FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECTS IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF SIKONGE DISTRICT IN TABORA

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommend for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled: **"Factors Affecting the Sustainability of Community-Based Projects in Tanzania: A Case of Sikonge District in Tabora"** in partial fulfilment for the requirements of the award of the Degree of master's in project management (MPM) of the Open University of Tanzania.

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DECLARATION

I, **Christina Komba**, do hereby declare that the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other university or institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as original mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Masters of Project Management (MPM) of The Open University of Tanzania.

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DEDICATION

It goes to my dearest mother Veronica I. Komba, for your encouragement and support since I was young. To my supervisor and course coordinator, Dr. Lilian Joseph Macha, for the continuous support, advice, and provision of necessary learning materials until I finish this study. To Professor Wulystan Pius Mtega from Sokoine University of Agriculture for being my mentor and advisor in academic and research matters.

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ABSTRACT

This study assesses the factors affecting sustainability of community-based projects in Sikonge District. The study adopted the participatory theory of development, theory of change and resource-based view theory. and other stakeholders were used. A sample of 190 project managers and field officers were employed as population of the study. A descriptive research design with a mixed research approach was used. Questionnaires were used to collect quantitative data while interview was used to collect qualitative data from stakeholders. The quantitative data was analyzed through descriptive statistics and multiple regression while the qualitative data was analyzed through thematic analysis. According to the findings, stakeholder participation has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability with a regression coefficient of 0.710 and a p-value of 0.000. Also, according to the findings, monitoring and evaluation had a positive and significant effect on project sustainability producing a regression coefficient of 0.396 and a p-value of 0.000. However, findings indicated that capacity building has a positive but insignificant effect on project sustainability (B=0.028, p-value=0.312) while funding was found to have a negative insignificant effect on project sustainability (B=-0.018, p-value=0.674). The study recommends that community-based projects should enhance the level of stakeholders' participation by involving more stakeholder groups in the project. Also, monitoring and evaluation should be enhanced. Also, capacity building should be enhanced since it has a positive effect on the sustainability of the projects. Moreover, community-based projects should have more internally generated funds which are sufficient for implementing the projects when donor funds are not there.

Keywords: *Sustainability, Community, Projects, Community-Based Project.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

FIGURE

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RBV	Resource Based View
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Chapter Overview

This study assessed the factors affecting the sustainability of community-based projects. The first chapter of this proposal introduces the study by discussing the background of the study, the statement of the problem, research objectives, and research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study as well as the organization of the study.

1.2   Background of the Study

Donor-funded programs in a variety of fields, including public health, agriculture, education, social and community development, and infrastructure development, have primarily benefited developing countries for more than 50 years (Cooka, Wright, and Andersson, 2017). Despite the importance placed on donor-supported initiatives, a number of concerns have been expressed in the scientific and policy communities. Concerns about project effect and sustainability, for example, have long been a source of concern because national governments face significant barriers to extending community development (Lupasa, 2020).

Sustainability has been a major concern for the majority of donor-funded programs in developing countries because most projects fail either because the donor withdraws or because the project is closed. Numerous non-governmental organizations and government agencies have carried out programs that continue to

benefit the intended recipients long after the donor has stopped funding them. Most donor-funded initiatives lack a sustainability component (Kiambi and Mugambi, 2019).

Similarly, the viability of donor-supported initiatives in other regions of Tanzania, including Dodoma, has been questioned. Several previous initiatives, according to reports, are no longer operational (Lupasa, 2020). In Tanzania, project sustainability has evolved over time into a more inclusive approach that recognizes the project's target group and employees. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) as well as resource levels ensure that donor-funded programs are sustained over time.

Donor money recipients frequently give little weight to M&E, level of funding/resources, target group/community involvement, and participation of skilled project personnel, causing projects to take longer to complete and others to fall short of their intended goals. Other initiatives fail to continue after the grant period expires because the required ownership by the target group was not established from the start of the project to its completion (Mwanga, 2018).

Numerous studies have been conducted to assess the factors influencing the viability of donor-funded initiatives. Nonetheless, some academics have focused on the long-term viability of community water initiatives. Mgulo and Kamazima (2022), for example, conducted research on the long-term viability of NGO-funded rural water projects in Tanzania's Chamwino District, Dodoma Region, and Chamwino District. According to their findings, key elements that have a negative impact on the sustainability of rural water projects include a lack of community involvement,

support, and involvement at various project implementation stages such as project design, implementation, operation, monitoring, and evaluation through various village water committees.

Other academics, like them, focused on the long-term viability of infrastructure investments. Umugwaneza and Kule's (2016) study, for example, looked at variables influencing the sustainability of a Rwandan project to develop a sector-wide approach and expand access to electricity. Their findings revealed that transparency, good communication, preparedness, cooperation, monitoring, and assessment are all positively associated with project sustainability in Rwanda.

Few studies, none of which were conducted by Sikonge District Initiatives, have focused on large-scale community-based projects, particularly in Tanzania (Mwanga, 2018). Furthermore, elements unique to each project may have an impact on the sustainability of community-based programs. This study used a development participatory method to assess the impact of stakeholder engagement on the sustainability of community-based initiatives. The theory of change was also used in the study to investigate how monitoring and evaluation affect the long-term viability of community-based programs. The resource-based perspective theory was also applied to assess the impact of financing and capacity development on the long-term viability of community-based programs.

1.3   Statement of the Problem

Many studies have found that 40% of all new projects fail after the initial funding

runs out within the first few years (Savaya et al., 2008). Unsustainable projects have a smaller long-term impact on the community, fail to address community needs, waste resources (human, financial, and technological) during the start-up phase, and may erode community confidence and support for future initiatives (Gruen, 2008).

Tanzania's government has made a number of attempts in collaboration with various parties, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors, and communities. These measures involve local communities in project implementation. Another strategy used by donors and the government has been to provide funding for non-governmental organization (NGO) activities. Monitoring and evaluation techniques have also been used by NGOs to ensure that programs are sustainable (Mwanga, 2018). Nonetheless, despite the efforts of many individuals and organizations, governments, funders, international organizations, and multilateral communities. The difficulty of sustaining these programs has been a major issue for many NGOs in Tanzania and other industrialized nations (Long et al. 2018).

Many studies have been conducted to determine the factors influencing the sustainability of community-based initiatives. Some analysts, however, have relied on infrastructure initiatives, whereas others have focused on water projects (Mgulo and Kamazima, 2022; Umugwaneza and Kule, 2016). Furthermore, the majority of studies have been conducted in countries other than the United States, such as Tanzania (Mwanga, 2018). This study aimed to close this gap by evaluating the factors influencing the sustainability of community-based programs in Tanzania, particularly in Sikonge District.

1.4   Objectives of the Study

The study had both the general and four specific objectives as stated below;

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess factors affecting the sustainability of community-based projects.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

i)   To determine the effect of stakeholders` participation on the sustainability of community-based projects

ii)   To determine the effect of monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of community-based projects

iii)   To determine the effect of capacity building on the sustainability of community-based projects

iv)   To determine the effect of funding on the sustainability of community-based projects.

1.5   Research Questions

The study was conducted to answer the following research questions;

i)   What is the effect of stakeholders` participation on the sustainability of community-based projects?

ii)   What is the effect of monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of community-based projects?

iii)   What is the effect of capacity building on the sustainability of community-

based projects?

iv)   What is the effect of funding on the sustainability of community-based projects?

