INFLUENCE OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ON SUSTAINABILITY OF YOUTH GROUP PROJECTS IN MVITA SUB-COUNTY, MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA

OMAR ABDALLA NGEMA

A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OF

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY

MAY, 2024

Mount Kenya University

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university or for any other award.

Signature: Date: 5/07/2024

OMAR Abdallah Ngema

MSCPM/2021/41430

I confirm that the work reported in this project was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

Signature: …… …….. Date: ……9th July 2024…….

Dr Mercyline Kamande, PhD

Senior Lecturer

School of Business and Economics

Mount Kenya University

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the Almighty God, my parents Mr. and Mrs Abdalla Ngema and my brother Ahmed for the moral support.

Mount Kenya University

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to express my gratitude to God for providing me the strength to create and finish this project. I would like to express my profound gratitude to my mentor and supervisor, Dr Mercyline Kamande, for all of her helpful advice and constructive criticism throughout the course of this research project. I'd like to express my gratitude to my brothers and friends for pushing me to seek a master's degree. My appreciation goes out to my parents and siblings for their moral and emotional support.

Mount Kenya University

ABSTRACT

In the majority of poor nations, including Kenya, ensuring a project's sustainability is extremely difficult. Evidently, the difference between successful and unsuccessful youth group projects can be traced to sustainability. In order to support their project operations through donations and grants, youth group initiatives have traditionally relied on donor money. However, sometimes this funding is insufficient to cover project operations, project implementation, and later project sustainability. In order to ascertain how resource mobilization influences the longterm viability of youth group initiatives in Mombasa County, this study aimed at analysing the impact of resource mobilization on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita SubCounty. The study's variables included financial resource acquisition, human resource mapping, physical resource acquisition as well as community involvement in youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County. The descriptive survey design method guided this study. This is a technique for gathering information from a sample of respondents by conducting interviews or distributing questionnaires. The study took place in Mombasa County's Mvita Sub-County. The study's target population was 55 respondents from youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County wards, made up of one committee member and two project officials for each of the selected youth group projects. The study sample size of 48 respondents was established. A stratified sampling technique was used for this investigation. Schedules for conducting interviews and questionnaires were employed as data gathering research instruments in the study. The pilot study involved ten Kwale County youth organizations with characteristics similar to those the researcher is researching. With the help of project managers from youth groups, the researcher distributed the surveys to the respondents. The researcher called the responders to confirm the interview time and location. The researcher took notes while conducting the interviews because they were conducted face-to-face. The most recent SPSS version was used to code the data so that it was ready for descriptive and regression analysis. In the study's descriptive analysis, standard deviations, means, frequencies, and percentages were all employed. After analysis, data was provided as tables, graphs, and charts. The acquisition of financial resources, the mapping of human resources, the purchase of physical resources, and community involvement were used to measure the sustainability of youth group projects. When compared to other factors determining the sustainability of youth group initiatives, it was discovered that financial resource acquisition needs had a moderate overall influence on the sustainability of youth group projects. Physical resource acquisition had a minimal influence after human resource mapping and the moderately close follow-up of youth group initiatives. Women's groups should undertake human resource mapping in order to lower the amount of money spent on outside sources. The machinery, office supplies, and tools needed for women's groups to manage their projects should be available. Lastly, women's groups ought to involve the community in all stages of the execution of their programs.

Mount Kenya University

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL ii

DEDICATION iii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT iv

ABSTRACT v

TABLE OF CONTENTS vi

CHAPTER ONE 1

INTRODUCTION 1

1.0 Introduction 1

1.1 Background to the Study 1

1.2 Statement to the Problem 10

1.3 Purpose of the Study 12

1.4 Research Objectives 12

1.5 Research Questions 12

1.6 Significance of the Study 133

1.7 Scope of the Study 133

1.8 Limitations of the Study 144

1.9 Delimitations of the Study 144

1.10 Assumptions of the Study 144

1.11 Operational Definitions of Terms 155

CHAPTER TWO 166

LITERATURE REVIEW 166

2.1 Introduction 166

2.2 Empirical Literature 166

2.2.1 Rationale Behind Youth Group Projects in Kenya 166

2.2.2 Project Sustainability 188

2.2.3 Acquisition of Financial Resources and Project Sustainability 20

2.2.4 Mapping Human Resources and Projects Sustainability 315

Mount Kenya University

2.2.5 Acquisition of Physical Resources and Project Sustainability……31

2.2.6 Community Participation and Project Sustainability 32

2.3 Theoretical Framework 399

2.3.1 Theory of Change 399

2.3.2 Theory of Sustainability 40

2.3.3 Resource Mobilization Theory 41

2.4 Conceptual Framework 41

2.5 Re-cap of the literature..... 44

CHAPTER THREE 46

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY..... 46

3.1 Introduction 46

3.2 Research Design..... 46

3.3 Study Location 46

3.4 Target Population 477

3.5. Sample Size……...47

3.6 Data Collection Instruments 488

3.6.1 Interview Schedules 499

3.6.2 Questionnaires 49

3.7 Pilot Study 499

3.7.1 Validity 50

3.7.2 Reliability 50

3.8 Data Collection Procedure 51

3.9 Data Analysis 51

3.10 Ethical Considerations 52

CHAPTER FOUR 53

Mount Kenya University

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSIONS 53

4.0 Introduction 53

4.1 Response Rate 53

4.2 Demographic Information 54

4.2.1 Gender of respondents 55

4.2.2 Professional Qualification 55

4.3 Analysis of Study Variables..... 56

4.3.1 Financial Resource Acquisition 56

4.3.2 Human Resource Mapping 60

4.3.3 Physical Resource Acquisition……63

4.3.4 Community Involvement..... 65

4.3.5 Project sustainability 68

4.4 Correlation Analysis 70

4.5 Regression Analysis 71

4.5.1 Model summary 72

4.5.2 Analysis of Variance 72

4.5.3 Regression co-efficient 73

CHAPTER FIVE 75

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 75

5.0 Introduction 75

5.1 Summary 75

5.2 Conclusions 76

Mount Kenya University

5.2.1 Financial Resource Acquisition on the Sustainability of Youth Group Projects 77

5.2.2 Human Resource Mapping on the Sustainability of Youth Group Projects 77

5.2.3 Physical Resource Acquisition on the Sustainability of Youth Group Projects 78

5.2.4 Community Involvement on the Sustainability of Youth Group Projects 70

5.3 Recommendations 799

5.4 Suggestions of the Study 80

5.5 Limitations of the Study..... 80

REFERENCES 81

APPENDICES 85

APPENDIX I: CONSENT LETTER 85

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH GROUP LEADERS 87

APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR SUB COUNTY PROJECT OFFICIALS 93

APPENDIX IV: ERC Letter 97

APPENDIX V: NACOSTI Licence 99

APPENDIX VI: County Commissioners Letter 100

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Target Population of the Study 47

Table 3.2: Target Population of the Study 48

Table 4.1: Professional Qualification..... 56

Table 4.2: Financial Resource Acquisition 57

Table 4.3: Human Resource Mapping……60

Table 4.4: Physical Resource Acquisition 63

Table 4.5: Community Involvement 66

Table 4.6: Project sustainability……..69

Table 4.7: Correlation Analysis 70

Table 4.8: Model Summary 72

Table 4.9: Analysis of Variance 72

Mount Kenya University

Table 4.10: Regression Coefficients 73

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework 43

Figure 4.1: Response rate 54

Figure 4.2: Gender of respondents 55

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO: Community Based Organization

KNBS: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

MDG: Millennium Development Goals

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

NGO/LCI: Non-Governmental Organisation Local Capacity Initiative

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

YEDF: Youth Enterprise Development Fund

Mount Kenya University

Mount Kenya University

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This portion of the study contained the study's history and introduction, the problem statement, the goals, objectives, and research questions, as well as the study significance and study assumptions. This chapter also discussed the vocabulary used in the theoretical framework, conceptual framework, and operational definitions of the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

An organization's efforts to secure the availability of resources, such as money, people, and technology, necessary to maintain operations aimed at achieving the organization's objective are referred to as resource mobilization. According to Nthenge (2014), resource mobilization is the process of obtaining resources necessary to maintain an organization's sustainability from diverse sources of supplier using various procedures. Although having enough money to meet an organization's expenses is frequently associated with sustainability, the term actually refers to a wider concept. The sustainability movement is comprised of three main streams. financial, programmatic and institutional. Each is essential to an organization's survival.

In youth organizations, resource mobilization is seen as a crucial function that goes beyond fundraising. A committed person or group will frequently experiment with various approaches and talk with other members before making a decision. The resource mobilization strategy describes how the youth groups will organize the procedures for prioritizing, planning,

Mount Kenya University

choosing projects, monitoring, expanding the resource channels, and cooperating with funders for mobilizing and successfully utilizing resources.

According to Meridith & Mantel (2011), utilizing various strategies like building a bridge between businesses and environmental groups; increasing support to strengthen local action and philanthropy; Resource mobilization is the process of creating new assets for NGOs through a market approach to get resources from the resource provider in order to carry out an organization's stated aims.

It is simple to underestimate the time, money, and skills required not only for fundraising but also for upholding effective donor relations and communications, according to a study by (Tonya (2015). For instance, the youth organizations in the Mvita sub county discovered that it required effective tactics to lower this expense and improve its communication capabilities.

The effectiveness of the foundation's initiatives is more closely related to how resources are mobilized than to the amount of money raised, finds a study by (Ostrom, 2009). The funds a foundation raises signify the society's rising will to take action. The study concludes that the foundations' success has been largely attributable to their track record, excellent partners, and effective communications strategies. Youth organizations in the Mvita sub-county benefited from the financial services provided to NGOs by increasing their ability to generate income and helping their partners manage and expand their own resources.

Resource mobilization is crucial for a successful organization or institution, claims, (Nthenge, 2014). The availability of resources ensures the organization's and its work's continuity and stability. The government has made an effort to provide assistance to the numerous CBOs

operating around the nation with the primary goal of ensuring their sustainability through resource mobilization, for example, in Uganda, where organizations obtain money through methods of resource mobilization. Furthermore, these CBOs have consistently received the support of NGOs and other parties in all areas. NGOs, the government, the corporate sector, the community, or any Organization that provides resources are examples of resource providers that can have their relationships strengthened and expanded, according to Tonya (2015). Resources are what propel organizations forward. To get the desired results, resource mobilization strategies must be determined**.** In a study according to Street and Sykes (2003), resource identification is the process of cataloguing available resources and evaluating their use and availability.

According to a research by Wysocki & McGary, (2003), an organization's structure, governance, policy, and goal and mission statement all have a big impact on the techniques used. Recognizing that a community's biggest resource is its population is the fundamental tenet of resource identification. According to the study's findings, every community has distinctive assets that serve as the foundation for its growth, and in order to fully utilize these assets, communities must work to uncover, rediscover, and realign their potential. In the majority of the world's developing nations, including Kenya, sustainability of a project has been seen as a significant difficulty. Less sustainable projects are those that require more resources, both financial and non-financial, to complete. Despite significant financial and nonfinancial resources being used to complete projects, some projects' weak sustainability prevents them from generating the returns anticipated. Due to the small number of projects that

are sustained, even though the tendency for project implementation has increased significantly, the sustainability after implementation is quite lacklustre. It has been established that a variety of factors contribute to the projects' low sustainability. Because some of them fall under the project management control team and others are an external threat, some of them are simple while others are a little more challenging, (Wysocki & McGary, 2003).

Sustainability can be assessed by determining whether the results of the projects were sustained in the medium or even longer term without continued external assistance. The world Commission on Environmental and Development (2012), views sustainable development as the ability to make development continued by ensuring that it meets the needs of the present community without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. During the 2000s and early 2013s there was a growing recognition of the extent to which poverty remained a major feature of UK society, (Coates and Silburn, 2019).

There had also been a fairly substantial series of debates around the significance and importance of people's participation in various aspects of government activity ,perhaps the best known being the Skeffington report (2020),which advocated for the best methods including publicity of securing the participation of the public at the formative stages in making development for their area and ways in which the public might share and assist to plan preparation process from the earliest stage possible on planning. He also argued that community engagements can assist in the identification of needs and problems inform policy making at a local level and help target services in the most appropriate manner. Self-help resident participation were seen to be possibilities for the improvement of the situation,

following the efforts of the Democratic administration in the United Kingdom to wage 'War on poverty', later gave rise to the launch of the community development projects programme which did not achieve much due to lack of sustainability.

Sustainability remains the biggest weakness in the community development projects in many countries. In 2001, a multi-million dollar water project in Mozambique failed due to lack of training community to be able to maintain the water pump equipment. Many projects constructed as recently as two years ago were already broken, with only 21.5% of JICAfinanced water points considered to be operating as designed. In Bangladesh a five year USD 60 million nutrition project to improve the nutritional status of the malnourished children could not be sustained owing to minimal training and difficulties in understanding the growth chart. In Afghanistan, a USD 3 million gender project targeting to train Afghan women in Journalism and law failed owing to lack of understanding of the local contexts by the project staff that were shipped from Canada. A USD 22 million fish processing plant at Lake Turkana, Kenya designed in 1971 to provide jobs to the locals could not be sustained because the Turkana people are nomads and have no history of fishing or eating fish, (Keene, 2009). In the event of lack of sustainability of projects wastage of resources and time is evident and finally leading to relapse into dependency syndrome by a community.

According to Ekong and Sokoya (2014), locally initiated projects have been observed to have succeeded whereas state, government or donor funded projects have had difficulties for the community to sustain. This makes it clear that there are considerations that need to be rationalized during the planning, design and implementation of the community projects to

enhance community ownership and management of the projects and project outcomes. There are aspects of development that needs to be upheld if development is to meet the most of the people and have far reaching socio-economic returns on investment.

There are several factors that influence sustainability of community development projects. IFAD (2019) categorizes the factors as political, social, institutional, economic, technical and environmental factors. There exists a mutual relationship between the factors during the course of the implementation. Political factors refer to the commitment of the governments in creating an enabling policy and political environment that allows for implementation of community projects. Social factors on the other hand deals with the acceptability and social support accorded to the community projects through the commitment of the local community.

The desire to reduce the fragmentation of development systems has coincided with the shift from project mode to sector-wide plans and medium-term spending frameworks, according to Adhiambo (2012). This transforms the power dynamics and alters the distribution of support. The study points out that, while gifts may give social change a short-term boost, maintaining that change can be challenging. Unforeseen circumstances could jeopardize the early adoption of unique project design elements. Limited funding periods, time conflicts required for promoting social change, and maybe effort put forth for healthy interpositions are occasionally no longer financially feasible once payments from the donors have terminated.

According to Gachuru and Mwirigi (2014), the Kenyan Government has been aggressively pushing youth group projects in order to attain Kenya's Vision 2030 because it recognizes the significance of the youth groups emergence in developing a dynamic and vibrant economy for

the nation. The major goals of youth organizations are to plan, carry out, and monitor initiatives for economic and social development as well as to offer young people any kind of assistance, whether it be financial or technical. Every year, there are more and more projects started by youth organizations in Kenya.

Youth organizations may be self-supported, sponsored by an NGO, or funded by the government. Their ultimate objective is to raise living standards within their own ranks in order to encourage community participation over the whole project lifecycle and reap the benefits. Morever, Gachuru and Mwirigi (2014) state that the primary goal of the government has been to enhance the lives of its population through the decentralization of resources (funds), albeit this is very slowly being accomplished in order to realize Kenya's Vision 2030. Instead of stagnating, suffering, or even failing, certain youth organization programs have made effective use of their resources and are long-lasting, allowing them to achieve their long-term objectives.

