384, strongly agreed that the interaction with Plan International is often engaging and collaborative. Majority of the respondents represented by mean=3.0566, SD=1.33611, disagreed that whenever the community pass a decision it is agreed and implemented by Plan International. Majority of the respondents represented by mean=3.3962, SD=1.47204 strongly agreed that the community are engaged in action planning in all that they do with the project beneficiaries. Majority of the respondents represented by Mean=3.4528, SD=1.32384, the engagement with Plan International is systematic and promotes structured learning. Majority of respondents represented by, 36%, Mean=3.7925, SD=1.21463, strongly agreed that Plan international control over decisions whenever the community are engaged, This differed with the findings of Gorard (2013) who did a study on World Vision Project interventions and established that participation was generally limited to contribution and therefore not empowering to the local communities to take control of the development process.

Functional Participation

Table 2: Descriptive statistics on Functional Participation

Statements on Functional participation	N	Mean	Standard deviation
There are formed committee through which the community engage with Plan international for greater bargain	84	3.1321	1.51959
The engagement of the community with Plan international is done when need arises	84	3.0943	1.4807
The community is engaged in objective and goal setting activities in the organization	84	3.2642	1.50832
Ideas and decisions on what Plan does is generated from the stakeholders and especially the project beneficiaries	84	2.6226	1.63173
Average		3.0283	1.53508

Majority of the respondents represented by Mean=3.1321, SD=1.51959 strongly agreed that there are formed committee through which the community engage with Plan international for greater bargain. Majority of the respondents represented by Mean=3.0943, SD=1.4807 agreed that the engagement of the community with Plan international is done when need arises. Majority of the respondents represented by Mean=3.2642, SD=1.50832, strongly agreed that the community is engaged in objective and goal setting activities in the organization, Majority of the respondents represented by Mean=2.6226, SD=1.6317 strongly disagreed that, Ideas and decisions on what Plan does is generated from the stakeholders and especially the project beneficiaries. The respondents indicated stated that Plan International was not keen on listening to the decision of the local communities on implementation on community projects. This is in disagreement with Marks & Davis (2012) who stated that for successful project completion and sustainability of projects, the projects goals and targets must be related to community needs and anticipations.

Passive Participation

Table 4: Descriptive statistics on Passive Participation

Statements on passive participation	N	Mean	Standard deviation
The organization does not give the local an opportunity to give opinion on the project being implemented	84	3.6415	1.28743
Plan international share information on decision already taken	84	2.9623	1.67518
Involvement of community is intermittent engagement and only happens when Plan deems necessary	84	3.5283	1.35311
The opinions on choice of project and manner of implementation rarely counts to the community	84	3.2453	1.47942
Local community rarely participate on decision making when implementing projects	84	2.9623	1.60483
Average		3.26794	1.47999

Most of the respondents were of the opinion that Plan international does not give the local an opportunity to give opinion on the project being implemented which was represented by mean= 3.6415, SD=1.28743 indicated that plan international should give the local community an opportunity to given opinions on projects implementation. Plan international share information on decision already taken was represented by majority of the respondents (mean= 2.9623, SD=1.67518) who strongly disagreed that local community should be involved in decision making for community development projects to be successful. Most of the respondents represented by Mean=3.5283, SD=1.35311 strongly agreed that involvement of community is intermittent engagement and only happens when Plan deems necessary. Most of the respondents represented by Mean=3.2453, SD=1.47942, agreed that the opinions on choice of project and manner of implementation rarely counts to the community. The findings indicated that communities have no role to play when implementing community development projects. The findings agree with the findings of Golicha (2010) who established that the level of participation of the stakeholders was not adequate in the most important stages of project formulation, design and implementation. This would have a negative effect on the project sustainability.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Table 6: Analysis of Variance

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	211.834	4	52.959	840.934	.000 ^b
	Residual	4.975	79	.063		
	Total	216.810	83			

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of Community projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Interactive Participation, Functional Participation, Passive Participation.