1.6   Significance of the Study

1.6.1 Practical Significance

The study is important for community-based project implementers such as NGOs, governments, and international organizations. Based on the factors identified, the findings on the factors affecting the sustainability of community-based projects assist them in developing some new strategies to address the problem of project sustainability.

1.6.2 Policy Significance

Also, the findings are significant to policy makers; through this study they are able to design policies which enhances the sustainability of the community-based projects at the community level.

1.7   Organization of the Study

The study is divided up into six chapters, the first of which provides an overview of the study, a problem statement, research objectives, research questions, and an explanation of the significance of the investigation. The second chapter, which is a literature review, includes a conceptual definitions section, a critical review of supporting theories section, an empirical analysis of relevant studies section, a research gap section, a conceptual framework section, a theoretical framework

section, a statement of hypotheses section, and a summary section. Last but not least, Chapter three, which is devoted to research methodology, includes the following sections: research design or strategy, study population, area of the study, sampling design and procedures, variables and measurement procedures, methods of data collection, data expected results of the study, research schedule, work plan, and the estimated research budget. The findings of the study are presented in the fourth chapter, and the subsequent discussion of those findings can be found in the fifth chapter. The sixth chapter provides a conclusion, as well as a summary of the findings and some recommendations pertaining to the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATUR REVIEW

2.1   Chapter Overview

This chapter review literature related to the study; the chapter has literature on definition of key terms, theoretical literature review and empirical literature review. Also, the chapter has established a research gap and a conceptual framework indicating the relationship between variables.

2.2   Definition of Key Terms

2.2.1 Community

A community is a social group whose members share something in common, such as a government, geographic location, culture, or heritage with one another. Communities can be defined by the shared characteristics of their members. According to Mosurska and Ford 2020, "community" can also refer to the geographic location of a group of people who live together. According to Dunbar (2015), the definitions of "community" that can be found in sociological literature are diverse; however, in general, these definitions highlight three ideas that are fundamental to the concept of "community." These ideas are as follows: first, the community is a human group; second, the people who are a part of it share activities and experiences; and third, it occupies a specific geographical location. As a result, the authors of this study have decided to adopt the definition that was presented earlier, which states that a community is a social group that shares characteristics and lives in a specific location.

2.2.2 Community-Based Projects

Collins (2015) defines a community development project as a focused, constrained activity that receives specific assistance. A community development initiative, according to Hella et al. (2001), aims to gradually improve the current situation. A project is a transformational tool. A project is considered successful if it improves the quality of life in the area and reduces poverty over time. Future generations' needs and benefits will be met if development progress is maintained. In this study, "community projects" refer to large activities carried out by specific community members with the goal of raising their standard of living.

2.2.3 Project Sustainability

In the context of development projects, sustainability refers to the local community's ability to cover program expenses, allowing the program to continue and be maintained even when external interventions or donor funding are no longer available (Aus Aid, 2019). According to Carvalho and Rabechini (2017), sustainability is the ability of a project to continue producing benefits after outside assistance is no longer required. According to Savaya and Spiro (2012), project sustainability is concerned with a project's ability to continue until its predetermined goals are met. In this study, sustainability refers to a project's members' ability to continue providing operations, services, and benefits in the absence of outside funding. Sustainability is defined as the continuation of favorable circumstances after a patron has withdrawn their financial, authoritative, and specific assistance.

2.3   Theoretical Literature Review

2.3.1 Participatory Theory of Development

The idea that the community itself knows the answers to its problems is the foundation of participatory theory, and that anyone wishing to address those problems must collaborate with the group in question (Lelegwe, 2015). The approach emphasizes the existing ties that exist between businesses and everyone who is interested in them. These parties include the local community, the business's employees, suppliers, and customers. According to the argument, the company should meet the needs of all of its constituents, not just its shareholders. According to the principle, projects should be carried out by specific individuals in order to benefit a specific group of people rather than by projects themselves and for themselves (Lin, 2018).

According to the current link between the theory and the study, community projects are intended to be carried out by a variety of people, including sponsors, the government, community members, and other individuals with an interest in such projects. As a result, the level of involvement of various stakeholders in the implementation of a project may occasionally have an impact on the project's sustainability. Given the theory's justifications, it is critical that diverse individuals participate in community-based initiatives in order to meet the needs of all parties involved. As a result, the participatory theory will be useful in evaluating how stakeholders' involvement affects the viability of community-based projects in this study.

2.3.2 The Theory of Change

This theory was developed by Cootze (1983). According to Connell et al. (2014), a Hypothesis of Change is a theory that explains how and why an effort will succeed. The concept describes how the activities of an intervention (such as undertakings, programs, or strategies) contribute to a series of outcomes that result in the expected or observed effects. Associates, partners, and evaluators may also use the outcomes chain, reasoning model, program theory, result planning and impact route, and venture rationale. The Theory of Change provides a framework for monitoring and evaluation that can be tested and improved, as well as articulates anticipated processes and results for a project over time (OECD, 2008).

ToC is a specific planning, participation, and evaluation process. A theory of change describes the process of change by identifying the relationships between the short-, medium-, and long-term outcomes of an initiative. By mapping the detected alterations, the "outcomes route," which depicts each outcome in logical relationship with all the others and chronological flow, is created (Clark, 2012). As a result, the theory of change will be applied to this study in order to explain how monitoring and evaluation affect the viability of community-based programs.

2.3.3 Resource Based View Theory

According to Barney's 1991 Resource Based View (RBV) thesis, a company can only differentiate itself and achieve sustainability if it has exclusive access to valuable, scarce, and unusual resources (Barney, 1991). According to RBV theorists, skills are a critical and important resource for businesses. Human capital is an

organization's intangible asset that helps it succeed more. Because skills are typically in short supply, a business owner's valuable skills, knowledge, and abilities may contribute to an organization's longevity. Money, like other resources, can be used to provide special resources that are potentially sustainable.

Although it is most commonly associated with corporate ventures, the concept can be used to explain the impact of capacity building and finance on the sustainability of community-based enterprises. The resource-based perspective predicts that when organizations have funding and their employees have the resources they need, there will be a high level of sustainability.

2.4   Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 The Impact of Stakeholders` Participation on the Sustainability of Community-based Projects

In Rhonda Slum, Nakuru County, Kenia *et al*., (2017) investigated how much community involvement affects water and sanitation management activities. According to the study's findings, community involvement in and commitment to WASH programs had a big beneficial influence. However, the study assessed community participation only and left out other stakeholders such as the government. Apart from that, the study was not conducted in the context of Tanzania.

In the Chamwino District, Dodoma Region, Tanzania, Mgulo and Kamazima (2022) conducted research on community involvement and the sustainability of rural water projects funded by non-governmental organizations. Findings demonstrate that the

sustainability of rural water projects completed in Chamwino District suffered from a lack of community engagement at all project implementation phases, including the planning, execution, operation, and monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, the study considered the role of the community only and no other stakeholders; therefore, the findings are based on the community involvement only.