Initiatives that are unsustainable show misuse of donor funding, an inability of the government to reduce poverty levels in the nation, and poor planning on the part of the youth organizations. According to the Feuerstein (2006), a child who has economic empowerment has the potential to succeed and develop economically as well as the capacity to make decisions that will benefit them financially. Gender inequality has significantly increased as a result of the exclusion of young people from economic opportunities and resource access. As a result, programs designed to combat the issue of youth poverty are now focused on giving young people the means to support themselves.

Mount Kenya University

Even though there has been a rise in the number of young people entering the workforce as entrepreneurs, workers, government employees, and other professions recently, the economic gender gap still exists, indicating that there is still much work to be done to address this issue. When young people have the capacity to achieve and grow economically as well as the authority to make and implement economic decisions, this is known as economic empowerment. According to Ababa (2013), young people who have made significant contributions to the economy and achieved success in their endeavours typically require the skills and information required to engage in market dynamics fairly and equally have access to economic institutions.

About 80 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) of various types including Youth, Women and Elderly have been established in Mvita Sub-County to address poverty and other societal issues affecting young people, the elderly, and women, according to the Mombasa County Government Annual Development Plan Report, (2012/2013). However, only 35% of these youth group projects are now in operation and executing various local projects; the remaining 75% have remained dormant as a result of their inability to raise the cash required to fulfil their missions.

Feuerstein (2006) contends that in order to successfully mobilize resources, it is essential to emphasize the necessity of adopting methods like planning; community survey prioritization; supervision and monitoring; financial management practices; promotion and advocacy; programme evaluation; documentation and reporting, that will enhance community-based organizations' operations, performances, and services to the communities they serve.

According to a study by Adhiambo (2012), youth group initiatives in the twenty-first century need to be ready to make the most of resource mobilization strategies, enhance performance, and guarantee the survival of their organizations. The Resource Mobilization Strategy outlines the steps the Secretariat will take to increase the resource channels, identify priorities, create projects, choose them, monitor them, and engage with Member States and ICPs to effectively mobilize and use resources.

The strategies according to a study by Mantel, Meridith & Mantel (2011) include: regular communication through regular meetings with representatives of different calibre in the project planning; forming a committee to oversee or offer guidance on project execution; utilizing media coverage to raise public awareness and events and actions to raise financial resources for the projects among others. The youth have worked on a range of projects, including dairy farming, commercial endeavours like growing cereals, vegetables, and fruits, raising chickens and crops, planting trees, sponsoring and educating orphans, and selling tree seedlings. They have also rented tents and furniture and rented out tents and other furniture, as well as planted trees. These initiatives are dispersed throughout Mombasa County's five constituencies, namely Majengo, Tononoka, Old Town, Tudor, and Shimanzi/Ganjoni. The Mombasa County Strategic Plan (2016) report for the years 2016–17 and 2017–18 reveals that in the constituencies of Old Town and Shimanzi/Ganjoni, youth groups undertook a total of 168 projects in the year 2014–15, albeit the majority had failed by the year ending 2016. Without donor funding, the majority of these initiatives would not be able to continue. Unsustainable

Mount Kenya University

projects result in unmet community needs, missed government goals to raise community living standards, and donor money being wasted.

1.2 Statement to the Problem

No community can achieve the necessary level of social cohesiveness, according to Kenya Vision 2030, as long as sizable portions of the populace continue to live in abject poverty. Youth, young people without jobs, high-poverty areas, and all other vulnerable communities around the country have all gotten extra investment. The current economic and social imbalances are anticipated to be resolved in large part by devolved funds.

Lack of adequate funding is a major problem facing many of youth projects. Youth projects carry with them a high risk burden and low returns therefore making them unattractive to many financiers. Youth projects can only be sustainable when funding is adequately available, however according to Wuste and Schmuck (2019), there is a lot of uncertainty concerning the financing of the youth projects even in situation when funding is possible. Closely related to this is the fact that youth access to financial support is curtailed in the sense that the processes involved are very complicated with long waiting time from the funding bodies, thus having a negative impact on the sustainability of the project.

Access to funds at community level is problematic due to lack of credit facilities and financial services. For example according to IFAD (2019) rural areas lack financial services and even if the services are available the existing banking regulations does not allow for mobilization of group savings which is critical to financial sustainability. Equally lack of credit facilities from

banks affects communities' access to financial capital since people in the marginalized areas do not have adequate collateral.

Sustainability is a significant concern that has put certain youth group projects in Mombasa's Mvita Sub-county on hold. Enhancing the capacity of the organizations has been done in an effort to revitalize these programs. The organizations can take part in development activities thanks to the loans and grants they have access to. Multiple youth group projects that were initiated in Mvita Sub-County County, according to a KNBS assessment, failed to meet the sustainability evaluation requirements.

The assessment by KNBS found that Mvita Sub-county initiated more than 200 youth group projects in Mombasa County in 2018, and that fewer than 100 of those projects were still operating by the end of 2019, (KNBS, 2020). Previous research has identified a number of issues that impact the sustainability of youth group activities, including inadequate financial reporting protocols, collaborative efforts, and environmental impacts.

Financial planning, relationship building, environmental impact, and poor financial reporting are some of the issues that previous researchers have identified as affecting the sustainability of youth group initiatives, (McCarthy & Zald, 2017). None, however, looked into how resource mobilization would impact the viability of projects in Mombasa County's Mvita Sub-County. This study sought to ascertain the impact of resource mobilization tactics on the long-term viability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County of Mombasa County, Kenya.

Mount Kenya University

1.3 Purpose of the Study

In order to ascertain how resource mobilization influences the long-term viability of youth group initiatives in Mombasa County, this study aimed at analysing the effect of resource mobilization on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County.

1.4 Research Objectives

1. To ascertain the impact of financial resource acquisition on the sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County.
2. To determine the impact of human resource mapping on the sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County.
3. To assess the impact of physical resource acquisition on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub County.
4. To assess the impact of community involvement on the sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County.

1.5 Research Questions

1. How does financial resource acquisition influence sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub County?
2. What is the influence of human resource mapping on sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub County?
3. What is the influence of physical resource acquisition on sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub County?

Mount Kenya University

4. What is the influence of community involvement on sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study's conclusions will be beneficial to academics, researchers, youth organizations, donor groups, and local and federal governments. The results of the study could be used by the government to change the laws governing youth organization initiatives, especially those that are funded by the government. Gaining more insight into how resource mobilization impacts these projects' sustainability can help lower the rate of project failure and resource waste.

Since youth organizations are the primary beneficiaries, these findings will aid in enhancing the viability of their initiatives, enabling them to achieve their objectives and thereby meeting their needs. The study's findings will help funders evaluate how sustainable the projects they support are. Finally, the results of this study will inform contemporary scholars about resource mobilization and project sustainability. This will improve knowledge of how resource mobilization impacts a youth group project's sustainability.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The research investigation was conducted on youth projects in Mombasa County, Mvita constituency to be precise, in Kenya's coastal region. The study concentrated on the relationship between acquiring financial resources, identifying people resources, gaining physical resources, and securing community engagement and the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub County. Projects started by youth organizations in Mvita Sub County more than five years ago were taken into concern by the study. There are 565 active, registered

youth group initiatives in the county. In this research, several theories were considered appropriate in guiding the creation of an appropriate conceptual structure. Such theories were reviewed while being appropriately related to the study variables. These theories included the theory of change, the theory of resource mobilization, and the theory of sustainability. The analysis was carried out between May 2023 and May 2024.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

If a participant has an egocentric motivation and significant expectations for personal gain, they may give socially "correct" answers to placate the researcher. Long distances must be travelled in order to reach the respondents because of the size of the research area, the time and money needed to travel across it, and the expenses associated with data collection—some of which are outside the study's control. However, this can be avoided by using research assistants as employees.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

Because the study does not address any resource mobilization-related issues and instead focuses on how resource mobilization affects the sustainability of youth group operations. The study was carried out among residents and youth organizations in Mvita Sub County, but not in any other sub counties.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

This study made the assumption that all relevant stakeholders were actively working toward this commendable goal and understood how critical it is to develop efficient resource

mobilization plans for projects. The researcher also anticipated that all respondents cooperated and offered truthful and accurate answers.

1.11 Operational Definitions of Terms

Mobilization: This phrase describes the art of getting various elements of a given thing or group to work together harmoniously and positively.

Resources: This refers to the material resources—both financial and nonfinancial—that support meeting organizational needs. They consist of resources including cash, human labour such as talents, time, and services, as well as tools and materials.

Resource Mobilization: This refers to the method used to locate and acquire resources for the company. Both financial and non-financial resources are required by CBOs.

Sustainability: It refers to the strategies and actions taken by humanity to preserve ecological harmony and stop the depletion of natural resources, which prevents the standard of life in modern societies from falling.

Mount Kenya University

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature underlying the resource mobilization for youth group projects was critically examined in this chapter, with a focus on theoretical and empirical literature reviews as well as any gaps that existed and how they could be filled. The chapter discussed the acquisition of financial resources, management skills, effective communication, and community involvement in youth group project sustainability.

2.2 Empirical Literature

2.2.1 Rationale Behind Youth Group Projects in Kenya

Kenya as a whole is dealing with a labour force that is getting younger and slow economic growth that barely employs 30% of the 650,000 young people who yearly enter the workforce. Youth unemployment has been rising quickly due to the large number of young people graduating from various educational institutions but the economy's inability to fully absorb them into formal gainful employment, according to a study on Sustainable Youth Empowerment Programs in Kenya by Gudda and Ngoze (2009). As a result, unemployment and underemployment pose a serious concern**.** Kenya's population is primarily young, constituting a significant human resource. The population of Kenya is still identified by Adhiambo (2012) in her study as the nation's most valuable resource because natural resources

are scarce locally. The study further notes that two thirds of the population who could be active are young people and therefore, more than 60% of unemployed people are under the age of 25.

According to the Kenyan Government constitution (2010), youth are those who are between the ages of 18 and 35. They are a crucial population group according to a study by Goel, Vohra, Zhang, & Arora (2006), that is defined by dynamism, energy, and change. Kenya's economic development is being hampered by the widespread problem of youth unemployment. The lost potential contribution of the jobless to national productivity is one of the most important social, economic, and political repercussions of unemployment. Second, the unemployment places a financial strain on those who are employed. The possibility of unemployed people burdening the employed financially has the impact of lowering savings and, as a result, investment.

Kenya's reliance rate, according to the Kenya Integrated Households Budget (2005/2006) Survey, is 84%. Last but not least, young unemployment is linked to risky and deviant behaviour like drug use, the spread of HIV/AIDS, and involvement in illegal organizations, according to a study on the role of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) in reducing youth unemployment in Kenya by (Adhiambo (2012).

The YEDF was formed by the government on December 8, 2006, through the former Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MOYAS), as one of the measures to solve the youth challenge. The foundation of the YEDF principle is the idea that youth economic activities will probably have a significant impact on employment creation. This large number of young people without jobs has detrimental socioeconomic and political effects. Thus, the issue of youth employment is not the only one involved in job development for the young. It is at the root of Kenya's

employment problem. According to the Kenya Integrated Households Budget (2005/2006) (KIHB, 2005/2006) Survey, it is crucial for increasing national productivity, economic growth, and the battle against poverty. For Kenya's social and economic development, self-help group establishment and growth are essential. The SHG framework's concept of "self-help" has had a lot of trouble being implemented as a strategy to reduce young unemployment.

According to a study by Chemwa (2015) on "Factors influencing repayment of YEDF loans by youth groups," issues with group management, member participation, and the scope of project implementation were the main obstacles standing in the way of groups reaching their objectives. In a research examining factors influencing the durability of youth group companies, Gachuru and Mwirigi (2014) found that marketing, technological know-how, educational attainment, and personal aspects all affected the longevity of projects that the youth formed.

Ababa (2013) emphasized that factors that guarantee the longevity of programs financed by the Youth Development Fund include responsible financial management, exceptional leadership and management abilities, active member engagement, and sufficient financing. These factors are what determine the sustainability of programs funded by the Youth Development Fund. If these factors can be used well, youth group projects in Mvita SubCounty can be very beneficial to the youth.

2.2.2 Project Sustainability

A method of conducting business that balances the environmental, social, and economic demands of project-based work while still serving stakeholder needs today and not

jeopardizing or unnecessarily burdening future generations is referred to as project sustainability in the project management industry. Project sustainability is more important than ever in the ever-changing environment we live in. It is the responsibility of both individuals and organizations to make sure that a project's outputs, outcomes, and benefits are sustained over the course of development, disposal, and decommissioning. Include sustainability in the project's purpose from the start; otherwise, it will be impossible to ignore or make compromises in this area.

All dimensions of sustainability are involved while working on a project basis. The procurement team, for instance, searches for ways to buy from sustainable sources, enhance supply chain efficiency, boost financial stability, maintain project continuity, and track project progress. It is the duty of project managers to prevent having a detrimental impact on continued sustainability through their work, or better yet, to enhance it.

When a project continues to provide advantages to its intended beneficiaries and/or other interested parties after the EU's financial support has finished, it is said to be sustainable according to the (Institute of Economic Affairs, 2003). According to the institute report**,** both internal and external factors have an impact on a project's sustainability. This report states that in order to achieve sustainability at the project level, additional factors such as effective project planning, identifying real needs, project group involvement (a sense of ownership and motivation), participation from the target group, strong leadership, efficient administration, and the availability of enough resources are also required for the continuance, integration, and transmission of excellent practices.

According to this study, there are several ways to achieve project-level sustainability. Among these are efficient project planning, determining the actual needs, target group participation, project group involvement (a feeling of motivation and ownership), efficient leadership and management, and the availability of sufficient resources for ongoing use, integration, and distribution of best practices.

The paper also makes notice of the fact that factors outside of the project itself can be exploited to establish institutional support as well as support from federal, state, and municipal authorities. According to this study, factors that can threaten project feasibility include unfavourable political environments and a lack of adequate financial and human resources. If all these factors can be dealt with or handled properly, youth group projects in Mvita SubCounty can benefit the youth greatly.

2.2.3 Acquisition of Financial Resources and Project Sustainability

The resource mobilization hypothesis, which is used to study social movements, states that a movement's capacity to raise capital, talent, and time will determine how successful it is. The resource mobilization hypothesis states that one of the most important problems facing social movements is resource access. Five types of resources are sought after by business organizations: human, material, cultural, organizational, and moral.

According to sociologists McCarthy, John, Mayer, & Zald (2007), a social organization's ability to use resources effectively is correlated with its success. The resource mobilization theory provided guidance for this study's quest for sustainability. Sociologists that study resource mobilization classify the many kinds of resources required by social movements into

five categories: material resources, human resources, social-organizational resources, cultural resources, and moral resources.

If a certain institution lacks the resources to complete its objective, the board is ultimately to blame. While Mulwa (2012) fully agrees that the board and the staff should share responsibility for fundraising, most organizations find that boards frequently attempt to delegate this duty to just a small group of board members or the staff itself. The majority of boards find it extremely awkward to discuss fundraising. Some boards prefer to completely ignore the reality that money is necessary, instructing the staff to raise money or simply seek for grants. However, the study entails knowing organizational goals, resources, team, donors and limits as success to sustainability.