Table 7: Regression Model Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.988 ^a	.977	.976	0.025095

a. Predictors: (Constant), Interactive Participation, Functional Participation, Passive participation.

b. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of community project

Presented in table 8 is the model summary that shows values of R and R Square, which includes information on variance quantity which is explained by the predictor variables. The first statistic, R, is the multiple correlation coefficients between all of the predictor variables and the dependent variable. In this model, the value is 0.9880, which indicates that there is a great deal of variance shared by the independent variables and the dependent variables. This is frequently used to describe the goodness-of-fit or the amount of variance explained by a given set of predictor variables. In this case, the value is 0.977, which indicates that 97.7% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables in the model.

Table 8: Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	.087	.071		1.22	.225
Interactive Participation	.373	.104	.360	3.59	.001
Functional Participation	.469	.075	.444	6.28	.000
Passive Participation	.561	.115	.513	4.88	.000

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

All the four factors namely, interactive participation, functional participation and passive participation had a positive significance relationship on sustainability of community development projects in Kilifi County. All the four factors namely, interactive participation, functional participation, project monitoring and passive participation had a positive significance relationship on sustainability of community development projects in Kilifi County. The findings indicate that all the variables were statistically significant. The study also concludes as follows; In relation to interactive participation Plan International should fully engage the local community in decision making to ensure community development projects are sustainable. Decisions should be heard from different stakeholders and be implemented. With regards to functional participation, the study indicated that Plan International does not engage community in goal setting objectives which affect sustainability of community development projects. Communities should participate in goal setting of the projects from identification up to completion of the project. The study also revealed that the organizations lacked adequate staffs with skills to monitor projects which greatly influence sustainability of community development projects. Plan International should ensure they have adequate staff equipped with the necessary skills to perform their duties. In addition, the study also concluded that passive participation greatly influenced sustainability of community development projects. Plan International should give the local community an opportunity to give opinions when implementing community development projects in Kilifi County. It can be concluded from the ANOVA that at 5% significance level, there exist sufficient evidence to conclude that the slope of regression line is not zero. As Such, sustainability of community project influencing factors included in the model are useful predictors of sustainability of community project since the p value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Sig = 0.000 suggests that the model adopted for this research is significant for predicting sustainability of community project in Kilifi County.

Recommendations

Plan international should ensure they engage the local community in decision for projects being implemented. The organization should address the issues of how the community interacts with projects managers. The community should be engaged in action planning which will ensure there is sustainable of community development projects. Plan international should form committee with the local communities through which they can have a greater bargain. The engagement of the community should be done on regular basis to facilitate sustainability of community development projects. There is need for the organization to develop a suitable framework for community education to ensure there is proper engagement in the planning and implementation of projects. The community leaders, local leaders and project committees should have community education to ensure the local community effectively participates implementing the projects. There should be regular monitoring and evaluation framework for purposes of community participation by conducting an evaluation of all community participation sessions in the county and advice on how to improve on item. The monitoring and evaluation reports should be available to the community to ensure that the community were involved in the planning process, resource allocation, education, access to information and stakeholders mapping. The organizations should ensure the staffs hire have adequate skills and knowledge to perform their duties. The staff should be trained and how to implement and manage the projects to ensure they are sustainable. Organization should address the issue of passive participation with the local communities and stakeholders. Thoughts should be from different sources to facilitate sustainability of community development projects. The organization should engage stakeholders in ensuring there is proper services delivery. It is necessary to engage a clear strategy for the process by defining the clarity

of stakeholder roles and issues to be included to inform stakeholder development. The stakeholder engagement processes that are unclear about how engagement should influence decisions may not be of value to the engagement.

Suggestion for Future Studies

The study established that the levels of participation varied at the different stages of the project cycle, there is therefore need to investigate the stakeholder participation and sustainability of community development projects and come up with comprehensive findings.