2.4.2 The Impact of Monitoring and Evaluation on the Sustainability of Community-based Projects

Umugwaneza and Kule (2018) study examined monitoring and evaluation role on project sustainability in Rwanda. The study's conclusions demonstrated a substantial correlation between project sustainability in Rwanda and openness, effective communication, planning, teamwork, and good oversight. Therefore, the study looked only at the influence of M&E on sustainability but didn't look at other factors influencing sustainability. Also, the study was conducted by adopting descriptive statistics only.

Biwott, *et al*., (2017) investigated the importance of monitoring and evaluation in the sustainability of Constituency Development Fund Projects (CDF) in Kenya. The findings demonstrate a significant influence of monitoring and evaluation on the efficacy and sustainability of initiatives funded by CDF. Therefore, it is advisable to incorporate monitoring and evaluation into all initiatives supported by the Government of Kenya CDF. However, the context of CDF Kenya is different from that of Tanzania. Therefore, the study cannot be conclusive in Tanzania.

2.4.3 The Impact of Capacity Building on the Sustainability of Community-based Projects

Mustafa (2018) examined factors affecting project sustainability of community managed water supplies in Kenya. Results demonstrated that local water supply sustainability was enhanced through community training. However, the study based on water projects only and not other donor funded projects. Also, the study was conducted in Kenya. Wanjiru (2021) studied the role of capacity building on sustainability of youth empowerment organizations. This study used a descriptive research design. Results on how training affects the viability of youth organizations revealed that staff members are taught to work on neighborhood initiatives. The regression model shows that training accurately predicts the durability of youth organizations. However, the study was not conducted in the context of Tanzania.

2.4.4 The Impact of Funding on the Sustainability of Community-based Projects

In Kenya, community-based county initiatives' sustainability was evaluated by Kaimenyi and Wanyonyi (2019) based on a number of parameters. The study's conclusions demonstrated that project implementers and finances were important factors in affecting sustainability. Despite its usefulness in establishing how important funding is on enhancing the sustainability of the projects, the study was not conducted in a similar context as the current study.

The impact of financial resources, project oversight, and the degree of community involvement on the sustainability of projects carried out by community-based

organizations was examined by Kadurira (2018). The results demonstrated how community engagement, project management, and financial resources all affect the viability of community-based programs. The research discovered a connection between funding, project management, and community engagement. Despite the fact that study considered multiple factors affecting the sustainability of the projects; the use of descriptive statistics was not enough to establish the extent at which each factor affects project sustainability.

2.5   Research Gap

Different studies have been conducted to assess factors affecting the sustainability of community-based projects. However, while some studies have focused on water projects (Mgulo, and Kamazima, 2022), others have relied on infrastructural projects (Umugwaneza and Kule, 2016). Also, majority of the studies have been conducted in a different context such as that of Tanzania (Mwanga, 2018). Therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by assessing factors affecting the sustainability of community-based projects in Tanzania, particularly Sikonge District.

Similarly, majority of the previous studies have not combined the participatory theory of development, theory of change and the resource-based view theory to establish the factors affecting the sustainability of community-based projects. Thus, this study will be broad by considering the implications of each theory to the sustainability of the community-based projects.

2.6   Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework below explains the relationship between the variables of the

study. The study will have four independent variables which are stakeholders`
participation, funding, monitoring and evaluation and capacity building. Also, the
study will have a dependent variable which is Sustainability of community-based
projects. The existing relationship of the dependent and independent variables is
shown on Figure 2.1.

Independent Variables   **Dependent Variable**
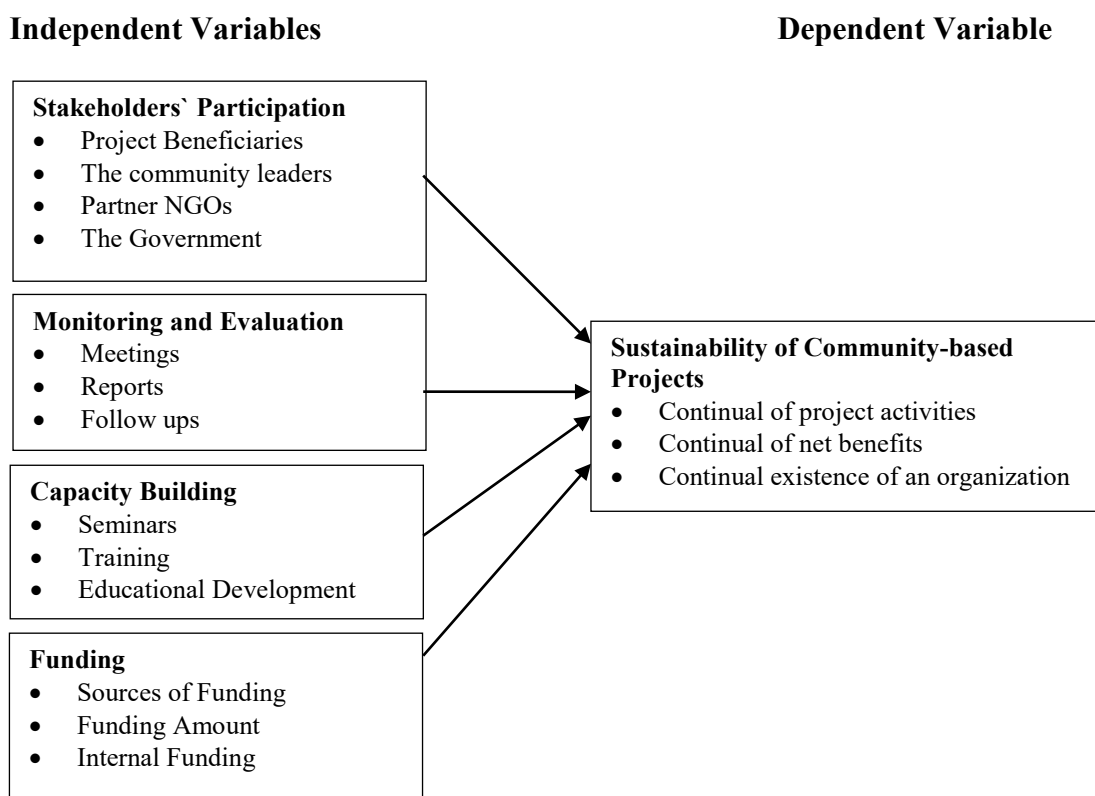
Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework

Source: Researcher Based on Literature (2022)

One solution to the problem of project sustainability is stakeholder participation.
Participatory approaches would not only help project sustainability, but they would
also make projects more efficient and effective (McGee, 2002). Participation is
thought to lead to empowerment through capacity-building, skills, and training

(Lyons et al., 2001). By increasing the ability of individuals, projects, and/or communities to be self-sufficient, they will be able to contribute to the long-term viability of development projects, which will in turn contribute to the broader concept of sustainable national development. Vos (2005) defines participation as a multidimensional and complex concept.

Projects are monitored to ensure that stakeholders understand the project, to reduce the risk of project failure, to promote systematic and professional management, and to assess implementation progress (Cartland et al., 2008). Evaluation aids in determining the degree of achievement of objectives; determining and identifying problems associated with program planning and implementation; generating data that allows for cumulative learning, which contributes to better designed programs, improved management, and a better assessment of their impact; and assisting in the reformulation of objectives, policies, and strategies in projects and programs (Haag 2007).