Many tiny charity organizations have struggled in recent years to discover ways to develop a model for survival, let alone development. In the past year, hundreds of NGOs have been able to create a more secure and sustainable future thanks to diversified funding, cost-efficient yet successful tools, and the assistance of a personal fundraising coach.

Turner and Muller (2012) study looked into a variety of funding options to make sure that the strategies and activities could continue after the initial funding cycle had ended. The study took into account a variety of financing sources, including foundation grants, gifts from private individuals, and in-kind donations from local businesses and organizations, always with a preference for regional resources. Several strategies for fundraising for the youth projects include the following;

Events

Organizing a fund-raising event is a tried-and-true method of gaining funding and support for a cause. When raising money for the first time, many youth groups opt to conduct an event.

There are numerous distinct event categories which are new and are produced every day. A well-planned event can raise a lot of money, but the resources needed should be compared to the expected gains. Instead of choosing a one-time event, youth groups choose or create an activity that can be repeated annually. As a result, by staging an event again, the organizers can gain experience and raise awareness among the general public, and profits typically rise as well.

Personal Solicitation

A wonderful chance to gain support and funds is to personally meet potential donors. In the end, interpersonal communication between donors has a greater influence than other types of communication channels. Depending on the magnitude of the gift or funds you want to request, personal solicitation is a time-consuming method of fund raising that may require some effort before the relationship and trust have established to the point where you may make the request.

Network Fundraising

Another way of fundraising is through network. One can approach potential donors through personal networks and connections when one engages in network fundraising or friend-raising. Anywhere and anytime, a friend-to-friend method can be used. This strategy works best when working with so-called connectors, or individuals with a sizable network, who are well-known and respected in their community and who are willing to spread the word among their network.

However, any present contributor or other well-wisher may also serve as a credible source to solicit additional contributions. To further the cause, one can enlist the support of an organization's own employees and board of directors. When asked directly by someone they know and respect as compared to a complete stranger, people are more likely to give. Network fundraising can be done through email, direct communication with people, or social media platforms like Facebook. Any group can employ this type of fundraising, but it works best when it has strong ties to the media, a large following, and/or journalists.

Online Fundraising

In the previous ten years, online fundraising has really taken off. However, we are aware that certain regions and nations have considerably more dependable internet connectivity than others. However, it is true that almost everywhere in the world, things are changing rather swiftly. Through social media sites like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, as well as online giving services like Just Giving, mobile devices, and instant messaging (IM), this technological advancement creates immense possibilities for fundraising. The speed, personalization, cost, reach, and online support that this sort of fundraising provides are the obvious benefits of egiving. With other offline, live activities like events, online fundraising is usually connected.

Volunteering, Well-wishers and contribution from community members

An organization can get extra time and experience at a considerably cheaper cost than hiring a professional staff by utilizing volunteers, well-wishers, and community contributions. Volunteers are welcome to provide their services at the headquarters with basic office tasks or a specific specialization. Volunteers can also aid with fundraising. Additionally, many

organizations use volunteers to carry out portions of their programs. However, there are certain costs involved with using volunteers because they need to be overseen and compensated for associated costs, such travel.

The flexibility and independence of an organization's project execution, control, and management can be improved with the use of several project financing streams, according to a study on What Community Development Projects Really Do by Sara (2008), lowering the need on foreign funding. Because of the fierce competition for the limited resources, finding and developing new sources of funding can make it easier for an organization to manage its programs and make them more sustainable. An organization's financial resources may increase as a result of generating resources through its commercial operations. The ability of a project to be sustainable may be compromised by insufficient funding for its implementation (Meridith & Mantel, 2011). However, there are a variety of funding sources that can affect a project's capacity to continue. Furthermore, Meridith & Mantel (2011) contend that developing local resources is necessary for increased sustainability, particularly when donors stop supporting external financing, when money is delayed, or even when the external funding is insufficient.

According to a study by Williams (2003), any business must have the requisite physical resources on hand in order to achieve its long-term objectives. Good workspace, effective communication, and adequate information systems are a few of them. The most expensive part of resource mobilization is thought to be the acquisition of physical resources. Therefore, before beginning any operations, project managers should make sure they do a comprehensive analysis of their demands. Producing a good product or service, a company must integrate

labour, capital, energy, materials, and information. A research on the project's nature as a temporary organization by will strengthen the sustainability of the company's operations as a result according to (Turner & Muller, 2012). The study further states that labour that volunteers and employees offer to an organization is known as labour. It is essential for the organization because it is required for the creation of the desired goods and services. They also claim that the strongest factor in producing the good or service is capital. It might take the shape of tools and machinery. Making sure the youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County has all of these tools could improve their sustainability and extend its operations.

Energy facilitates an organization's ability to generate funds and function. Needed for a variety of tasks in an organization, such as lighting or heating the workplace, changing equipment to enhance workflow, and ensuring sure the workplace is comfortable so that employees have the right to a comfortable working environment, (Turner & Muller, 2012). There are other raw materials and that creation of the good or service requires it. Without materials and energy according to the study, operations would have to be scaled back or terminated entirely, which would have a severe impact on the organization's initiatives' ability to be sustained. For a company, information is crucial. We receive constant updates from information in this cutthroat environment. It is the information that project participants require to deliver the finished good or service.

2.2.4 Mapping Human Resources and Projects Sustainability

Leadership for sustainable development is based on a paradigm of living processes as opposed to a mechanistic viewpoint, (Mckeown, 2002). Recurring features and patterns in complex

biological systems can be used as effective leadership strategies. According to (Buechler, 2009), resilience, adaptation, awareness, creativity, and interactions are characteristics of living processes (how all life functions). An effective leader needs to possess the "adaptive, flexible, self-renewing, resilient, learning, and intelligent attributes found only in living systems," according to Lai's (2011) theory. This is due to the fact that there are multiple realities, our universe is inherently paradoxical, and living things self-organize and adjust to their environment.

Effective leadership is necessary for sustainable development, and effective leadership calls for an internal procedure. An effective leader needs to possess the "adaptive, flexible, selfrenewing, resilient, learning, and intelligent attributes found only in living systems," according to Lai's (2011) theory. This is due to the fact that there are multiple realities, our universe is inherently paradoxical, and living things self-organize and adjust to their environment. Because of this, it's essential to view leadership as a complex, cooperative, and introspective process based on moral principles.

Leadership demonstrates the traits of transformative leadership. When this style of leadership is combined with coordination and cooperation from all parties involved, it may result in advances to social cohesiveness, environmental stewardship, and economic efficiency. The pillars of sustainable development are the three previously mentioned factors. Planning, carrying out, and monitoring the plans are considered to be the leader's main responsibilities when it comes to ensuring sustainable development. Last but not least, strong leadership, a well-coordinated implementation plan, and the participation of several stakeholders are

necessary to guarantee that the Sustainable Development Goals are implemented at the national and international levels.

Strong leadership with community support is required to spearhead the activities at the local level, according to, (Sara, 2008). Effective leaders might be those who take up the responsibility and the organizations that spearhead cooperative projects, claims Schorr (1997). A lead organization should possess several fundamental attributes, such as the ability to supply infrastructure and human resources, financial stability, the ability to draw in and oversee funding, respect from the community, and a determination to lead community mobilization.

Project leadership is the art and science of guiding a team toward the successful completion of a task. People may do more as a team than they could on their own when a project manager assembles them to work together toward a common goal. Project management is now a crucial component of operating a firm. Organizations are using project management as a more crucial tool to monitor, evaluate, and make sure that projects are accomplishing their objectives. The many processes involved in project management include staffing, managing, budgeting, monitoring, testing, and implementation, to name just a few.

Strong, inclusive economic growth is required to keep up with the population's rapid expansion and to give young people and women realistic possibilities to find work and advance in their careers. Yet, there are major limitations on the overall demand for skills as well as on the supply side for a number of reasons, as detailed in our next section providing data. Kenya's current position as a regional leader in the development of human capital is in peril as inequality is on the rise, economic performance is lagging behind that of its neighbours on many important

metrics, and concerns with access and quality of education. The majority of young people's and women's work prospects have been severely affected, which has worsened political unrest, violence, and security. Kenya's Vision 2030 long-term strategic vision and other recent significant measures have publicly highlighted and stressed the need for enhanced youth and women's economic prospects and skill development.

Planning, coordinating, and managing projects are essential tasks for project managers. They decide which projects to work on, when they will begin and conclude, who will be hired, how the project budget will be managed, and when the project's ultimate product will be made available. The project manager is in charge of overseeing daily project activity and serving as the primary point of contact for all stakeholders. For projects to stay on schedule and on budget, project management is essential. The following are some of the main reasons that businesses look for project management experts: the creation and maintenance of an effective communication channel with stakeholders; making sure that all stakeholders are informed of the tasks at hand; and, ultimately, making sure that projects meet with corporate objectives. Project activity planning, scheduling, monitoring, and coordination. All of this necessitates managerial experience, project management knowledge, and suitable talents.

According to (Schorr, 1997), leadership is "a process whereby a person encourages a group or individuals to attain a common purpose." Successful group leaders have the ability to hear what is being said and respond accordingly. They must be skilled in overseeing a variety of dispersed activities as well as cross-functional teams. To effectively lead such teams, they must have the ability to inspire and persuade the sceptics, as well as the willingness and capability to listen,

show empathy, and have meaningful conversations. Such local group leaders have been successful because of effective teamwork and group management.

In leadership, communication is a key component. One of the human variables that could cause group efforts to fail is poor communication. According to a study on effective project management by Wysocki (2009), a leader's inability to effectively communicate can cause followers to act differently, think differently, and feel differently about a collaborative effort. These could be unfavourable feelings as a result of poor leadership communication, particularly when it comes to financial problems. The unpleasant feelings according to the study, can have an effect on attitudes and actions that reduce group commitment and trust, increase turnover intentions, and slow down productivity. Entrepreneurial abilities like delegation and communication allow business owners to organize team members' work, but addressing member complaints and mediating disputes calls for a great deal of tact and diplomacy.

A study on Youth Entrepreneurship by Ostrom (2009) predicts that leadership responsibilities in a group will include mediators, connectors, inspirers, facilitators, and negotiators. The participative imperative, however, also contends that the group's resource structures should determine how the leadership should change. Ostrom (2009) added that these leaders collaborate and are at ease handing over responsibility for leadership.

They are capable of using many leadership philosophies, performing fundamental duties, and juggling the needs of various stakeholders without jeopardizing their unique identities and ideals. Leadership in youth groups, women's groups, and in fact leadership in any organization

share a set of basic competencies. These skills are essential for the organization's survival and ability to accomplish its goals. A leader must possess certain competences, such as the capacity to inspire others, encourage a team, recognize possibilities, and start a transformation. For the youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County to thrive, leaders should be competent enough. Skills are important for the survival of youth group projects.

According to Ingle (2005), without strong leadership, no company can stand on its own two feet. She goes on to say that effective leaders have unique abilities and capabilities. She believes that in order to bring about long-lasting beneficial change, leaders can be established at every level of the business. She believes that developing emerging leaders through public speaking trainings requires training, coaching, and empowering them. Emotional intelligence, according to a study on community development and partnerships by Frank and Smith (2006), is a leader's ability to experience, utilize, analyze, and draw lessons from both their own and other people's and groups' emotions. The ability to encourage oneself and others is a trait of leaders with high degrees of emotional intelligence. High degrees of self-awareness, selfmanagement skills, social awareness, and the ability to effectively manage a variety of relationships in a group setting are all traits that many good leaders exhibit.

Self-assurance, assertiveness, emotional stability, strong self-esteem, and confidence according to a study by Fowler (2004) on Civil Society, NGDOs and Social Development, are all characteristics of leadership. Self-confident people don't question their skills, judgment, or abilities; they also have the capacity to transfer this confidence to others, increasing their commitment and trust. According to Fowler (2004), people with integrity are those who are

loyal, truthful, dependable, principled, and not dishonest. Integrity-driven leaders effectively convey these concepts to their followers, which makes their efforts successful and enduring.

2.2.5 Acquisition of Physical Resources and Project Sustainability

Williams (2003) highlights that a corporation needs to have the necessary internal physical resources in order to accomplish its long-term goals. Good workspace, effective communication, and adequate information systems are a few of them. The most expensive part of resource mobilization is thought to be the acquisition of physical resources. Therefore, before beginning any operations, project managers should make sure they do a comprehensive analysis of their demands.

An organization must combine labor, capital, energy, materials, and information to provide a good or service, which makes its operations more sustainable (Feuerstein, 2006). Labor is the work that volunteers and staff members do for a company. It is vitally important since the company needs to create the required goods and services. They also claim that the strongest factor in producing the good or service is capital. It might take the shape of tools and machinery. Making sure the organization has all of these tools could improve its sustainability and extend its operations.

Conflict resolution is expressed by Neimar, (2013) as a mental progression of knowledge that entails the gathering, organizing, and application of knowledge; as a result, the process by which stimuli or information are altered, elaborated, reduced, stored, and then later retrieved for intended use. Possession of conflict solving skills influences how one scans the

surroundings for information, through encouragement of creative tension and being receptive to diversity in opinions to influence behavior and institutional outcome, (Houssemand & Meyers, 2013; Booth, 2009). Energy facilitates an organization's ability to generate and function. Required for many different duties inside a business, including as lighting or heating the buildings, moving machinery to enhance operations, and ensuring the workplace is comfortable so that employees have the right to an appropriate working environment, (Fowler, 2004). There are other raw materials. The creation of the good or service requires it.

Without materials and energy, operations would have to be scaled back or terminated entirely, which would have a severe impact on the organization's initiatives' ability to be sustained. For a company, information is crucial. We receive constant updates from information in this cutthroat environment. In order to generate the finished good or service, project participants need this knowledge, (Ostrom, 2019). It is vitally important for the youth group projects in Mvita constituency to e managed well since they need to create the required goods and services to generate income.

2.2.6 Community Participation and Project Sustainability

Participating in regional efforts to address pressing issues is a common definition of community involvement. When it is feasible, people should have the option to "participate" in initiatives that have an impact on their lives, but it cannot be mandated. Community involvement has been one of the key strategies for ensuring long-lasting and positive growth improvements in our society. Rather than just receiving a portion of the benefits, it can be described as a

proactive process where all project beneficiaries actively participate in the entire planning, design, and implementation of the project.

Community participation is akin to belongingness to a community, which includes contentment, sadness, improvement and drawbacks of a societal setup. Moningka (2020) put forwards that community actively involved is a long run process whereby its peoples get involved at various stages. The intensity and degree of such envelopment in programme cycle with an aim of enhancing the capability of the community to accomplish the programme after prior management team to have exited. Participation of the community in all phases of the programme, including its design, implementation, and assessment, encourages communities to continue running programme activities after it has ended. Participation is essential to building community cohesion for programme execution. It makes it possible for members to coexist, share norms, values, anxieties, and challenges, and to accept the idea of partnership.

The government of Bolivia has emphasized the importance of stakeholders by involving the community in secondary school activities, not just to help with finances but also to raise consciousness of the prominence of maintaining the school building and the need for parental involvement in school operations, (World Bank, 2022). In Ghana, the Ministry of Education regularly engages the community in developing educational programmes in public secondary schools in an effort to better the neighborhood. For communities prepared to take on the school improvement projects, the government has established a matching grant programme. The price is then predicted based on the project. The community now has ownership of the assignment thanks to the government's two-thirds matching funding, (World Bank, 2014).