REFERENCES

- Abiona, (2009). Grassroots participation in decision-making process and development programmes as correlate of sustainability of community development programmes in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable development*, 6(3), 47.
- Arnstein, S. R. (1969). A Ladder of Citizen Participation. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 35 (4), 216 -224.
- Ayuso, Rodríguez, Castro, & Ariño, (2011). Does stakeholder engagement promote sustainable innovation orientation? *Ind. Manag. Data. Syst.*, 111, 1399–1417.
- Bigdon & Korf, (2012), the role of development aid in conflict transformation: Facilitating empowerment processes and community building. In *Transforming Ethnopolitical Conflict* (pp. 341-370). VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, Wiesbaden.
- Bovaird, (2010), Beyond engagement and participation: User and community coproduction of public services. *Public administration review*, 67(5), 846-860.
- Chifamba (2013), Prevalence, awareness, treatment, and control of hypertension in rural and urban communities in high-, middle-, and low-income countries. *Jama*, 310(9), 959-968.
- Gorard, G. (2013). Children in institutional care: lessons from Zimbabwe`s experience. *Journal of Social Development*, 21(1), 130-146.
- Golicha, J. (2010). *Community management in water supply and sanitation project: costs and implications*. *Journal of Water SRT-Agua*, 40(1):30-34.
- Harvey and Reed (2016), Community-managed water supplies in Africa: sustainable or dispensable? *Community development journal*, 42(3), 365-378.
- Jain and Polman, (2013), A handbook for trainers on participatory local development. *RAP publication*, 07.
- Karl (2010). Monitoring and evaluating stakeholder participation in agriculture and rural development projects: A literature review. *Sustainable Development, Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations*, retrieved at March 07, 2007 from <http://www.fao.org/sd/PPdirect/PPPre0074.htm>.
- Lennie & Tacchi, (2015), Influence of monitoring and evaluation practices on sustainable projects—A case study of the national aids control council. *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management*, 6(2), 132-152.
- Marks & Davis, (2012). Does user participation lead to sense of ownership for rural water systems? Evidence from Kenya. *World Development*, 40(8), 1569-1576.
- Mitroff, E. (1980). Participant comprehension of research for which they volunteer: a systematic review. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 46(6), 423-431.
- Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) *Research Methods Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches* Nairobi: ACTS Press Publishers
- Mulwa, (2010). Participatory monitoring and evaluation of community projects. *Community Based Project Monitoring, Qualitative Impact Assessment, and People Friendly Evaluation Methods*, Nairobi: Paulines Publications Africa.
- Musa (2012) Comparison of convenience sampling and purposive sampling. *American journal of theoretical and applied statistics*, 5(1), 1-4.
- Ofuoku, A. U. (2011). Effect of community participation on sustainability of rural water projects in Delta Central agricultural zone of Delta State, Nigeria. *Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development*, 3(7), 130-136.
- Oino, Towett, Kirui, and Luvega, (2015). The dilemma in sustainability of community-based projects in Kenya. *Global journal of advanced research*, 2(4), 757-768.
- Plan International Kenya, Homa Bay PU, (2014). *Country Programme Progress Review*. Plan International Kenya Country Office, Nairobi, Kenya
- Plan International Kenya (2013) *Country Programme Progress Review*. Plan International, Kenya Country Office, Nairobi, Kenya
- Plan International Kenya (2015). *County Strategic Plan Review*. Plan International, Kenya Country Office, Nairobi, Kenya
- Scott, (2011) *Scott on Trusts*. New York: Aspen Publishers.
- Waithera and Wanyoike (2015), Influence of project monitoring and evaluation on performance of youth funded agribusiness projects in Bahati Sub-County, Nakuru, Kenya. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, 3(11), 375.
- World Bank (2010), *Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, in Topics: Participation and Civic Engagement (a)*. Washington DC.: The World Bank.