Capacity building and development are elements that provide individuals and organizations with the fluidity, flexibility, and functionality to adapt to changing needs. It is about who, how, and where individuals and organizations can reposition themselves, which are requirements of resilient societies in order to achieve their own development goals over time (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2010). Capacity building improves organizations', groups', and individuals' ability to solve problems, perform key functions, and move effectively toward achieving objectives, understanding and managing development needs, and enhancing sustainability (Temali, 2012).

According to Lyons et al. (2001), the availability of resources such as funds for financing the implementation of key activities in projects is critical. When funding is available, the project's sustainability improves because all activities that require funding can be easily funded (Temali, 2012).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter represents the research methodology of the study. It describes and justifies the methods and processes that were used to collect data which are meant to answer the research questions. The chapter includes; research design, survey population, area of the research, sampling design and procedures, variables and measurement procedures, methods of data collection, data processing and analysis and the expected results of the study.

3.2 Research Philosophy

This study used a post-positivism research philosophy, which contends that a researcher's ideas, and even their specific identity, influence what they observe and, as a result, what they conclude. Post-positivism seeks objective answers by attempting to recognize and work with such biases in theorists' theories and knowledge (Bunniss and Kelly, 2010). Because the study's objectives are based on available theories, post-positivism philosophy was appropriate for the study. As a result, the study, according to the post-positivism philosophy, is based on existing theories to test the statistical relationships between the variables. To test the relationship between the variables, the study used post-positivism and the participatory theory of development, theory of change, and resource-based view theory.

3.3   Research Approach

The study used a mixed research approach to derive meaning insights from numbers as well as verbal data. In this approach, quantitative data was used to establish the relationship between variables, and qualitative data was used to supplement the former. A quantitative approach was appropriate because the study sought to establish the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The qualitative data, on the other hand, was useful for triangulation.

3.4   Research Design

The descriptive research design was used in this study, which utilized questionnaires that were guided by the research objectives and are expected to answer the research questions. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), descriptive research entails gathering data in order to test hypotheses or answer questions about the current state of the subjects in the study. They go on to say that descriptive research defines and reports on how things are done and can assist the researcher in describing a phenomenon in terms of attitude, values, and characteristics.

3.5   Area of the Study

The Sikonge District was chosen as the location for the study because it contains a large number of development agencies that are experiencing difficulties with sustainability. There is a lack of connection between the government of the district and NGOS, which results in projects being duplicated. On the other hand, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which have been accused of leaving projects to be continued by the district government despite the projects' reputation for being

unsustainable, have been accused of leaving projects. By actively involving community members in the implementation of development projects, sustainability can be achieved, which in turn reduces the level of poverty in the community. In order to accomplish this, the researcher zeroed in on an analysis of the factors that influence the long-term viability of community-based county projects in the Sikonge District.

3.6   Target Population

This research included community-based projects from the Sikonge district. The community-based project managers and field officers were the study's target population. The study also targeted district government officials from the ministries of social services and finance who work in the Sikonge district. In Sikonge district, there are over 76 registered NGOs, and the target population will include 362 project managers, field officers, district officials, community leaders, and beneficiaries.

3.7   Sampling and Sampling Procedures

Sampling is defined by Mitchell and Jolley (2013) as where units are selected from a population of interest so that it can be used for fair representation of the population. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) agree with these by arguing that sampling is smaller groups or sub group gotten from the accessible population. This study adopted the stratified sampling technique. The reason for this sampling technique is because it enables the researcher to symbolically sample even the smallest and most unreachable sub groups in the population. Simple random sampling was applied in the selection of respondents in each group. Additionally, this study made use of the

following formula recommended by Yamane (1973) to determine sample size;

n = N/ (1+N) (e) 2

Where: n=sample size; N=the population size; e=the acceptable sampling error (5%)

at 95% confidence level

n = 362/ (1+362 x 0.05^2

= 190.026 =190.

Table 3.1: Sample size distribution matrix

Respondents	Frequency
Project Managers	20
Field Officers	170
Total	**190**

Source: Sikonge District Council (2022).

Therefore, the sample size that was used consisted of 190 respondents. The sample

also involved district officials and community leaders.

3.8   Methods of Data Collection

Quantitative data was gathered through Questionnaires. Questionnaires were

supplied to the respondents and then collected at the stipulated time. Some of the

questionnaires were administered by the researcher as it is more efficient when

participants are closely situated. Qualitative data on stakeholder participation was

gathered through interviews with different stakeholders on their involvement in the

projects.

3.9   Measurement of Variables

The variables of the study were measured as indicated in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Operationalization of variables

Variables	Measurements	Source
Stakeholders` Participation	• Project Beneficiaries • The community leaders • Partner NGOs • The Government	Pfahl (2005) and Savaya and Spiro (2012)
Monitoring and Evaluation	• Meetings • Reports • Follow ups • Evaluations	Kuria and Wanyoike (2016), Alelah and Mueke (2017) and Mgulo, and Kamazima, (2022)
Capacity Building	• Seminars • Training • Educational Development	Umugwaneza and Kule (2016) and Biwott, Egesah and Ngeywo (2017)
Funding	• Sources of Funding • Funding Amount • Internal Funding	Mustafa (2016) and Wanjiru (2021)
Project Sustainability	• Continual of project activities • Continual of net benefits • Continual existence of an Organization	Kadurira (2018) and Kaimenyi and Wanyonyi (2019)

Source: Researcher, (2023).

3.10 Validity and Reliability

3.10.1 Validity

Validity is defined as the accuracy of a measure (Dinora and Graciela, 2014). To ensure data validity, questionnaires were pretested to ten (10) respondents, corrected, and subjected to the supervisor for further scrutiny before being widely distributed to sampled respondents. Furthermore, the researcher ensured respondents' consent is granted and are willing to respond to the questions before the questionnaires are administered.

3.10.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to consistency and replicability over time and relates to the consistency of a measure (Heale and Twycross, 2015). A reliability analysis using

Cronbach's alpha (α) will be conducted to estimate the reliability of the predictor variables. Cronbach's (α) analysis is a useful way of determining internal consistency and homogeneity of groups of items in tests and questionnaires (Burns and Burns, 2008). Ranges of Cronbach`s alpha value is α≦0.30 (Unreliable), 0.30＜α≦0.40 (Barely reliable), 0.40＜α≦0.50 (Slightly reliable), 0.50＜α≦0.70 (Reliable), 0.70＜α≦0.90 (Very reliable) and α＞0.90 (Strongly reliable). Therefore, the generally agreed upon lower limit for Cronbach's (α) is 0.70.

Table 3.3: Reliability statistics

Variable	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Remarks
Stakeholders Participation	4	0.754	Predictor
Monitoring and Evaluation	4	0.721	Predictor
Capacity Building	3	0.859	Predictor
Funding	3	0.707	Predictor
Project Sustainability	3	0.803	Predicted

Source: Research Findings (2023)

Table 3.3 above indicates that the Cronbach's Alpha value for stakeholders' participation is 0.754, that of monitoring and evaluation is 0.721 and that of capacity building is 0.859. Moreover, fundings had a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.707 and project sustainability had 0.803. Therefore, all the variables had Cronbach Alpha values above a threshold of 0.7, thus, being reliable.