In Cambodia, teachers and parents help fund new and renovated schools. Parents Teachers Associations are essential in making sure that kids are enrolled in school and in keeping track on them to prevent school abandonment. In Cambodia, schools are grouped together with the intention that each school will take advantage of the facilities, personnel, and teaching and learning resources that are available. Stakeholders manage construction and upkeep for every project. Citizens donate about 15% of all building, excluding land, (Kucita & Dykstra, 2019). Taking part in a project as a community entails the following;

Sustainability

You may increase local ownership of the project and the responsibility to keep the services it offers current by involving the community. For projects to persist and continue, both of these components are essential. For initiatives and programs aimed at enhancing health, happiness, quality of life, and environmental preservation to be widely embraced and sustained, community involvement is crucial. But maintaining the community participation process and completing a few requirements are also necessary to achieve such sustainability (Muniu, Gakuu & Rambo, 2018).

Project Efficiency

Participation of the community may improve understanding and acceptance of cost sharing, both financially and physically. Participation in the community can also be utilized to lessen conflict and promote cooperation and agreement among various parties. Less total spending and quicker project completion are the results of this. The goal of community involvement is to develop sensitivity to local problems and increase the capacity to bargain on an equal footing

with authorities and other stakeholders. Participation in the community enhances regional competencies. Participation in decision-making guarantees that the project's objectives take into account the varied needs and concerns of the neighbourhood.

Empowerment

Participating in the community may give people the chance to develop and implement ideas that will improve their situation. To communicate their problems, ensure that action is taken to fix them, and generally take control of their life, people and/or groups must first possess the confidence, self-esteem, knowledge, and power to do so (Lewis, 2016).

Role of Improving Accountability

Cummins (2007) asserts that doing so includes increasing transparency through community participation in management, community participation with public sector organizations, and community participation in open hearings. Citizens can influence policy, tactics, and expenditure priorities at many levels of policy making by using their collective voice, which emerges from interactions between citizens and policy officials (national and local).

Allocative Efficiency

As a result of the program's community involvement, issues with service delivery become more obvious, and frequently, locals are able to offer practical and efficient alternatives. Increasing budget and resource transparency with the use of instruments like public budgeting and Public Expenditures Tracking systems, putting more emphasis on community priorities, and

Mount Kenya University

eliminating "rent seeking" by people in positions of power are just a few strategies to increase allocation efficiency.

According to Wysocki and McGary (2003), fostering a sense of commitment and ownership of the vision and plan for the community-wide effort is crucial to ensuring genuine participation and shared decision-making. This can be achieved by clearly defining each group member's roles and responsibilities, establishing shared decision-making procedures, and ensuring that community members are in positions of significant decision-making.

A general definition of community involvement is taking part in local initiatives to address issues of interest. When possible, people should be given the option to "participate" in initiatives that affect their lives, but this cannot be mandated. This is seen as a fundamental human right and democratic principle. Since inhabitants might not be accustomed to their surroundings or new sanitation infrastructure, community involvement is essential in emergency sanitation programs.

Any of the following activities can involve community participation: Needs assessment, project design and planning, monitoring and mobilising, training and project implementation stages. In general, people are eager and willing to participate; the main barrier to this is usually the agency's attitude and behaviour. Respecting people, listening to them, and learning from them will go a long way toward creating a successful program. In the long term, it will also save time and resources and considerably contribute to the sustainability of the program. Fieldworkers who expect residents of the impacted community to be appreciative of their

presence without acknowledging and empathizing with them as people will likely only have a little beneficial impact on the community.

According to Frank and Smith (2006) study on Community development and Partnerships**,** local resources are any contributions made by members of the neighbourhood that help carry out a project, activity, or program. They comprise a variety of monetary and intangible donations from members of the neighbourhood community, such as private residents, institutions, organizations, enterprises, or governmental bodies. The resources listed below are a few examples of the kinds that could be used locally to support the implementation of NGO/LCI activities.

Ghislain (2001) defined participation as a person's mental and emotional involvement in an environment where he is encouraged to contribute to objectives and share errands. According to UNO (1979), participation entails individuals actively participating in development, sharing in its advantages, and being involved in decision-making at all societal levels. Participation is the procedure where persons, families, or societies take ownership of their personal well-being and welfare and build the aptitude to contribute to their personal as well as the growth of the community, according to WHO (1982).

According to Kulandaswamy (2002), community involvement is an active procedure by which recipient or customer groups actively participate in shaping and implementing a development project with the goal of boosting their welfare, revenue, individual development, independence, or morals. Participation, according to UNDP (1993), is a person's active involvement in the political, social, cultural, as well as economic processes that have an influence on their daily

lives. People may occasionally have total direct control over these processes, but this power may also only be limited or indirect in other circumstances. The most crucial factor is that folks always have admission to authority and decision-making.

According to Ostrom (2009), money is the most desired local contribution since it enables the purchase of a variety of goods and services that might not otherwise be possible. Financial resources may be allocated for particular costs or used at the NGO's or LCI's discretion, depending on the source. There are numerous ways to raise money locally from people, businesses, local governments, or other organizations. Cash contributions or grants from local governments or other community organizations are just a few of them.

Organizations including non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, stakeholder forums, focal area development committees, common interest groups, and civil society organizations, according to Ostrom (2009), are essential in South Africa as part of the resources that need to be mobilized. According to Ingle (2005), one way to include honourable people in the work done by NGO/CBO is to create a committee to supervise or provide direction on the implementation of a certain project or component of work. Along with employing the knowledge and experience of various community members, committees can help to inform the community about the results of the work done by CBOs.

Local governments can offer essential non-financial and financial aid for organizations' endeavours, according to a study by (Meridith & Mantel, 2011). In exchange for perks like free office and activity space, payment of their energy bills, expert advice, assistance in obtaining licenses for reconstruction projects, use of vehicles and equipment, among other things,

numerous NGOs and LCIs collaborate with their local governments. Along with receiving direct funding, this also occurs.

In his research, Schorr (1997) found that Indonesia's private sector was quite beneficial in terms of supplying donations. Businesses are an excellent, but underused, source of income for NGOs and LCIs. Businesses frequently decide to support causes that are well-known in the areas where they operate, backed by the community or by "important" locals, or connected to local economic development. The study further notes that small business owners regularly give to causes near and dear to their hearts. For instance, a sports devotee could assist a young soccer team. Some companies demand that a sponsored event utilizes their name, logo, or goods. According to the report, businesses can provide a wide range of beneficial resources, such as sponsorships and monetary donations, concrete assistance and services, technical know-how, equipment, and facilities. In exchange for a discount on their goods or services, they might also allow or encourage their personnel to volunteer for the NGO/CBO. Community participation in the youth group projects in Mvita constituency is imperative since these projects operate within the community and therefore it is imperative to involve them.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theory of change, the theory of resource mobilization, and the theory of sustainability served as the three guiding theories for this investigation.

2.3.1 Theory of Change

It is believed that the theory of change, according to Markulev and Long (2013**)** emerged in the 1990s, advanced the concept of evaluation**.** This concept is used to develop solutions for

societal problems that may be classified as complicated in nature. A theory of change may be helpful for monitoring and assessment, but it is often formulated during the planning phase. Better Key Evaluation Questions, key monitoring indicators, gaps in the currently available data, setting priorities for future data collection, and a framework for data analysis and reporting can all be aided by a strong theory of change.

Management may oversee the work done by internal staff members and/or outside evaluators, or they may have a close hand in developing and implementing the theory of change. No matter how directly involved one is, it's critical to make sure that the entire process and the result are of the greatest calibre. The investigator used this theory since it is crucial that decisions about how to construct, carry out, and represent an effective project are made with knowledge. The details of the intervention and the way the theory of change will be implemented should both be taken into account when making these choices to help management of youth projects in Mvita Constituency.

2.3.2 Theory of Sustainability

Felix created the most well-known sustainability theory in 2009. This point of view holds that an economic and social system is sustainable if it can function globally and endure for a very long time. The possibility of generations having enough justice on a global scale while still being threatened with oblivion suggests that society is altering the claim's possibilities.

Theories of sustainability make an effort to classify and rank societal responses to ecological and social issues. An ecological model takes into account ecological integrity and biological diversity, whereas a political model takes into account social structures that uphold human

Mount Kenya University

dignity; and an economic model considers maintaining natural and financial capital. Religion has contributed resources for cultural transformation that are symbolic, important, and stimulating to the conversation. This theory is imperative to the study since it help the researcher to understand about sustainability of the youth projects in Mvita constituency.

2.3.3 Resource Mobilization Theory

In 2009, Felix Ekardrt developed the most well-known sustainability hypothesis. According to this view, sustainability is the ability of an economic and social system to endure worldwide and for a very long period. This shows that society is altering the viability of the assertion that future generations would have sufficient global justice while also being in danger of vanishing from public view.

The idea places a heavy emphasis on how vital resources are to the growth and success of social movements. According to this perspective, resources encompass knowledge, money, the media, labour, solidarity, legitimacy, and support from a ruling class both inside and outside the organization. According to the notion, social movements start when people who have grievances may gather enough support to take action. It is easy to comprehend why certain impoverished or irate people are able to organize but not others when the focus is on resources. According to their connections to other movements, social movements are further divided into groupings by the resource mobilization hypothesis. Prioritizing resource allocation based on the project goals and needs is key in resources utilization in youth projects. This theory is vital since it supports the objectives in regards to the resource mobilization on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The youth group projects' sustainability is the study's dependent variable. This includes a combination of project success, project continuity, and financial stability, among other outcomes. If initiatives are to be sustained, specific metrics and criteria must be developed at each stage of the process, including project discovery, feasibility studies, conceptualization, design, appraisal, funding, execution, monitoring, and assessment. It is a well-known truth that the majority of initiatives fail because there isn't a detailed sustainability plan. It is a wellknown truth that the majority of initiatives fail because there isn't a detailed sustainability plan. Thus, before beginning a project, it is imperative to carefully assess the social, economic, legal, cultural, educational, and political contexts. The plan should explicitly outline the project's philosophy, mission, vision, values, goals, and objectives. Participation from advocacy groups and stakeholders is crucial as it helps with some logistical planning. A successful and effective implementation will benefit research on the legal and regulatory landscape, market and competitive analysis, partnership development, and institutional analysis.

The sustainability study was used to evaluate the project's relevance, acceptability, political expediency, viability, and adaptability. The acquisition of financial resources, such as loans, revenue-generating activities, and fundraising, as well as risk analysis, effective communication, managerial capabilities, including project management knowledge and skills, and effective community participation, all have an impact on a project's long-term viability.

Intervening elements that directly hindered or affected the output of the study in the study included community cultural values, climatic change, political unpredictability, and

Mount Kenya University

socialeconomic status, which might affect an organization's ability to achieve its goals. Financial resource acquisition, management skills, good communication, and community involvement were all independent variables or inputs. Figure 1.0 below demonstrated how variables affect each other.

Mount Kenya University

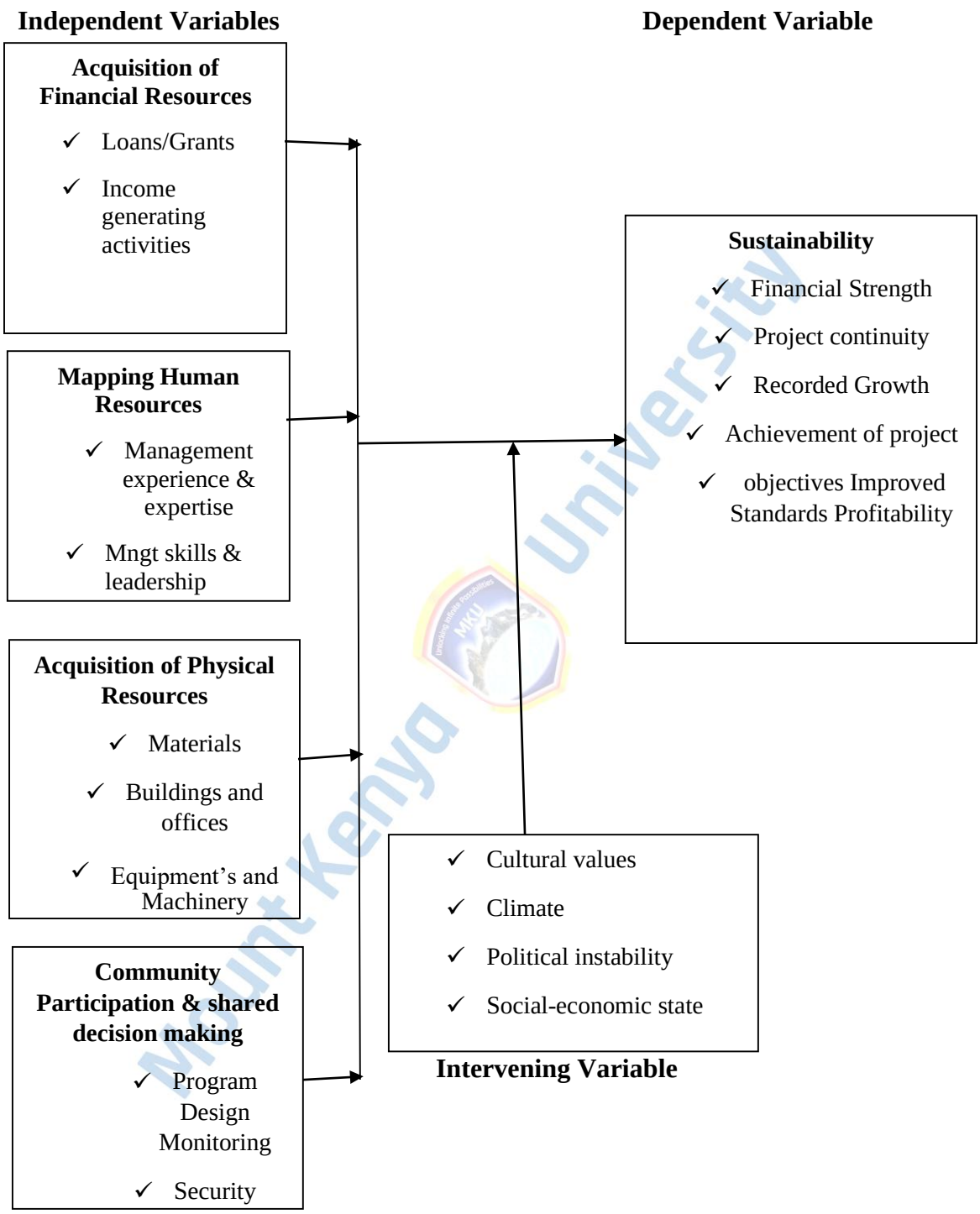


Figure 1.0: Conceptual Framework Source; Researcher (2023)

2.5 Re-cap of the literature

Getting all of the project's aims and objectives done while respecting established limitations and unforeseen statuses is the main difficulty of project management. Project sustainability is impacted by a number of factors, particularly when the donor withdraws their support. These factors are typically categorized as organizational, human, and environmental problems. From the discussion outlined above, it is evident that sustainability is a concept that has shaped community development in many ways for quite some time.