3.11 Data Analysis

3.11.1 Data Cleaning

After the data have been gathered, whether through a survey or some other research method, they need to be cleaned. Because it ensures that you are only using the data

of the highest quality to carry out your analysis, the process of data cleaning, which is also known as data scrubbing or data cleansing, can have a significant impact on the reliability and validity of your final data. This is because it ensures that you remove any and all data that is not of the highest quality. The cleaning of the data and the processing of it both involved different steps. The first thing that needed to be done was to get rid of any incomplete or duplicate cases. In order to process information that is accurate and comprehensive, we had to eliminate some of the questionnaires that were either missing information or were duplicates.

3.11.2 Model Specification

Data collected was cleaned and then be coded for easier analysis through computer programs. It was then analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences Version 21. Descriptive and some inferential statistics given by the IBM SPSS computer program was employed to give the required measures for analysis as per the data collected.

Since there are four independent variables in this study the multiple linear regression model generally assumes the following equation;

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$

Where: Y= Sustainability of community-based projects in Sikonge district;

β_0=constant;

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and β_4 = Regression coefficients;

X1= Stakeholders participation;

X2= Monitoring and Evaluation

X3= Capacity building

 X4= Funding

 ε=Error Term.

3.11.3 Qualitative Data Analysis

The qualitative data collected from the stakeholders was analyzed through thematic analysis technique. Therefore, the collected data were presented under the main theme stakeholder participation in the project implementations. Thus, thematic analysis was employed in analyzing the data.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

The researcher followed ethics, and it was first and foremost original work, not a plagiarized document. In addition, the study was carried out in accordance with the OUT-university guidelines and requirements, with a research permit. Furthermore, the collection procedure was consistent with informed consent. Respondents were also treated with confidentiality, discipline, and mutual understanding in order to generate knowledge and foster supportive growth.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1   Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the findings of the study in accordance with the specific objectives. The general objective of the study was to assess factors affecting the sustainability of community-based projects. The study had four specific objectives. The first was to determine the effect of stakeholders` participation on the sustainability of community-based projects. The second one was to determine the effect of monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of community-based projects. The third specific objective was to determine the effect of capacity building on the sustainability of community-based projects. The third specific objective of the study was to determine the effect of funding on the sustainability of community-based projects. However, before presenting the findings in accordance with the specific objectives, the respondents' characteristics were assessed.

4.2   Respondents Demographic Characteristics

The respondents' profile in terms of sex, age, education level and project experience were assessed and the findings presented below;

4.2.1 Respondents Sex

The respondents' sex was assessed to get opinions from both male and female respondents. According to the findings, 67.4% (n = 128) were male and 32.6% (n = 62) were female. Therefore, the study employed more male and fewer female respondents. However, the sample was representative since the population of the

study also had more male and fewer female respondents. Table 4.1 below indicates the findings of the respondents by sex.

Table 4.1: Respondents sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	128	67.4%
Female	62	32.6%
Total	**190**	**100%**

Source: Research Findings (2023).

4.2.2 Respondents Age

The study also assessed the age of the respondents to determine the distribution by age. This was also done to make sure the respondents touched on different age categories. According to the findings, the majority of the respondents were in the age group of 28–37 years (48.7%, n = 93), followed by those aged 38–47 years (23.7%, n = 45). Others were aged 18–27 years (18.4%, n = 35) and 48 years and above (8.9%, n = 17). However, the sample was distributed among all the age groups; therefore, the opinions on the factors affecting the sustainability of the projects are provided by all the age groups. Table 4.2 below indicates the findings on respondents' ages;

Table 4.2: Respondents age

Respondents Age	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 27 Years	35	18.4%
28 – 37 Years	93	48.9%
38 – 47 Years	45	23.7%
48 Years and Above	17	8.9%
Total	**67**	**100%**

Source: Research Findings (2023)

4.2.3 Education Level of the Respondents

The study examined the education level of respondents to establish their level of

understanding regarding the factors affecting the sustainability of projects. According to the findings, it was revealed that the majority of the respondents had a diploma level of education (41.6%, n = 79), followed by those who had a certificate level of education (28.4%, n = 54). Other respondents had a bachelor's degree or above (20.0%, n = 38), and few had secondary education (10%, n = 19). Therefore, the majority of the respondents in the study were educated enough to provide reliable findings on the factors affecting the sustainability of community-based projects. Table 4.3 indicates the findings in response to the education level of respondents;

Table 4.3: Respondents education level

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Secondary Education	19	10.0%
Certificate	54	28.4%
Diploma	79	41.6%
Bachelor's Degree and Above	38	20.0%
Total	**190**	**100%**

Source: Research Findings (2023)

4.2.4 Respondents Project Experience

The project experience, either as a beneficiary or project staff, was assessed to establish the extent to which respondents can be reliable. According to the findings, the majority of the respondents (40%, n = 76) had 4–6 years of project experience, 32.1% (n = 61) had 7 years of project experience, 23.7% (n = 45) had 1–3 years of project experience, and the remaining 4.2% (n = 8) had less than a year of experience in the project. Therefore, the majority of the respondents had enough education to provide reliable findings for the study. Findings are presented in Table 4.4;

Table 4.4: Respondents project experience

Project Experience	Frequency	Percentage
Less than a year	8	4.20%
1 – 3 years	45	23.7%
4 – 6 years	76	40.0%
7 Years and Above	61	32.1%
Total	**190**	**100%**

Source: Research Findings (2023).

4.3 Descriptive Statistics and Qualitative Findings

4.3.1 Descriptive Statistics and Qualitative Findings on Stakeholders Participation

The first specific objective of the study was to assess the impact of stakeholder participation on the sustainability of community-based projects. As a result, the study assessed stakeholder involvement in terms of Project Beneficiaries and community leaders. NGOs and the government are partners. As a result, a 5-point likert scale questionnaire ranging from 1 strongly disagree to 5 strongly agree was used to assess respondents' level of agreement on the above-mentioned measurement of stakeholders' participation.

According to the findings, project beneficiaries are always involved in the design and implementation of projects. This was demonstrated by the responses, which had a mean of 4.19, indicating that the majority of the responses were agree or strongly agree. As a result, the standard deviation was 1.145, indicating that the majority of the responses were close to the mean. Furthermore, the findings revealed that community leaders are heavily involved in project design and implementation. This was due to the fact that the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed,

resulting in a mean of 4.37 and a standard deviation of 1.090, indicating that data were not widely dispersed from the mean.

When the participation of other stakeholders was assessed, the findings revealed that the majority of the projects are implemented in collaboration with other NGOs. The majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed, yielding a mean of 4.04 and a standard deviation of 1.227. Furthermore, a mean of 4.03 was reported from whether the government always participates in project implementation. As a result, the majority of respondents agreed on the fact. A standard deviation of 1.059 was also calculated to show that the majority of the responses were close to the mean. Table 4.5 shows the descriptive statistics on stakeholder participation;

Table 4.5: Descriptive characteristics on stakeholders' participation

Statement	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev
Project beneficiaries are always involved in designing and implementing projects	190	1	5	4.19	1.145
There is high involvement of community leaders in project design and implementation	190	1	5	4.37	1.090
Majority of the projects are implemented by partnering with other NGOs	190	1	5	4.04	1.227
The government always take part in the implementation of projects	190	1	5	4.03	1.059

Source: Research Findings (2023)

The findings were also similar from those obtained from the stakeholders. During interviews it was revealed that stakeholders are involved in the project implementation. According to the findings, the stakeholders are involved from different processes of project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. One of the community leaders commented;

> *"Yes, I am always informed about the projects. The project officials always come to see the community leaders to introduce the projects. They also involve us in the implementation process and the monitoring process…."* (KII, May, 2023).