It is evident that critical indicators of sustainable development cannot be measured by only the long term benefits being accrued from a project but from a consolidated contribution of all aspects of development; most critically, all the factors discussed in the review of literature points towards the idea of community participation as the hallmark of sustainable development. From the review it is evident that sustainability of community development is dependent of mutual involvement of all stakeholders as each one of them has a role to play in the process of community development.

It is also clear that while most youth projects have been planned and implemented by involving the local communities, most of these projects are not the original ideas of the local people, they were suggested to them. Hence this paper seeks to identify what significant contribution have local communities made in terms of originality of development projects being implemented in the area. From the review of literature it is evident the education, political marginalization are some of the barriers to community participation, these two factors occur more in the study area therefore the study will attempt to underscore of what relevant importance do these two factors

have on sustainability of youth projects in the study area. Nevertheless, a comprehensive list of the variables influencing project sustainability is lacking. While certain variables are particular to the project type, others are general variables that apply to all project types. According to the literature assessment, there don't seem to be enough explanations for why some initiatives succeed while others endure for a very long time.

Mount Kenya University

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discussed the research design, study site, study population, sampling techniques, and sample size. It also covered the research instruments, the pilot study, validity and reliability, data collection methods, data analysis, and, lastly, the ethical challenges and constraints of the study.

3.2 Research Design

According to Kothari (2019), the census method of collecting data is a technique used by researchers to get information on the issue they are studying by including all elements of the population or cosmos. This approach is typically preferred when the population size is modest, the population contains a large variety of items, the research necessitates a thorough analysis of many items, or it demands a high level of accuracy and reliability. The population census, for instance, is the most important way to conduct statistical analysis. This study was informed by the census method.

3.3 Study Location

The study location was in Mvita Sub-County, Mombasa County. Mvita Sub-County according to the Government (2016) Development Plan and IEBC Report, (2017), has five wards namely; Majengo, Tononoka, Old Town, Shimanzi/Ganjoni and Tudoor. According to the Census (2019) Report, Mvita Sub-County has the highest population of approximately 250, 000 Youths hence most of youth group projects are registered in the sub county.

Mount Kenya University

3.4 Target Population

50 youth group initiatives that were active between 2017 and 2019 and registered by the Mvita Sub-County Social Development Office and running in Mombasa County made up the target population for this study. One youth group leader official, and five sub-county project committee members representing five wards in Mvita Sub County participated in the study, making a total of 55.

Table 3.1 Target Population of the Study

Variable	Target Population
Mvita Sub county project officials	5
Youth Groups initiative	50
Total Population	**55**

Source: (IEBC, 2022)

3.5 Sample Size

Tarherdost, (2016) termss sampling as procedure for choosing a representative sample of elements from a population. To get a representative sample the researcher grouped the population into two strata groups comprising of Youth Group initiatives as well as Mvita Sub county project officials. To select a sample size, the researcher used a stratified random sampling technique using Yamane, (1967) formula shown below:

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

Where:

n is the sample size

N is the population 55 e is the

level of precision (0.05^2)

Therefore: n = 55

/1+55 (0.05^2)

= 48 members

The researcher randomly selected employees from each unit where each participant had a fair chance of being selected. Out of a target population of 55 youth groups, 48 respondents comprising of 43 Youth Groups as well as 5 Mvita Sub county project officials were sampled based on their expert knowledge as indicated in table 3.2 below:

Table: 3.2: Sample size

Variable	Target Population	Sample Size
Mvita Sub county project officials	5	5
Youth Group Leaders	50	43
Total Population	**55**	**48**

Source; Researcher (2024)

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

During the study, the researcher plans to gather data utilizing interview schedules and questionnaires. The researcher used a sample size of 48 respondents for the study. The respondents who were selected to participate in the study were key with regard to providing answers to research questions.

3.6.1 Interview Schedules

This was an oral interview that was face to face with committee members of each project selected in each ward. The interview schedules were distributed to the project committee members, allowing the researcher to follow up on respondents' responses to get clarification and more details on ambiguous remarks. This is consistent with a study by Kothari (2014) that found that the optimal interview schedules include time for follow-up on questions that receive confusing replies.

3.6.2 Questionnaires

Both primary and secondary data were used in this investigation. While secondary data was taken from pertinent previously published articles, primary data was collected through surveys. According to Teece (2011), questionnaires help scalability, are affordable to conduct, and reach a larger population. They also adapt facts of generalized knowledge with high levels of homogeneity in any civilization. The questionnaires were administered to two project officials of each youth group selected for study. The questionnaires were both structured and unstructured, hence allowed respondents to choose from selected answers and others give their own opinion on the subject matter.

3.7 Pilot Study

Ten youth organizations in Kwale County that had similar features to those being studied by the researcher participated in the pilot study. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013), a pilot study is done to evaluate the instruments' precision, sustainability, and clarity. This makes it possible to make instrument corrections to prevent ambiguity. Five youth group projects were

Mount Kenya University

tested as part of this study in the Kwale County sub counties of Kinango and Msambweni. The sub counties were chosen because they are home to many youth organizations that have similar traits. Five youth group leaders and two heads of the sub county project representatives were chosen for interviews and questionnaires, respectively.

3.7.1 Validity

Validity, according to Kothari (2019), is the degree to which differences between individuals examined that are detected using measuring devices actually reflect such differences. Additionally, it illustrated how well a measurement tool performs its intended function. Mount Kenya University supervisor who has been assigned helped gauge the reliability of research tools. What counts is how objective the results are. In order to accurately quantify the study's concepts, a research tool (questionnaire) is required (Tello-Gamarra & Zawislak, 2013). This also illustrated how far the measurements made by the devices went towards attaining the goals of the study.

3.7.2 Reliability

Mugenda & Mugenda (2013) state that internal consistency reliability examines the consistency of results for a subscale, or collection of items, on a test that often comprises a high number of items to evaluate a certain construct. One of the most popular techniques for assessing internal consistency reliability is Cronbach's alpha. The Cronbach's alpha value may be influenced by a variety of factors, including item count, sample sizes, group variability, score dependability, and instrument complexity.

According to Kothari (2019), test-retest analyses, which are frequently separated by two to three weeks, assess the consistency of results from one instrument administration to the next. Unlike pre-post-tests, test-retest reliability is unaffected by treatment between the first and second administrations of the instrument.

The pilot research made sure that the items reliably measured the study's variables and yielded accurate results over time. During the pilot project, the instruments were used twice to evaluate their consistency.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

With the assistance of project coordinators for youth groups, the researcher distributed the questionnaires to the respondents. This helped the researcher keep track of the questionnaires distributed. The researcher conducted the focus group discussions to ascertain any information contained in the research instruments communicated effectively to the respondents. The researcher made calls to confirm time and venue of the interview with respondents. Since the interviews were face to face, the researcher recorded the findings during the interview.

3.9 Data Analysis

The investigator verified that the data were accurately filled out as instructed. After that, the captured data was coded into the most recent SPSS program, making it available for descriptive analysis. In the study's descriptive analysis, standard deviations, means, frequencies, and percentages were all employed. After analysis, data was provided in the form of tables, graphs, and charts. In both descriptive and inferential statistics, frequencies, percentages, means, as

well as standard deviations were used. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was then used to determine the link amid the independent and the dependent variable. The regression model is designated as presented as follows:

$$\mathbf{Y=\alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon}$$

Y = Characterizes dependent variable, sustainability of youth group projects

α= Constant β_1, β_2, β_3, β_4 = Incomplete regression coefficient

$\mathbf{X_1}$ = Financial resource acquisition

$\mathbf{X_2}$ = Human resource mapping

$\mathbf{X_3}$ = Physical resource acquisition

X_4= Community involvement ε =

error term

3.10 Ethical Considerations

An introduction letter from the postgraduate school helped the researcher apply for a research permission. Along with the research license from the National Commission of Science and Technology (NACOSTI), this proved to the respondents and gave them confidence in the validity of the study. The researcher also gave participants the assurance that the data they submitted would only be used for the purposes for which it was originally intended.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSIONS

4.0 Introduction

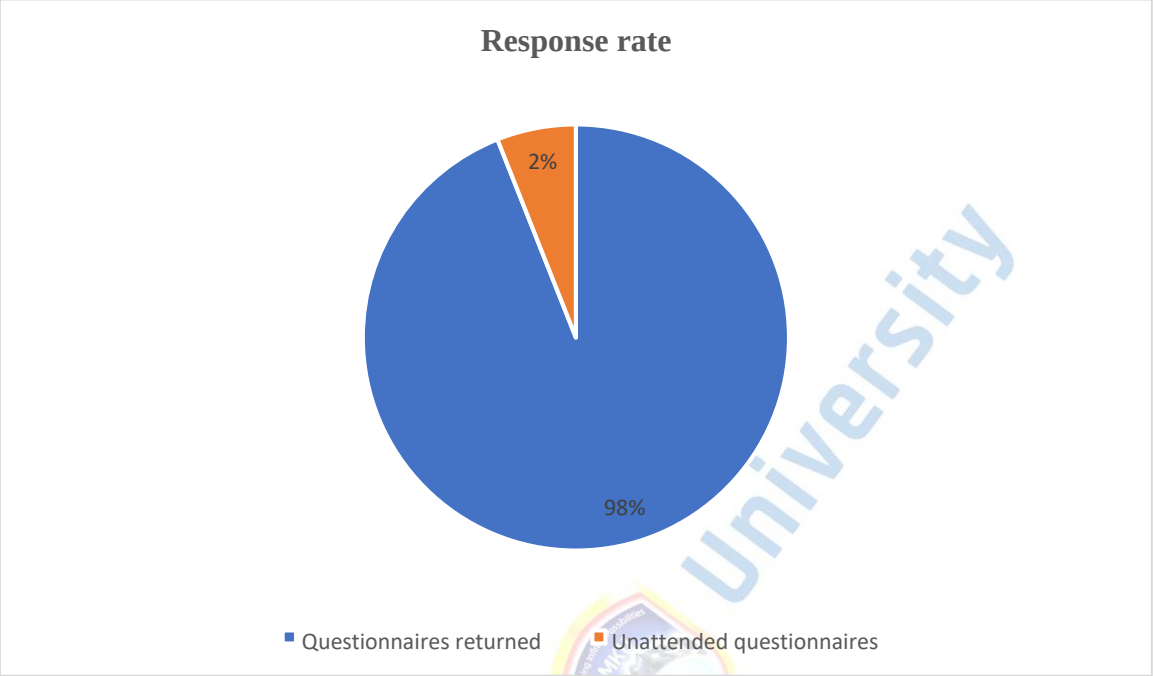
In order to fulfill the study objectives, the portion of the chapter presented research study findings as stated in the study surveys. The chapter is divided into sections that include the demographic data of the respondents, their answers to the study variables, and the study's limitations. Simple descriptive analysis was used to key and analyze the field data that was gathered. As a result, the research findings are presented in this chapter's note in several subsections according to the study variables.

4.1 Response Rate

The researcher administered 48 questionnaires to youth group leaders and sub-county project committee members. Out of 48 questionnaires' sent out, 47 questionnaires were attended to with a response rate of 98%. 2% of the respondents did not attend to the questionnaires. The responses are as presented in figure 4.1.

Mount Kenya University

Figure 4.1: Response rate



Source: Research data (2023)

According to figure 4.1, study participants provided 98% response rate while 2% of study participants failed to provide data for analysis and presentation of findings. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2013) and Kothari (2014), any response of 50% or higher is appropriate and suitable for use in a research study. These findings are corroborated by the study. As a result, the study's success exceeded the suggested threshold limit, and its valid sample consisted of 15 (n=15).

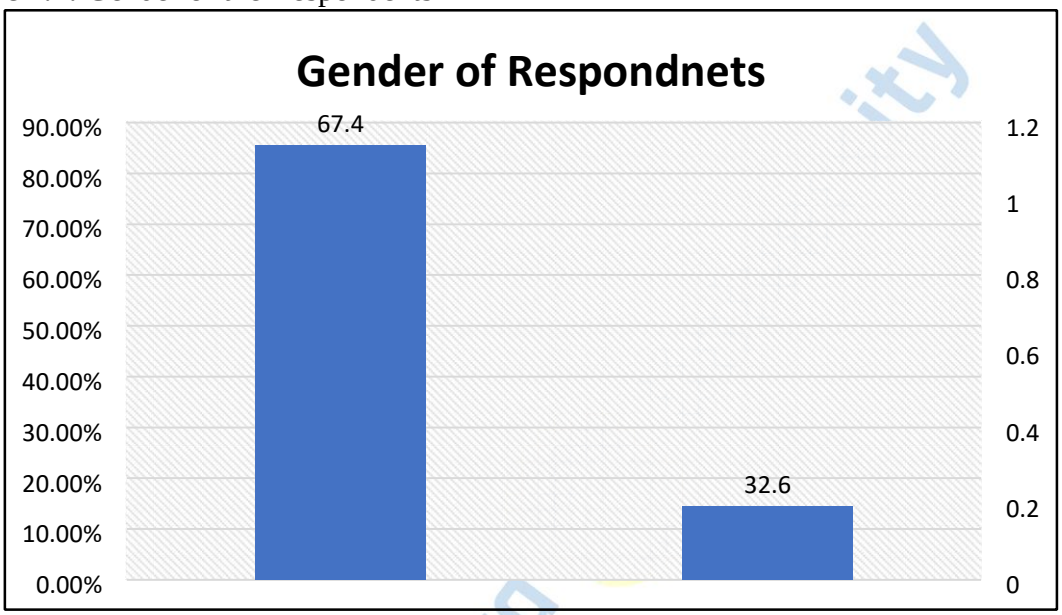
4.2 Demographic Information

The study sought to understand study participants gender and professional qualification, the findings are presented in the sections below;

4.2.1 Gender of respondents

Study participants in Mvita constituency were asked to indicate the gender and the responses given are as presented in figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Gender of the Respondents



Source: Research data (2023)

From figure 4.2 above, it was clear that male respondents were the majority with a response rate of 67.3% compared to a response rate of female respondents of 32.6%.

4.2.2 Professional Qualification

Study participants in Mvita constituency were asked to indicate their professional qualification and the responses given are as presented in table 4.1.

Mount Kenya University

Table 4.1: Professional Qualification

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	3	6.7%
Diploma	6	13.3%
Bachelor's Degree	16	33.3%
Master's Degree and above	22	46.7%
Total	**47**	**100**

The researcher found out that most of the respondents were learned hence able to understand and align themselves knowledge wise with the study. Majority of them with a response rate of 46.7% had a master's degree and above level of education and 33.3% of them had Bachelor's degree whereas 13.3% response rate represented those that had diploma level of education and lastly 6.7% response rate had certificate level of education.

4.3 Analysis of Study Variables

The key objectives of the study were to; assess the impact of financial resource acquisition, human resource mapping, physical resource acquisition and community involvement on the sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County. The analysis of responses is provided for each variable in the sections below.

4.3.1 Financial Resource Acquisition

The study sought to identify the influence of financial resource acquisition on sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County, a number of statements were provided to

indicate the level to which they agree or disagree based on a Likert scale of 1-5. Their responses to the statements are as given below

Table 4.2: **Financial Resource Acquisition**

Statements	**Mean**	**Std. Dev**
Youth groups get funding through grants	3.491	.981
Grants are mainly from non-government organizations	3.452	1.012
Youth contribute towards their projects	2.890	.871
Money is raised through income generating activities	3.781	.902
The government affirmative funds also provide funding to youth	3.451	.893
Average mean	**3.413**	

Source: Research data (2023)

As shown in table 4.2, statement on: Youth groups get funding through grants had a mean of 3.491 and standard deviation of .981; Grants are mainly from non-government organizations had a mean of 3.452 and standard deviation of 1.012**;** Youth contribute towards their projects had a mean of 2.890 and standard deviation of .871; Money is raised through income generating activities had a mean of 3.781 and standard deviation of .902 while statement on the government affirmative funds also provide funding to youth had a mean of 3.451 and standard deviation of .893. On an average mean response of 3.413, study participants agreed that financial resource acquisition influences sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County.

It implies that financial resource acquisition is imperative to youth groups' initiatives. The findings concur with those of Turner and Muller (2012) whose study looked into a variety of

funding options to make sure that the strategies and activities could continue after the initial funding cycle had ended. The study took into account a variety of financing sources, including foundation grants, gifts from private individuals, and in-kind donations from local businesses and organizations, always with a preference for regional resources.

One of the officials from Mwembe tayari said that in Mombasa, youth projects access capital from different sources like government grants and subsidies, loans from local banks and microfinance institutions. He added that another reliable source is the Non-governmental organizations and international development agencies that provide grants, training, and capacity-building initiatives for youth projects that align with their focus areas. The official however stated that youth have not embraced crowd funding platforms and angel investors. One of the senior official stated that technical proposals play a pivotal role in securing project sustainability as a source of funding by providing a detailed roadmap and justification for the project's technical aspects. He added that a well-crafted technical proposal not only outlines the project's objectives, methodology, and timeline but also demonstrates the feasibility and scalability of the proposed technical solutions. He stated that, in turn it instills confidence in potential funders, whether governmental bodies, private investors, or development agencies, regarding the project's viability and long-term impact.

Other officials stated that youth project fundraising tactics play a crucial role in shaping the perceptions and engagement of both stakeholders and the target population. They said that strategies, such as community-based campaigns or crowd funding initiatives, empower the target population by involving them directly in the financial support process. This fosters a

sense of ownership and community investment, enhancing the project's sustainability. One of the officials from Majengo stated that engaging stakeholders through informative and wellcommunicated fundraising efforts builds trust and showcases accountability, reinforcing their commitment to the project's success. Conversely, he added that strategies that lack transparency or fail to align with the values and needs of the target population may result in skepticism or disengagement.

Most of the respondents that is 80% of them stated that the effectiveness of youth projects in leveraging available funding sources varies, often depending on factors such as project management, awareness, and strategic planning. They agreed that while some youth projects demonstrate adeptness in diversifying funding streams by tapping into government grants, private sector partnerships, crowd funding, and international aid, others may face challenges in accessing and optimizing these resources. Additionally, they stated that success often hinges on the project's ability to align its goals with the priorities of potential funders, communicate its impact effectively, and adapt its fundraising strategies to the unique needs and preferences of diverse funding sources.

Another respondent from Makupa stated that, to ensure sufficient funding for youth project sustainability, a multifaceted approach is essential. He indicated that first, establishing strategic partnerships with governmental agencies, local businesses, and international organizations can provide diverse funding streams. 68% of the participants stated that emphasizing a compelling narrative that highlights the project's social impact, aligning with community needs and showcasing tangible outcomes can attract donors and investors. He also added that

Mount Kenya University

implementing effective financial management practices, including transparent reporting and accountability mechanisms, builds trust with funders, increasing the likelihood of continued support. Furthermore he stated that cultivating a robust online presence and utilizing digital platforms for crowd funding campaigns can engage a broader audience and supplement traditional funding sources.

4.3.2 Human Resource Mapping

The study sought to identify the influence of Human Resource Mapping on sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County, a number of statements were provided to indicate the level to which they agree or disagree based on a Likert scale of 1-5. Their responses to the statements are as given below.

Table 4.3: Human Resource Mapping

Statement	**Mean**	**Std. Dev**
Youth groups have members with management skills	3.789	.9023
Youth groups have members with required work experiences	3.567	1.023
All members receive training before commencement of work	4.102	.8653
Groups have talent management strategies to attract and retain best brains	2.962	.9837
We engage experts in complex business decisions	3.262	1.113
Average	**3.5364**	

Source: Research data (2023)

As shown in table 4.3, statements on: Youth groups have members with management skills had a mean of 3.789 and standard deviation of .9023; Youth groups have members with required work experiences had a mean of 3.567 and standard deviation of 1.023; All members receive

training before commencement of work had a mean of 4.102 and standard deviation of .8653; Groups have talent management strategies to attract and retain best brains had a mean of 2.962 and standard deviation of .9837 while statement on We engage experts in complex business decisions had a mean of 3.262 and standard deviation of 1.113. On an average mean response of 3.5364, study participants agreed that human resource mapping influences sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County.

It implies that human resource mapping is vital in youth groups initiatives since most of the participants posited out that members receive training before commencement of work. The findings concur with those of Buechler, (2009) who posited out that resilience, adaptation, awareness, creativity, and interactions are characteristics of living processes (how all life functions). An effective leader needs to possess the "adaptive, flexible, self-renewing, resilient, learning, and intelligent attributes found only in living systems.

One official from Ganjoii stated that for sustainability of the youth projects, the implementation of recruitment policies and guidelines in youth projects is essential for fostering inclusivity, diversity, and effective team dynamics. He added that these policies clearly outline the criteria for selecting youth participants, ensuring a fair and transparent process. The respondent stated that the guidelines emphasize the importance of equal opportunities, non-discrimination, and the inclusion of individuals from diverse backgrounds. Additionally, he indicated that the recruitment process should be well-communicated, detailing the project's goals and expectations, as well as the specific roles and responsibilities of participants.

According to 56% of the total participants who were interviewed, effective youth project training and development practices are vital for enhancing the skills, knowledge, and

Mount Kenya University

capabilities of young participants. They stated that initiatives should be tailored to the specific goals of the project and the needs of the youth involved. They stated that hands-on and experiential learning methods, such as workshops, mentorship programs and practical assignments, can contribute to skill acquisition and personal growth. The participants also added that providing opportunities for continuous learning, including access to online courses or industry-specific training, ensures that participants stay abreast of relevant developments. Another official from old town stated that prior to recruitment in youth projects, conducting a thorough job analysis is essential for identifying the specific skills, qualifications, and attributes required for each position. He indicated that this involves breaking down each role into its constituent tasks and responsibilities, as well as determining the necessary qualifications and experience. He stated that strategies for job analysis may include conducting interviews and surveys with current staff to understand their perspectives on job requirements, observing work processes, and consulting industry standards. He stated that this process not only helps in creating accurate job descriptions but also ensures that the recruitment process aligns closely with the project's goals

According to 70% of those who were interviewed, compensation administration practices in youth group projects involve designing of fair and competitive wage or salary structures to attract and retain talented individuals. The officials stated that it is crucial to conduct market research to understand prevailing salary trends within the industry and region. They stated that in youth projects, considerations should extend beyond monetary compensation to include nonfinancial benefits, like skill development opportunities, mentorship programs, and a

supportive work environment. Additionally, the participants stated that transparent communication about the compensation structure, including how it aligns with the project's budget and goals, fosters trust and engagement among participants. They also stated that regular evaluations and adjustments to compensation practices based on performance, experience, and the evolving needs of the project contribute to a dynamic and equitable system that promotes the overall well-being and motivation of the youth involved.

4.3.3 Physical Resource Acquisition

The study sought to identify the influence of Physical Resource Acquisition on sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County, a number of statements were provided to indicate the level to which they agree or disagree based on a Likert scale of 1-5. Their responses to the statements are as given below.

Table 4.4: Physical Resource Acquisition

Statement	Mean	Std.dev
Groups have sufficient materials	4.213	.784
Much of the materials are sourced through credit	3.981	1.271
Affordability of material is a key determinant in acquisition	3.213	.905
Youth groups have offices and required office tools	2.904	.875
We have the capacity to put up our own business premises	3.873	.923
Average	**3.6368**	

Source: Research data (2023)

As shown on table 4.4, statement on: Groups have sufficient materials had a mean of 4.213 and standard deviation of .784; Much of the materials are sourced through credit had a mean of

3.981 and standard deviation of 1.271; Affordability of material is a key determinant in acquisition had a mean of 3.213 and standard deviation of .905; Youth groups have offices and required office tools had a mean of 2.904 and standard deviation of .875 while statement on We have the capacity to put up our own business premises had a mean of 3.873 and standard deviation of .923. On an average mean response of 3.6368, study participants agreed that Physical Resource Acquisition influences sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County. It implies that physical resources acquisitions is imperative to the youth groups. This was well displayed by the participants who indicated that groups have sufficient materials. The findings agree with those of Williams (2003) who highlighted that a corporation needs to have the necessary internal physical resources in order to accomplish its long-term goals. Good workspace, effective communication, and adequate information systems are a few of them. Officials from Majengo area supported this view stating that "the involvement of stakeholders in the management of youth programs in Mombasa County varies based on specific projects and initiatives". They stated that in many cases, there is an effort to engage stakeholders such as local government authorities, community leaders, non-governmental organizations, and businesses to ensure a collaborative and holistic approach. The participants stated that stakeholders often contribute through financial support, expertise, or by participating in decision-making processes. They stated that inclusion of stakeholders is crucial for aligning youth programs with the local context, addressing community needs, and promoting sustainability.

One of the officials from the old town supported this view stating that "youth often engage stakeholders in various ways to enhance the success and sustainability of their projects. Youth

may engage stakeholders through community meetings, workshops and collaborative forums to gather input, share project objectives, and seek support". The official stated that establishing partnerships and maintaining open communication channels with stakeholders fosters a sense of shared responsibility and encourages collective efforts toward achieving common goals. He stated that by incorporating stakeholder feedback, addressing concerns, and ensuring inclusivity, youth-led initiatives can benefit from diverse perspectives and resources, ultimately contributing to the success of their projects.

Two officials from Makupa supported the view that "frequent visits for project inspections by officials are beneficial to youth projects in several ways". They stated that these inspections ensure compliance with regulations, standards, and guidelines set by the government, promoting accountability and transparency in project implementation. They added that regular oversight helps identify potential challenges, assess the proper utilization of funds, and ensure that the project aligns with its stated objectives. Additionally, they agreed with the statement that government inspections provide an opportunity for collaboration, allowing officials to offer guidance, support, and valuable feedback to enhance project efficiency.

4.3.4 Community Involvement

The study sought to identify the influence of Community Involvement on sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County, a number of statements were provided to indicate the level to which they agree or disagree based on a Likert scale of 1-5. Their responses to the statements are as given below.

Table 4.5: Community Involvement

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Youth projects are geared towards solving problems facing the community	3.611	.8123
Members of the community are always invited to the discussions	3.192	.7652
Suggestions of the members are always put into consideration	3.525	.8123
Final decisions are made after consultations with community leaders	3.022	.8733
Community members are involved to secure interest of the project	3.418	.7993
Average	**3.3536**	

Source: Research data (2023)

As shown on table 4.5, statement on: Youth projects are geared towards solving problems facing the community had a mean of 3.611 and standard deviation of .8123; Members of the community are always invited to the discussions had a mean of 3.192 and standard deviation of .7652; Suggestions of the members are always put into consideration had a mean of 3.525 and standard deviation of .8123; Final decisions are made after consultations with community leaders had a mean of 3.022 and standard deviation of .8733 while statement on community members are involved to secure interest of the project had a mean of 3.418 and standard deviation of .7993. On an average mean response of 3.3536, study participants agreed that Community Involvement influences sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita SubCounty. It implies that community involvement is important to the youth groups since most these youth initiatives are within the community. The findings concur with those of Moningka (2020) who quoted that community actively involved is a long run process whereby its peoples get involved at various stages. The intensity and degree of such envelopment in programme

Mount Kenya University

cycle with an aim of enhancing the capability of the community to accomplish the programme after prior management team to have exited.

One of the officials' from Tudor supported this view that "government bodies at various levels often play a significant role by providing funding, policy frameworks, and infrastructure for youth development programs". He stated that non-governmental organizations contribute through grant funding, capacity-building initiatives, and advocacy for youth-friendly policies. International organizations and donor agencies also play a crucial role by providing grants, technical assistance, and resources to support youth empowerment globally.

According to 75% of the total participants who were interviewed, local communities play a pivotal role in supporting the essential needs of young groups by fostering an environment of collaboration and shared responsibility. They were in agreement that community support often manifests through mentorship programs, volunteer opportunities, and the provision of resources such as meeting spaces, equipment, or materials for youth initiatives. Additionally, the participants were in agreement that community members may actively participate in fundraising efforts, awareness campaigns, and skill development programs that benefit young groups. By embracing and understanding the specific needs of youth within the community, residents can contribute to a supportive ecosystem that enhances the overall well-being and success of young groups.

The respondents who were interviewed stated that youth groups need to ensure effective involvement and mechanisms for collective decision-making, they added that it is crucial to foster an inclusive and participatory environment. 80% of the officials who were interviewed stated that implementing regular forums, such as town hall meetings or group discussions,

allows all members to voice their opinions and contribute to decision-making processes. One of the official form ganjoni area agreed with the statement that "establishing transparent communication channels, utilizing both traditional and digital platforms, to keep members informed about ongoing activities, challenges and opportunities". He also added that "encouraging mentorship programs that provide guidance from experienced individuals while also valuing the input of younger members. 64% of the people who were interviewed agreed that implementing training sessions on leadership, conflict resolution and consensus-building to enhance the decision-making skills of the group. Furthermore, they stated that creating a democratic structure that allows for the election of leaders and representatives, ensuring diverse perspectives are considered.

4.3.5 Project sustainability

The study sought to identify the level of sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County, a number of statements were provided to indicate the level to which they agree or disagree based on a Likert scale of 1-5. Their responses to the statements are as given below

Table 4.6: Project sustainability

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
The financial strength of youth groups has greatly improved	3.613	.8123
The project continuity of youth groups has greatly improved	3.712	.7652
The growth of youth groups has greatly improved	3.525	.8123
Youth projects have achieved set objectives	2.911	.8733

Youth have realized huge profits from the projects	3.018	.7993
Average	**3.3558**	

Source: Research data (2023)

As shown in table 4.6, statement on: The financial strength of youth groups has greatly improved had a mean of 3.613 and standard deviation of .8123; The project continuity of youth groups has greatly improved had a mean of 3.712 and standard deviation of .7652; The growth of youth groups has greatly improved had a mean of 3.525 and standard deviation of .8123; Youth projects have achieved set objectives had a mean of 2.911 and standard deviation of .8733 while statement on Youth have realized huge profits from the projects had a mean of 3.018 and standard deviation of .7993. On an average mean response of 3.3558, study participants agreed that youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County have been sustainable.

One of the officials from Majengo supported this view stating that 'sustaining youth projects in Mombasa County requires a multifaceted approach that addresses both economic and social factors. Establishing partnerships with local businesses and government agencies that foster financial support and mentorship opportunities for youth initiatives. Some officials from old town supported the view that the county is implementing skill development programs aligned with the region's economic needs that enhance the employability of young individuals, promoting the long-term viability of their projects. In addition, they stated that there is a need for fostering a sense of community engagement and ownership through local awareness campaigns and involvement in decision-making processes ensures that youth projects remain

relevant and supported by the broader population. Lastly, the participants stated that the county has established a robust monitoring and evaluation system that aids in tracking the impact of these projects, allowing for adjustments and improvements over time.