It was further noted from the community leaders that there are some project activities which are being implemented by them. It was revealed that the community leaders are engaged in the project sensitization meetings and activities to the community. Apart from that they are involved in collecting different information and identifying the beneficiaries of the projects. For, example it was mentioned that the community leaders are involved in identifying the PLHIV for the PLHIV projects. Also, they are involved in identifying people in need for those projects seeking to help the needy. One of the community leaders noted;

> *"As community leaders, we are involved in many phases of the projects. We are involved in the process of identifying the beneficiaries of the projects. We are also involved in the sensitization of the projects to the community……"* (KII, May, 2023)

Apart from the community leaders; interviews with the district officials also came up with similar findings. They indicated that many Organizations report to the district officials when the implement projects. Apart from that we it was revealed that the district officials are involved in the project implementation process. One of the district officials remarked;

> *"We have a good relationship with many project managers and NGOs officials. This is because they involve us in their* projects *in many ways from the design of the projects and in the implementation. In most cases, we share some information with the project managers……"* (KII, May, 2023).

4.3.2 Descriptive Statistics on Monitoring and Evaluation

The second specific objective of the study was to assess the effect of monitoring and

evaluation on the sustainability of community-based projects. Meetings, reports, follow-ups, and evaluations were used to assess monitoring and evaluation. Respondents were instructed to indicate their levels of agreement on the mentioned monitoring and evaluation indicators on a 5-point likert scale questionnaire.

When assessing whether or not there are frequent meetings during project implementation, the findings revealed that there are frequent meetings during project implementation. This was derived from the overwhelming majority of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed when asked about it. The findings yielded a mean value of 4.40, which falls into the agree category. A standard deviation of 1.135 indicates that the majority of responses were not significantly different from the mean.

Furthermore, the study's findings revealed that project implementors always prepare progress reports on each project activity. A mean value of 4.42 was discovered to indicate that the majority of respondents agreed and strongly agreed on the fact. A standard deviation of 1.084 also indicates that the majority of responses were close to the mean. Furthermore, according to the findings, donors conduct frequent follow-ups during project implementation. This was also discovered to be a monitoring and evaluation activity. When asked about this, the majority of respondents (mean=4.34, standard deviation=1.178) agreed or strongly agreed.

In terms of project evaluation, it was discovered that project evaluations occur both during and after project implementation. The information was gathered from the

majority of respondents who strongly agreed and agreed, yielding a mean value of 4.18 and a standard deviation of 1.248. Table 4.6 shows the descriptive statistics for monitoring and evaluation;

Table 4.6: Descriptive statistics on monitoring and evaluation

Statements	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev
There are frequent meetings during the implementation of projects	190	1	5	4.40	1.135
We always prepare progress reports on implementing each project activity	190	1	5	4.42	1.084
There are frequent follow ups by the donors during project implementation	190	1	5	4.34	1.178
There are project evaluations during and after implementation of projects	190	1	5	4.18	1.248

Source: Research Findings (2023)

4.3.3 Descriptive Statistics on Capacity Building

On the third specific objective, the study assessed the effects of capacity building on the sustainability of the community-based projects. Seminars, Training, and Educational Development were investigated as methods of capacity building. As a result, likert scale questionnaires were distributed to the selected respondents to determine their level of agreement with the assessed capacity building strategies.

When asked if there are seminars for capacity building, the study discovered that there are frequent seminars during project implementation. This was demonstrated by the findings, which showed that the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed, resulting in a mean value of 4.07 and a standard deviation of 1.247. Furthermore, a mean value of 4.28 and a standard deviation of 1.222 were obtained when assessing trainings, indicating that the majority of respondents agreed and strongly agreed that project personnel always attend trainings during project

implementations. When educational development was evaluated, the mean was 4.27 and the standard deviation was 1.158. This indicates that the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed when asked if projects provide educational development for project personnel. The results are shown in Table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7: Descriptive statistics on capacity building

	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev
There are frequent seminars during the implementation of projects	190	1	5	4.07	1.247
We always attend trainings during the project's implementations	190	1	5	4.28	1.222
Projects offer educational development for the project personnel	190	1	5	4.27	1.158

Source: Research Findings (2023)

4.3.4 Descriptive Statistics on Project Funding

The fourth specific objective assessed whether project funding had an effect on sustainability of the community-based projects. As a result, the project funding variable was measured using funding sources, funding amount, and internal funding. The variable was investigated using a 5-point likert scale questionnaire.

According to the study's findings, the majority of projects receive funding from multiple sources. When asked about this, the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they have various sources of funding for the projects, yielding a mean of 4.17 and a standard deviation of 1.205. Aside from that, the study determined whether sufficient funding was available for the projects. The findings revealed that the projects are underfunded, as the results had a mean value of 2.25 and a standard deviation of 1.106, implying that project funding is insufficient.

The study also determined whether funds were generated internally for the implementation of community-based projects. When asked about this, the majority of respondents agreed and strongly agreed, yielding a mean value of 4.46, indicating that the majority of respondents agreed and strongly agreed. A standard deviation of 0.968 also indicated that the majority of the responses were close to the mean. Table 4.8 shows descriptive statistics for project findings.

Table 4.8: Descriptive statistics on project funding

	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev
We have different sources of funding for the projects	190	1	5	4.17	1.205
There is sufficient funding for the projects	190	1	5	2.25	1.106
We internally generate funds for project implementation	190	1	5	4.46	0.968

Source: Research Findings (2023)

4.4   Multiple Regressions Analysis

A multivariate analysis was done through multiple regressions to establish the relationship between variables. Therefore, the extent at which stakeholders' participation, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building and funding influence the dependent variable project sustainability was determined by multiple regressions analysis. However, before the multiple regression was conducted, ana analysis of the multiple regression assumptions such as normality test, collinearity test and model fitness test were assessed as well.

4.4.1 Normality Test

One of the linear multiple regression assumptions is that data has to be normally distributed. A normality test is used to determine whether sample data has been

drawn from a normally distributed population (Mishra et al., 2019). Therefore, this assumption was tested by using a Kologorov test since according to Sundaram *et al*., (2014), this test is appropriate for a sample of more than 50 observations. Therefore, since the study had 190 respondents, then Kolmogorov test was appropriate. Therefore, according to Kolmogorov-Smirnov test all the five variables (stakeholders' participation, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, funding and project sustainability) had p-values of 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Therefore, the results show that the data for all the variables were normally distributed. Table 4.9 below indicates the findings.

Table 4.9: Normality test

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Stakeholders Participation	0.256	190	0.000	0.726	190	0.000
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.244	190	0.000	0.802	190	0.000
Capacity Building	0.228	190	0.000	0.764	190	0.000
Funding	0.258	190	0.000	0.731	190	0.000
Project Sustainability	0.218	190	0.000	0.796	190	0.000

Source: Research Findings (2023).