4.4 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was used to examine the strength and direction of the linear relationship between study variables. Findings are presented below;

Table 4.7: Correlation results

		PS	FRA	HRM	PRA	CI
PS	r	1				
	Sig					
FRA	r	.564	1			
	Sig.	.012				
HRM	r	.380	.484	1		
	Sig.	.020	.032			
PRA	r	.575	.574	.522	1	
	Sig.	.011	.043	.068		
CI	r	.500	.437	.407	.791	1
	Sig.	.003	.044	.074	.100	

Source: Research data (2023)

Key:

PS: Project sustainability

FRA: Financial Resource Acquisition

HRM: Human Resource Mapping

PRA: Physical Resource Acquisition

CI: Community Involvement

The correlation results in Table 4.7 shows that Financial Resource Acquisition has a positive and significant correlation (r=.564, p<.012); Human Resource Mapping has a positive and significant correlation (r=.380, p<.020); Physical Resource Acquisition has a positive and significant correlation (r=.575, p<.011) and Community Involvement has a positive and significant correlation (r=.500, p<.003). Generally, it was observed that all variables had a positive and significant correlation with project sustainability. Specifically, financial resource and physical resource acquisition had the strongest correlation with sustainability of youth projects in Mvita sub-county.

4.5 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is a statistical technique used to model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. The primary goal of regression analysis was to identify the strength and nature of the relationship between the variables, as well as to make predictions based on that relationship. This section presents the model summary, ANOVA and Regression co-efficient.

4.5.1 Model summary

A model summary provides a comprehensive overview of the results obtained from a regression analysis. It typically includes information about the fitted model, the statistical significance of the coefficients, the goodness of fit, and other relevant statistics.

Table 4.8: Model Summary

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
		.845	.836	

1	.919[a]	.40462945

Source: Research data (2023)

The R-square in the model summary results shows the variance explained by he set of independent variables in the model. The model summary results show that the IVs in the model accounts for 83.7 % of variance in project sustainability.

4.5.2 Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance is a statistical technique used to analyze the differences among group means in a sample. ANOVA assessed whether the means of different groups are statistically significantly different from each other.

Table 4.9: Analysis of Variance

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	41.937	5	8.3874	22.83	.027[b]
	Residual	15.063	41	0.3674		
	Total	97.000	46			

Source: Research Data (2023)

The ANOVA shows the suitability of the whole model that relate the IVS to the DV. The ANOVA results (Table 4.9).

4.5.3 Regression co-efficient

Regression coefficients are the parameters in a regression equation that represent the strength and direction of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

Table 4.10: Regression co-efficient

		dardized icients	Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	4.375	.041		.000	1.000
Financial resource acquisition	.566	.059	.517	8.795	.014
Human Resource Mapping	.454	.056	.254	4.563	.022
Physical resource acquisition	.658	.050	.156	3.098	.017
Community Involvement	.418	.069	.318	4.604	.034

Source: Research data (2023)

$$Y= 4.375+.566X1+.454X2+.358X3+.418X4$$

The first objective of the study was to ascertain the impact of financial resource acquisition on the sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County. The study established that Financial resource acquisition has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability (β=.566, p<.014). The second objective was to determine the impact of human resource mapping on the sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County. The study established that human resource mapping has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability (β=.454, p<.022); The third objective of the study was to assess the impact of physical resource acquisition on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub County. The study established that physical resource acquisition has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability (β=.658, p<.017); The fourth objective of the study was to

assess the impact of community involvement on the sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County. The study established that community involvement has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability (β=.418, p<.034).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The main results of the investigation are detailed in this chapter, along with a conclusion, recommendations, and ideas for further research.

Mount Kenya University

5.1 Summary

The impetus for the current study came from the discovery that, despite being youth group activities in Mvita Sub County, there was a research problem that was impeding their sustainability. Numerous elements were found to be influencing the sustainability of youth group projects, according to empirical literature. Furthermore, the majority of previous research had only used descriptive analysis; as a result, the current study aimed to investigate the factors influencing the sustainability of youth group projects by combining regression and exploratory factor analysis. In the current study, 15 respondents were chosen at random from separate youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County using simple random sampling. Using closed-ended surveys, primary data on the different aspects demonstrating each element was sought.

The acquisition of financial resources, mapping of human resources, community involvement, and physical resource acquisition accounted for 87% of the overall sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County; other factors excluded from the model accounted for only 13% of the explanation.

Regression and correlation analyses showed that the acquisition of financial resources, mapping of human resources, acquisition of physical resources, community involvement, and sustainability of youth group initiatives were negatively and significantly correlated. Youth programs must therefore assess their methodology in order to motivate others to improve sustainability and, ultimately, their own performance.

Mount Kenya University

In Mvita Sub County, community involvement and the acquisition of tangible resources both positively and significantly correlated with sustainability. These demand curriculum advancement, which is intended to raise young project awareness and, in turn, encourage project sustainability adoption, which will enhance project performance and, eventually, enhance growth and development in the area.

5.2 Conclusions

Kenya's economic development is being hampered by the widespread problem of youth unemployment. The lost potential contribution of the jobless to national productivity is one of the most important social, economic, and political repercussions of unemployment. Second, the unemployment places a financial strain on those who are employed. The possibility of unemployed people burdening the employed financially has the impact of lowering savings and, as a result, investment. Kenya's reliance rate, according to the Kenya Integrated Households Budget (2005/2006) Survey, is 84%. To sum up, a study on the effectiveness of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) in lowering youth unemployment in Kenya found that involvement in unlawful groups, drug usage, and other dangerous and deviant behaviors are all associated with young unemployment.

5.2.1 Financial Resource Acquisition on the Sustainability of Youth Group Projects

The study came to the conclusion that social movements' efficacy is based on their capacity to raise funds, labor, and other resources. The resource mobilization hypothesis states that one of the most important problems facing social movements is resource access. Five types of resources are sought after by business organizations: human, material, cultural, organizational,

and moral. The efficiency with which a social organization uses its resources determines how successful it is. The pursuit of sustainability in this study was guided by the resource mobilization theory. Sociologists that study resource mobilization have classified the many kinds of resources required by social movements into five categories: material resources, human resources, social-organizational resources, cultural resources, and moral resources.

5.2.2 Human Resource Mapping on the Sustainability of Youth Group Projects The researcher also concluded that human resource for sustainable development is based on a paradigm of living processes as opposed to a mechanistic viewpoint. Recurring features and patterns in complex biological systems can be used as effective leadership plans. Resilience, adaptability, awareness, creativity, and relationships are traits of living processes, according to Buechler (2009), which describes how all life functions. "Adaptive, flexible, self-renewing, resilient, learning, and intelligent attributes found only in living systems" are qualities that a successful leader must possess. This is due to the fact that there are multiple realities, our universe is inherently paradoxical, and living things self-organize and adjust to their environment. Sustainable development requires strong leadership, and effective leadership necessitates an internal process. Before working with others to effect change, a leader needs to have a relational perspective and a firm foundation in self-awareness.

5.2.3 Physical Resource Acquisition on the Sustainability of Youth Group Projects The researcher also came to the conclusion that each business needs the necessary internal physical resources in order to accomplish its long-term goals. Good workspace, effective communication, and adequate information systems are a few of them. The most expensive part

of resource mobilization is thought to be the acquisition of physical resources. Therefore, before beginning any operations, project managers should make sure they do a comprehensive analysis of their demands. An organization must integrate labor, capital, energy, materials, and information to generate a good or service, which increases the sustainability of its operations. The labour that volunteers and employees offer to an organization is known as labour. Since it is necessary for the organization to produce the requisite goods and services, it is of utmost importance. They also claim that the strongest factor in producing the good or service is capital. It might take the shape of tools and machinery.

5.2.4 Community Involvement on the Sustainability of Youth Group Projects

The researcher finally concluded that participating in regional efforts to address pressing issues is a common definition of community involvement. When it is feasible, people should have the option to 'participate' in initiatives that have an impact on their lives, but it cannot be mandated. Involving the community has shown to be one of the most important ways to guarantee steady and progressive changes in our society. Rather of receiving partial help, it can be described as a proactive approach where all project beneficiaries actively participate in the overall planning, design, and implementation of the project. People may have the opportunity to create and put into practice ideas that will better their circumstances by getting involved in the community.

5.3 Recommendations

In light of the study's conclusions, the researcher makes the following suggestions: given that most members of youth groups have completed secondary school education. The report suggests adding required courses on entrepreneurship to the secondary school curriculum. The

Mount Kenya University

youth will develop an entrepreneurial spirit as a result of this. Generally, it was observed that all variables had a positive and significant correlation with project sustainability. Specifically, financial resource (r=.564, p<.012) and physical resource acquisition (r=.575, p<.011) had the strongest correlation with sustainability of youth projects in Mvita sub-county.

In order to provide youngsters with mentorship from an early age, the private sector ought to be included in the program. The youth will develop a saving culture as a result of this. The young entrepreneurs will receive business acumen mentoring from the private partnership in areas like taking calculated risks, persevering in their ventures, managing their time effectively, and solving problems. All government funding ought to have a training component. The younger generation needs to be made aware of the importance of entrepreneurship, the creation of workable business strategies, networking, finding new and large markets, placing bids on public procurement possibilities, and maintaining accurate records.

Instead of creating new CBOS, new development agencies should think about collaborating with the ones that already exist. Because Enduring CBOs are a sign of sustainable development, this is significant.

5.4 Suggestions of the Study

i. The way in which the community views community leadership affects their willingness to assume accountability and provide personal funds for community improvement initiatives. Indicators like community leadership, familiarity with the community development plan, firsthand involvement in projects, familiarity with CBO structures, familiarity with current legal and institutional structures, the number of identified

Mount Kenya University

partners, availability of project progress data, role and responsibility clarity, and CBO outreach capability may be taken into consideration.

ii. There is need to carry out the same study with a larger sample size to draw a more inclusive and robust conclusion that can be assumed to represent an entire sub-county.

iii. To further elucidate the findings of this study, a comparable study can be conducted in another urban poor community in Kenya or elsewhere using initiatives financed by donors.

5.5 Limitations of the Study

The survey only had 15 respondents, which was a quite low response rate for this kind of research. Owing to the variety of community organizations supporting youth initiatives, there was less consistency in perspectives and approaches about the difficulties facing the youth projects' viability. Due to additional obligations from the firm, the researcher can have time constraints. Due to potential budget constraints, the study will only examine one group of people.

REFERENCES

Ababa, C. (2013). *Factors influencing sustainability of rural community water projects in Kenya* (1st ed.). Nairobi: University of Nairobi.

Adhiambo, S. N. (2012). *Influence of project planning on sustainability of road construction projects in Nairobi City County, Kenya: A case of China Wuyi Company Limited* (Doctoral dissertation, MUA).

Buechler SM (2009). *Beyond Resource Mobilization? Emerging Trends in Social Movement Theory.* The Sociological Quarterly, 34(2), 217–235.

Census, K. P. (2019). *Kenya Population and Housing Census Report.* Nairobi: Kenya

Population and Housing Census.

Chemwa, K. N. (2015). Impact of Youth Funding. *International Journal of Business Commerce,* 10 (2), 45-67.

Cummins, S. (2007). Mega-projects and sustainability in Durban, South Africa: Convergent or divergent agendas. *Habitat International*, 45, 205-212.

Feuerstein, L. (2006). Increasing sustainability in co-design projects: A qualitative evaluation of a co-design programme in New Zealand. *Patient Experience Journal*, 4 (2), 44-52.

Frank, S. I. & Smith, A. (2006). Civic based programs sustainability. A multidimensional analysis of sustainability factors. *Sustainability,* 10 (3), 870.

Fowler, W. (2004). Project sustainability plans: A systematic literature review. *International Journal of Project Management,* 35 (6), 1071-1083.

Gachuru, P. & Mwirigi, B. (2015). Influence of Boards' of Managers on Sustainability of Constituency Development Funded Infrastructure Projects in Secondary Schools: A Case of Central Imenti Constituency-Meru County Kenya.

Gachugia, W. & Mulu, S. (2014). Stakeholders' Capacity Building and Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation of Urban Water Supply and Health Projects in Kenya: Case of Kisii Town, Kisii Country. *J George Nat Disast*, 6 (163), 2167-0587.

Goel, M. T., Feinberg, M. E., & Spoth, R. L. (2006). Factors that predict financial sustainability of community coalitions: Five years of findings from the PROSPER partnership project. *Prevention Science*, 16 (1), 158-167.

Gudda, D., Ratan, M. & Ngoze, J. (2012). *Associations Programmes in Ghana, Malawi and South Africa Impact assessment of savings groups*. Findings from three randomized evaluations of CARE Village Savings and Loan. Binghamton: The Haworth Press.

Government, K. (2010). *Kenya Constitution 2010.* Nairobi: Kenya Government.

Ingle, M. D. (2005). *Project sustainability manual, how to incorporate sustainability*. Portland State.

Government, M. C. (2016). *District Development Plan.* Mombasa: Mombasa County Government.

Independent Electoral Boundaries and Commission, (2017). *IEBC Report.* Nairobi: IEBC.

Institute of Economic Affairs, (2003). *Economic Recovery Strategy, End of the Term Review.* Nairobi.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2020). *Exploring Kenya inequality, putting apart or pooling together.* Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Kothari, C. (2004). *Research methodology*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.

Kothari, C. (2019). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: H.S.

Lai, A. (2011). Innovation, sustainability and democracy: an analysis of grassroots contributions. *Journal of Self-Governance and Management Economics*, (1), 64-97.

Lewis, G. (2016). project human resource management. Project Management. Retrieved on 13th March 2019 from: https://www.projectmanagement.com/blogpost/21150/Project-Human-Resource-Management.

Markulev, A., and Long, A. (2013). On sustainability: an economic approach. *Productivity Commission.*

McCarthy, T. & Zald, F. (2007). Does collaboration lead to sustainability? a study of public–private partnerships in the Swedish mountains. Sustainability, 9 (10), 1685.

McKeown, A. (2002). Innovation, sustainability and democracy: an analysis of grassroots contributions. *Journal of Self-Governance and Management Economics*, (1), 64-97.

Meridith, J., & Mantel, J. (2011). *Management of buildings projects. Analysis of buildings procurement systems, features and conception of appropriate project management systems for Kenya.* (4th ed.). Germany: DVP Publishers.

Meridith, M. L., & Mantel, M. M. (2011). Key factors of sustainability in project management context: A survey exploring the project managers' insight. *International Journal of Project Management*, 35 (6), 1084-1102.

Mugenda, O., & Mugenda, A. (2013). *Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches.* Nairobi: Laba Graphics Services.

Mulwa, F. (2012). *Demystifying Participatory Community Development* (Revised edition). Nairobi.: Pauline's Publications Africa.

Muniu, K. & Gakuu, C. (2018). Factors Influencing financial sustainability of nongovernmental organizations: A survey of NGOs in Nakuru County, Kenya. *International Journal of Economics, commerce and management*, 3 (9), 704-743.

Nevitt, J. W. & Fabozzi, J. D. (2010). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches.* Sage publications.

Nikezic, J., & Puric, R. (2012). On the nature of the project as a temporary organization. *International Journal of Project Management*, 2, 21, 7-9.

Nthenge, A. K. (2014). *Factors Influencing the Sustainability of KEMRI Hiv/Aids Grants Funded Projects in Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, United States International University-Africa).