4.4.2 Multicollinearity Test

Daoud (2018) defines multicollinearity as the level at which independent variables correlate with each other. Therefore, a multicollinearity test was conducted by using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) which measure the extent at which independent variables correlate. Bagya *et al*., (2018) suggests that a VIF value of less than 10 means that independent variables are less correlated and a VIF above 10 means the independent variables are highly correlated and therefore could distort the results of the multiple regression. Therefore, according to the multicollinearity results, all the

four independent variables had VIF values less than 10 indicating that there was no

problem of multicollinearity. Table 4.10 indicates the findings.

Table 4.10: Multicollinearity statistics

Variable	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	Variance Inflation Factor
Stakeholders Participation	0.403	2.482
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.436	2.294
Capacity Building	0.959	1.042
Funding	0.673	1.485

Source: Research Findings (2023).

4.4.3 Model Goodness of Fit Test

The extent at which the model is fit in explaining the changes in the dependent

variable was assessed through the ANOVA test. The model was tested at 0.05 level

of significance; therefore, a p-value of less than 0.05 means that the model is fit for

explaining the variation in the sustainability of the community-based projects.

According to the findings, the ANOVA test resulted to a P-value of 0.000 which is

less than 0.05. This means that the model was significant in explaining the dependent

variable sustainability of community-based projects. The results are shown in Table

4.11 hereunder;

Table 4.11: Model Goodness of fit test

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	149.153	4	37.288	237.692	0.000
Residual	29.022	185	0.157		
Total	178.175	189			

Source: Research Findings (2023).

4.4.4 Model Summary

The model produced a joint correlation of 83.7% (R = 0.837) for all the four

independent variables. This means that there is 83.7% joint correlation between

independent variables and the dependent variable. Also, the model summary shows that the model explains 83.4% (R Square = 0.834) of the variation in the dependent variable. The findings are displayed in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Multiple regression model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.915	0.837	0.834	0.39608

Source: Research Findings (2023).

4.4.5 Multiple Regression Coefficients

The model produced the regression coefficients which indicate the extent at which independent variables influence the dependent. According to the findings, stakeholder participation has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability with a regression coefficient of 0.710 and a p-value of 0.000. Also, according to the findings, monitoring and evaluation had a positive and significant effect on project sustainability producing a regression coefficient of 0.396 and a p-value of 0.000. However, findings indicated that capacity building has a positive but insignificant effect on project sustainability (B=0.028, p-value=0.312) while funding was found to have a negative insignificant effect on project sustainability (B=-0.018, p-value=0.674). The findings are displayed in Table 4.13 hereunder;

Table 4.13: Multiple regression coefficients

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-0.445	0.195		-2.280	0.024
Stakeholders Participation	0.710	0.053	0.628	13.436	0.000
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.396	0.051	0.350	7.786	0.000
Capacity Building	0.028	0.028	0.031	1.014	0.312
Funding	-0.018	0.043	-0.015	-0.422	0.674

Source: Research Findings (2023).

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1   Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of the study. The discussion of findings has been conducted in relation to the study objective. Thus, the findings for each objective have been compared with the findings of other studies.

5.2   The Effect of Stakeholders Participation on the Sustainability of Community-based Projects

The first objective of the study was to determine the effect of stakeholders` participation on the sustainability of community-based projects. Findings of the study revealed that stakeholder participation has a positive and significant effect (B=0.710, p-value=0.000) on the sustainability of the community-based projects. Therefore, an increase in the level of community participation in the project implementation process increases the level of project sustainability.

The findings are similar with those obtained by Kenia, *et al*., (2017) who investigated how much community involvement affects water and sanitation management activities in Rhonda Slum, Nakuru County. According to the study's findings, community involvement in and commitment to WASH programs had a big beneficial influence on performance. Also, the study had similar findings with those obtained by Mgulo and Kamazima (2022) who conducted research on community involvement and the sustainability of rural water projects funded by non-

governmental organizations in the Chamwino District, Dodoma Region, Tanzania. Findings demonstrate that the sustainability of rural water projects completed in Chamwino District suffered from a lack of community engagement at all project implementation phases, including the planning, execution, operation, and monitoring and evaluation.

5.3 The Effect of Monitoring and Evaluation on the Sustainability of Community-based Projects

The second specific objective of the study determined the effect of monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of the community-based projects. According to the findings, monitoring and evaluation has a positive and significant effect on the sustainability of the community-based projects. Monitoring and evaluation produced a regression coefficient of 0.396 and a p-value of 0.000 towards project sustainability. Therefore, an increase in the monitoring and evaluation leads to an increase in the project sustainability in a significant manner.

Also, Umugwaneza and Kule (2018) study examined monitoring and evaluation role on project sustainability in Rwanda and demonstrated a significant relationship between project sustainability in Rwanda and openness, effective communication, planning, teamwork, and good oversight. Moreover, according to Biwott *et al*., (2017) who investigated the importance of monitoring and evaluation in the sustainability of Constituency Development Fund Projects (CDF) in Kenya. The findings demonstrate a significant influence of monitoring and evaluation on the efficacy and sustainability of initiatives funded by CDF.

5.4 The Effect of Capacity Building on the Sustainability of Community-based Projects

On the third specific objective, the effect of capacity building was determined. The findings of the multiple regression's analysis revealed that capacity building has a positive and significant effect on the sustainability of the community-based projects (B=0.028, p-value=0.312). This indicates that, when there is an increase in the capacity building for the community-based projects, the sustainability also increases but in an insignificant manner.\

Other researchers also got similar findings. For example, Mustafa (2018) examined factors affecting project sustainability of community managed water supplies in Kenya. Results demonstrated that local water supply sustainability was enhanced through community training. Also, Wanjiru (2021) studied the role of capacity building on sustainability of youth empowerment organizations. Results on how training affects the viability of youth organizations revealed that staff members are taught to work on neighborhood initiatives. The regression model shows that training accurately predicts the durability of youth organizations.

5.5 The Effect of Funding on the Sustainability of Community-based Projects

On the fourth specific objective, the study determined the effect of funding on the sustainability of the community-based projects. Based on the multiple regression's analysis, findings revealed that funding has a negative and significant effect on the sustainability of the community-based projects (B=-0.018, p-value=0.674). Therefore, as funding for the project increases, the sustainability decreases. This is

from the fact that when donor funding is no longer there, most of the projects struggle to continue their operations.

Similar findings were obtained in Kenya, where community-based county initiatives' sustainability was evaluated by Kaimenyi and Wanyonyi (2019) based on a number of parameters. The study's conclusions demonstrated that project implementers and finances were important factors in affecting sustainability. However, different findings were obtained by other researchers. For example, Kadurira (2018) assessed the impact of financial resources, project oversight, and the degree of community involvement on the sustainability of projects carried out by community-based organizations. The results demonstrated how community engagement, project management, and financial resources all affect the viability of community-based programs.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter summarized the key findings of the study. The chapter also concludes the study based on each specific objective. The chapter also provides the recommendations for the study and offers limitations and areas for further study.

6.2 Summary of the Key Findings

The study generally assessed factors affecting the sustainability of community-based projects. The study had four specific objectives; the first one was to determine the effect of stakeholders` participation on the sustainability of community-based projects. The second one was to determine the effect of monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of community-based projects. The third specific objective was to determine the effect of capacity building on the sustainability of community-based projects. The third specific objective of the study was to determine the effect of funding on the sustainability of community-based projects.