Ostrom, A. (2019). Leadership characteristics for lean six sigma. *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*, 28 (3-4), 405-426.

Person, J. W. & Thornton, J. D. (2013). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches.* Sage publications.

Robert, S. & Wicklein, D. (2008). *Research design: Creating robust approaches for the social sciences*. Sage

Sara, B. (2008). *What Community Development Projects Really Do. Changing Ireland Natural Magazine of the local development programmes*. Online.

Schorr, L. B. (1997). *Common purposes: Strengthening Families and Neighbourhoods to Rebuild America*. New York: Anchor.

Shavo, H. (2013). *Rural sustainable development in the knowledge society*. Routledge.

Street, J. K., & Sykes, D. E. (2003). Leading a successful hotel: A look at the general manager's ability to utilize multiple leadership styles. *International Journal of Hospitality Management, 102399.*

Teece, S. (2011). *Research design: Creating robust approaches for the social sciences*. Sage

Tello, C. & Zawislak (2013). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New York: H.S.

Tonya, C. (2015). Participation in Kenya's Local Development Funds: Reviewing the Past to Inform the Future.

Turner, J., & Muller, R. (2012). On the nature of the project as a temporary organization. *International Journal of Project Management*, 2, 21, 7-9.

United Nations Development Program (2013). *Resource book on mental health, human rights and legislation*, Geneva: World Health Organization.

Williams, M. (2003). Sustainable development and social sustainability. *Strategic research and Analysis, Department of Canadian Heritage*, 634 - 724.

Wysocki, R. (2009). *Effective project management*. Indianapolis, IN: Wiley Pub.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: CONSENT LETTER

Dear Participant,

I cordially extend an invitation to you to take part in a research project titled "Influence of Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in Mvita Sub-County, Mombasa County, Kenya." As a Mount Kenya University graduate student in my last year, I am now working on my master's thesis. The goal of the study is to determine how resource mobilization affects the long-term viability of youth group projects in Mombasa County's

Mvita Sub-County. The purpose of the attached questionnaire is to gather data on: The Impact of Resource Mobilization on the Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in Mvita Sub-County, Mombasa County. It is entirely up to you whether or not you choose to take part in this study. You can choose not to answer any questions at all or leave them blank. Beyond the usual risks of daily life, there are no known risks associated with involvement. Your comments will be kept private and anonymous. The results of this study's data will be kept confidential and only given as a combined total. Your specific responses to this questionnaire will only be known to the researchers. You won't directly gain anything from taking part in this study. However, you might find it interesting to discuss the difficulties raised in the study, and it might also be helpful for the industry, potential clients, or people with similar worries.

Please provide the most accurate responses you can to the questionnaire's questions if you accept to take part in this experiment. It should be finished in around 30 minutes. I need the questionnaire back as soon as possible so I can finish the project report.

Contact the researcher if you have any queries regarding this project.

OMAR ABDALLAH NGEMA

PHONE NO.+254715531205

Thank you for your assistance in this important endeavour.

CONSENT

I've read, comprehend, and have had a chance to ask questions about the material provided. I am aware that my participation is entirely optional and that I can stop at any moment, for any reason, and without incurring any fees. I am aware that a copy of this permission form will be provided to me. I freely consent to participate in this study.

Participant's signature _____ Date _____

Mount Kenya University

Investigator's signature _____ Date _____

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH GROUP LEADERS

Dear respondents,

The "Influence of Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in Mvita SubCounty, Mombasa County, Kenya" would be the focus of this study. Your inventiveness in this study will be crucial as the coordinator of the Sub-County Project.

PART I: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Please provide your personal information (Please tick the appropriate)

(i) Sex: Male ( ) Female ( )

(ii) What is your Professional Qualification?

Mount Kenya University

Certificate ( ) Diploma ( ) Bachelor's Degree ( ) Masters and above ( )

(iii) Please indicate the name of your Ward …….

PART II: Acquisition of Financial Resources

The table provide various statements on acquisition of financial resources and its influence on sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County. Indicate to the level of agree to the statements on the choices provided. 5 (very great), 4 (great), 3 (moderate), 2 (minimum), and 1 (not at all).

Variable	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Youth groups get funding through grants					
Grants are mainly from non-government organizations					
Youth contribute towards their projects					

Mount Kenya University

Money is raised through income generating activities					
The government affirmative funds also provide funding to youth					
Youth have access to credit from financial institutions					

PART III: Mapping Human Resources

The table provide various statements on Mapping Human Resources and its influence on sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County. Indicate to the level of agree to the statements on the choices provided. 5 (very great), 4 (great), 3 (moderate), 2 (minimum), and 1 (not at all).

Variable	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Youth groups have members with management skills					
Youth groups have members with required work experiences					
All members receive training before commencement of work					

Mount Kenya University

Groups have talent management strategies to attract and retain best brains					
We engage experts in complex business decisions					
The group leadership have effective leadership styles					

PART IV: Acquisition of Physical Resources

The table provide various statements on Acquisition of Physical Resources and its influence on sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County. Indicate to the level of agree to the statements on the choices provided. 5 (very great), 4 (great), 3 (moderate), 2 (minimum), and 1 (not at all).

Variable	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Groups have sufficient materials					
Much of the materials are sourced through credit					
Affordability of material is a key determinant in acquisition					

Mount Kenya University

Youth groups have offices and required office tools					
We have the capacity to put up our own business premises					
Heavy machineries are acquired through hire purchase					

PART V: Community Participation & shared decision making

The table provide various statements on Community Participation & shared decision making and its influence on sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County. Indicate to the level of agree to the statements on the choices provided. 5 (very great), 4 (great), 3 (moderate), 2 (minimum), and 1 (not at all).

Variable	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Youth projects are geared towards solving problems facing the community					
Members of the community are always invited to the discussions					
Suggestions of the members are always put into consideration					

Final decisions are made after consultations with community leaders					
Community members are involved to secure interest of the project					
Decision are made together for a common good					

Part VI: Sustainability

The table provide various statements on sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County. Indicate to the level of agree to the statements on the choices provided. 5 (very great), 4 (great), 3 (moderate), 2 (minimum), and 1 (not at all).

Variable	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
The financial strength of youth groups has greatly improved					
The project continuity of youth groups has greatly improved					
The growth of youth groups has greatly improved					
Youth projects have achieved set objectives					

Mount Kenya University

Youth have realized huge profits from the projects					

Thank You for Your Time!

APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR SUB COUNTY PROJECT OFFICIALS

Dear respondents,

The "Influence of Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in Mvita SubCounty, Mombasa County, Kenya" would be the focus of this study. Your inventiveness in this study will be crucial as the coordinator of the Sub-County Project.

PART I: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Please provide your personal information (Please tick the appropriate)

i) Sex: Male ( ) Female ( ) ii) Education: Primary ( ) Secondary ( ) Above secondary ( )

iii) Please indicate the name of your Ward …….

PART II: SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECTS

How can projects be maintained in terms of financial stability, project continuity, growth, and profitability, in your opinion?

……
……
……

PART II: INFLUENCE OF FUND RAISING STRATEGY ON SUSTAINABILITY

2. What are the principal sources of resources in your area that your projects need?

……
……
……

3. . What impact do technical proposals have on project sustainability as a source of funding?

Mount Kenya University

……
……
……

4. How do youth project fundraising tactics affect the stakeholders and target population while attempting to raise money for the projects?

……
……
……

5. In your perspective, do youth projects effectively use all of the available funding sources?

……
……
……

6. What do you believe could be done to guarantee sufficient funding for youth project sustainability?

……
……
……

PART III: INFLUENCE OF STRONG LEADERSHIP STRATEGY ON SUSTAINABILITY

7. What is your comment on the implementation of recruitment policies and guideline of youth projects in your ward?

……
……
……

8. What is your view on youth project trainings and development practices in your ward?

Mount Kenya University

……
……
……

9. What is your view on the job analysis strategies before recruitment of staffs at youth projects in your ward?

……
……
……

10. What is your comment on the compensation in terms of wages or salaries administration practices in youth group projects in your ward?

……
……
……

PART IV: EFFECTIVE INTERNAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES ON SUSTAINABILITY

11. Are relevant stakeholders included in the management of youth programmes in your area?

……
……
……

13. Do youth projects in your ward often meet with the pertinent stakeholders to discuss projects? If so, what role do stakeholders play?

……
……
……

14. Are there frequent project visits and updates for the youth projects in your ward? How do these youth initiatives affect the accessibility of youth funding?

Mount Kenya University

……
……
……

PART V: PARTICIPATION AND SHARED DECISION MAKING

15.Who are the major players in your ward that are in charge of supporting your youth group??

……
……
……

16. How, in your opinion, do local communities effectively support the essential needs of your young group?

……
……
……

17. What recommendations would you make, in your own view, for ensuring effective involvement and mechanisms for collective decision-making for the sustainability of youth groups in your ward?

……
……

Thank You for Your Time!

Mount Kenya University

……

……

……

Mount Kenya University

APPENDIX IV: INTRODUCTOTY LETTER

Mount Kenya University

DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MSCPM/2021/41430

12th October, 2023

National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P.O Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: OMAR ABDALLAH NGEMA– REGISTRATION NO. MSCPM/2021/41430

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Science in Project Management and Planning** in the Department of **Management** in the school of **Business and Economics**

The title of the research is **"Influence of Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in Mvita Sub-County, Mombasa County, Kenya."** It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between **October, 2023 and December, 2023.**

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Mount Kenya University
P.O. Box 342 - 01000, THIKA
Office of the Director,
Graduate Studies

For

Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Tel: 020-2878 000, Cell: +254 709 153 000
Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke
Chartered and ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution.
Unlocking Infinite Possibilities

APPENDIX V: ERC LETTER

Mount Kenya University

Mount Kenya University

REF: **MKU/ISERC/3251**
TO: **OMAR ABDALLAH NGEMA**

Date: 11 October 2023

REG: **MSCPM/2021/41430**

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INFLUENCE OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ON SUSTAINABILITY OF YOUTH GROUP PROJECTS IN MVITA SUB-COUNTY, MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2295.** The approval period is **11/10/2023 - 10/10/2024.**

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke and also obtain other clearances needed.

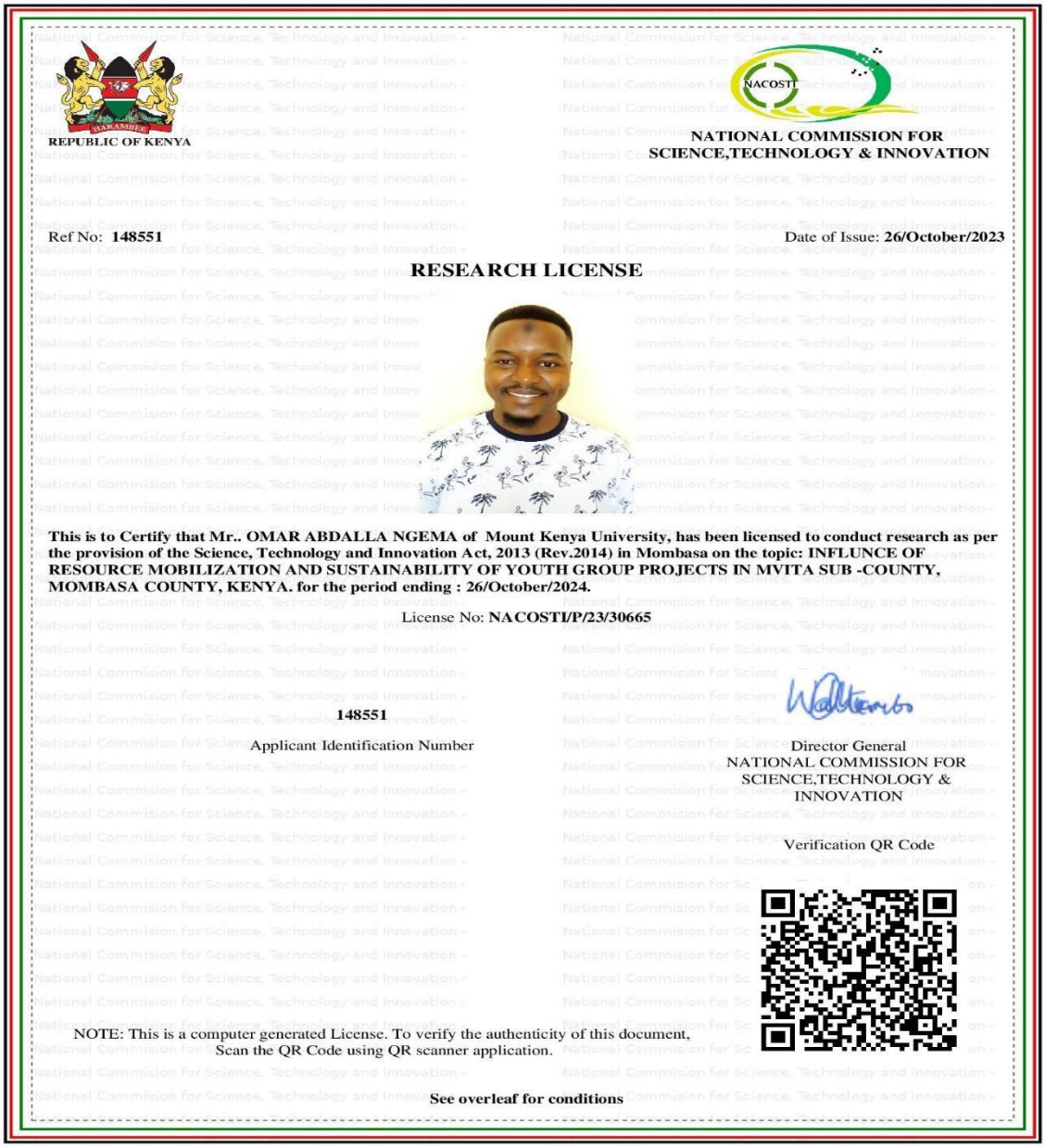
The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
P. O. Box 342 - 01000, Thika

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Cell: +254 709 153 000 / +254 709 153 200
Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke
Chartered and ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution.
Unlocking Infinite Possibilities

APPENDIX VI: NACOSTI PERMIT



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **148551**

Date of Issue: **26/October/2023**

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.. OMAR ABDALLA NGEMA of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Mombasa on the topic: INFLUNCE OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF YOUTH GROUP PROJECTS IN MVITA SUB -COUNTY, MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA. for the period ending : 26/October/2024.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/23/30665**

148551

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.

See overleaf for conditions

APPENDIX VII: COUNTY COMMISSIONERS LETTER

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

State Department for Internal Security and National Administration

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
P.O. BOX 90424 - 80100,
MOMBASA.

Tel. 0715 040444/0780 040445
Email: cc.mombasa@interior.go.ke
ccmombasa@yahoo.com
When Replying please quote:

Ref. No. MCC/ADM.25 VOL.IV/159 **31st October, 2023**

Deputy County Commissioner
MOMBASA SUB-COUNTY

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION- MR. OMAR ABDALLA NGEMA
LICENSE NO. NACOSTI/P/23/30665

This is to authorize the above named student of Mount Kenya University to carry out research on ***"INFLUENCE OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF YOUTH GROUP PROJECTS"***, in Mvita Sub-County, for the period ending 26th October 2024.

Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

ABDIRISACK JALDESA
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
MOMBASA COUNTY

C.C:

County Director of Education
MOMBASA