On the first specific objective, findings of the study revealed that stakeholder participation has a positive and significant effect (B=0.710, p-value=0.000) on the sustainability of the community-based projects. Therefore, an increase in the level of community participation in the project implementation process increases the level of project sustainability.

According to the findings on the second specific objective, monitoring and evaluation has a positive and significant effect on the sustainability of the community-based projects. Monitoring and evaluation produced a regression coefficient of 0.396 and a p-value of 0.000 towards project sustainability. Therefore, an increase in the monitoring and evaluation leads to an increase in the project sustainability in a significant manner.

On the third specific objective, the findings of the multiple regression's analysis revealed that capacity building has a positive and significant effect on the sustainability of the community-based projects (B=0.028, p-value=0.312). This indicates that, when there is an increase in the capacity building for the community-based projects, the sustainability also increases but in an insignificant manner. On the fourth specific objective, based on the multiple regression's analysis, findings revealed that funding has a negative and significant effect on the sustainability of the community-based projects (B=-0.018, p-value=0.674). Therefore, as funding for the project increases, the sustainability decreases. This is from the fact that when donor funding is no longer there, most of the projects struggle to continue their operations.

6.3   Conclusion

Based on the findings that stakeholder participation has a positive and significant effect on the sustainability of community-based projects, the findings conclude that capacity building has a significant influence on the sustainability of community-based projects. As a result, increasing the level of capacity building will increase the capacity building of community-based projects.

The study also concludes that monitoring and evaluation are important factors in improving the sustainability of community-based projects. Improving monitoring and evaluation strategies has a significant impact on the long-term viability of community-based projects. Based on the fact that capacity building has a positive impact on project sustainability. It can be concluded that capacity building has a positive but insignificant impact on the sustainability of community-based projects. Despite its insignificance, capacity building improves the sustainability of community-based projects.

The funding of community-based projects has a negative impact on sustainability. The increased project funding reduces the sustainability of community-based projects. As a result, increased funding for community-based projects reduces the level of sustainability.

6.4   Recommendations

Given that stakeholder participation has a positive and significant impact on the sustainability of community-based projects, the study recommends that community-based projects increase stakeholder participation by involving more stakeholder groups in the project. Furthermore, stakeholders should be involved in all stages of project implementation. This is from the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation stages.

Monitoring and evaluation should also be improved because they positively and significantly contribute to project sustainability. As a result, the frequency with

which projects are evaluated should be increased, and monitoring activities should include various stakeholders such as beneficiaries and the government. Furthermore, despite making a minor contribution to the sustainability of community-based projects, capacity building should be prioritized because it has a positive effect on project sustainability. As a result, more training and seminars for all project stakeholders are needed to improve project sustainability.

In terms of funding, community-based projects should have more internally generated funds that are sufficient for project implementation when donor funds are not available. This will allow them to be self-sustaining because their reliance on donor funds will be reduced.

6.5 Limitations and Areas for Further Study

The study looked at the factors that influence the sustainability of community-based projects in the Sikonge Tabora Region. As a result, the study's findings are based on the study area. However, community-based projects are being implemented throughout the country. As a result, the study suggests that other researchers concentrate on assessing the factors influencing the sustainability of community-based projects in other parts of the country.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

My name is Christina Henricky Komba, and I am pursuing a master Project Management from the Open University. You have been to participate in this study investigating ***"Factors Affecting the Sustainability of Community-based Projects in Tanzania: A Case of Sikonge District in Tabora"*** I kindly request you fill out the attached questionnaire to generate the data required for this study. This information will be used purely for academic purposes, treated in confidence, and not be used for publicity. Neither your name nor your organization's will be mentioned in the report. I will highly appreciate your support and collaboration.

<u>**Section A: Respondents Profile**</u>

Please circle the correct answer

1.   What is your Sex?

a.   Male   b. Female

2.   What is your age range?

a.   18-27 years   b. 28-37 years   c. 38-47   c. 48 and Above

3.   What is your education level?

a.   Secondary Education   b. Certificate level   c. Diploma level

d.   Bachelor`s Degree level         e. Masters` Degree and Above

4.   How long were you been working in this Organization?

a.   Less than a year   b. 1-3 years   c. 4-6 years   c. 7 years and Above

Section B: Factors Affecting the Sustainability of Community-based Projects

The following table has statements about factors affecting the sustainability of

community development project. Rate your agreement with each of the statement by using the scale provided in the table below.

Rank 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3= Neutral 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree

No.	STATEMENTS	SD	D	N	A	SA
	STAKEHOLDERS` PARTICIPATION					
1	Project beneficiaries are always involved in designing and implementing projects					
2	There is high involvement of community leaders in project design and implementation					
3	Majority of the projects are implemented by partnering with other NGOs					
4	The government always take part in the implementation of projects					
	MONITORING AND EVALUATION					
5	There are frequent meetings during the implementation of projects					
6	We always prepare progress reports on implanting each project activity					
7	There are frequent follow ups by the donors during project implementation					
8	There are project evaluations during and after implementation of projects					
	CAPACITY BUILDING					
9	There are frequent seminars during the implementation of projects					
10	We always attend trainings during the project's implementations					
11	Projects offer educational development for the project personnel					
	FUNDING					
12	We have different sources of funding for the projects					
13	There are sufficient funding for the projects					
14	We internally generate funds for project implementation					
	PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY					
15	The projects have continual of project activities					
16	There is continual flow of net benefits from the projects					
17	The organization still exists regardless of the donor funds					

Appendix II: Research Clearance Letter

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Ref. No OUT/ PG202086958   13th April, 2023

Regional Administrative Secretary,
Tabora Region,
P.O Box 25,
TABORA.

Dear Regional Administrative Secretary,

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MS.CHRISTINA KOMBA, REG NO: PG202086958

2.   The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007.In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.
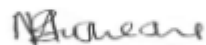
3.   To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Ms. Christina Komba, Reg. No: PG202086958)** pursuing **Master of Project Management (MPM).** We here by grant

this clearance to conduct a research titled **"Factors Affecting the Sustainability of Community Based Projects in Tanzania: A Case of Sikonge District in Tabora"**. She will collect her data at Sikonge District in Tabora region from 14th April to 14th May 2023.

4.   In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820.We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Prof. Magreth S.Bushesha
For: VICE CHANCELLOR

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, RALG

SIKONGE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Tel: +255 262 965732   (Direct line)
          +255 659 566703
e-mail: ded@sikongedc.go.tz
WEBSITE: sikongedc.go.tz

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

4 BOMANI STREET

P.O. BOX 70

45382 - SIKONGE TABORA

20 April 2023

OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

VICE CHANCELLOR

PO BOX 23409

KINONDONI

RE: RESEARCH CLEARENCE FOR MS. CHRISTINA KOMBA REG NO:PG202086958

Reference is made to the above caption.

2. Referring to your letter with Reference No.OUT/PG202086958 dated 13 April 2023.

3. This is to inform you that your student Ms. Christina Komba pursuing Masters of Project Management (MPM) has been granted a chance to conduct a research titled "Factors Affecting the Sustainability of Community Project in Tanzania: A Case OF Sikonge District in Tabora".

4. During the Research Clearance we advise the student to work in accordance with rule and regulation governing Public Service.

Your sincerely,

Festo L.M. Nyang'anyi

For: District Executive Director

SIKONGE

KNY. MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI
SIKONGE