MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND SUSTAINABILITY OF CHILDREN HOMES IN NAIROBI COUNTY: A CASE OF KASARANI SUB – COUNTY, KENYA

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A Research Project submitted in partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for award of Master of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management in the University of Nairobi.

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DECLARATION

I declare that the work contained in this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university or institution.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my mother Esther Wangeci, my wife Josephine Wanjiku, my kids Leanne Wangeci and Luca Kimani, as well as to all of my family and friends for their tremendous support during this course both materially and emotionally.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS:	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CCI:	Charitable Children's Institutions'
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
NACOSTI:	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
PMI:	Project Management Institute
RBV:	Resource-Based View
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

ABSTRACT

Project planning and management have always included the incorporation of a wide range of interventions into specific projects and programs. Charitable organizations in Kenya play critical roles in children's home programs, which complement the work of the government and international missions to provide residents with rehabilitative services. The primary purpose of this research is to analyze the effect that charity organization initiatives have on the long-term viability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya. Stakeholder theory, institutional theory, and resource-based perspective theory will all serve as theoretical anchors for the investigation. The research strategy for this study will be descriptive in nature. It is appropriate for data collecting purposes, therefore a descriptive design will let the researcher characterize the features of the relevant variables of interest. Five management staff from each home and three community members living near the homes will form a population of 80 respondents. The study will employ census sampling method. This approach involves collecting data from the entire target population. Data will be gathered using questionnaires. Data from the staff and community members will be collected using a questionnaire guide which will be made up of structured and unstructured questions. Piloting will be conducted in Kiambu County and specifically in Thika town. Two children's homes from Thika town will be targeted for the pilot study. Content and face validity will be employed for the study. A Cronbach's alpha (α) will be adopted to test reliability. The Cronbach's alpha ranges from 0-1. A α closer to 0 indicates less internal consistency while a α closer to 1 indicates a greater internal consistency. The researcher will go to the houses to ask residents for help with research. The surveys will be dropped out for employees to pick up when they have time. The information will be examined using both descriptive and inferential statistics. In order to identify the link between the research variables, descriptive statistics will be employed to generate summaries of the variables.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The most successful child care facilities will be those who recognize and adapt to the changing nature of the industry. All children's homes, if they want to continue thriving in today's rapidly evolving environment, need to be ready to not just adapt to, but anticipate, change (Flemming, 2013). Whether or not a children's home can survive in the long run relies on the leadership's commitment to setting up shop in such a way that it can thrive in its surroundings. Sustainability refers to an organization's capacity to keep on operating in the face of uncertain financial conditions in the future. A company's capacity to adapt to changes in its external environment is a key component of its sustainability. Most organizations, including children's homes, would devise plans to ensure their continued existence (Ojahanon et al., 2013), with the hope of securing the resources necessary to continue running their varied services.

There are children's homes because there are more and more kids living on the streets. All throughout the world, children's homes are working hard to provide for the needs of orphans who are particularly vulnerable because they lack the resources to care for themselves. There is a wide range of options for children's care, from institutional settings to homes with a more familial feel. Children have substantial requirements that must be met, and they confront the daunting task of meeting those needs on their own if they are deprived of the care, instruction, and material support that parents typically offer (Eunice, et al 2017). In order to help these kids and set them up for adulthood, organizations need to step in and provide the assistance they need.

There are homes for children in every country. Casa Alianza is a covenant home with roots in New York City. Nearly four thousand homeless kids are helped each year (Maringa, 2018). With a four-year plan that promotes stability and restores hope, it aims to get kids off the streets and back into productive lives. This initiative was initiated in Guatemala and

Mexico to address the rising number of pregnant street girls and the resulting infant mortality rate. Therapy, child care classes, and occupational training are just some of the services provided (Maringa, 2018). Ana Guar (our house) facilities are maintained by the Edhi Foundation in Pakistan to help orphans and runaways as well as youngsters living on the streets who suffer from mental illness. Only seven of the 10 such residences in the nation are outside of Karachi. Edhi is the home of around 6,000 people (Gichuba, 2009). Once within Edhi's doors, a homeless or poor individual is adopted into the Edhi family.

In Africa, there are a lot of kids without parents. Children's homes and national and international adoptions emerged as responses to the shattered state of African families in the 20th century, as shown by study (Ombuya et al, 2012). Unlike their counterparts in Europe, children's homes in many African nations receive limited governmental support and mainly depend on aid from global corporations, international bodies, and NGOs, as reported by Ombuya et al. (2012).

A Charitable Children's Institution" (CCI) is a residence or facility founded by an individual, corporation (incorporated or unincorporated), religious institution, or non-governmental organization in Kenya. The management of an initiative dedicated to the protection, care, or rehabilitation, of children requires approval from the Council, as provided in the Children Act of 2001, section 58 of the Kenyan Laws (Chege, 2018). It would seem that the Kenyan government is committed to deinstitutionalizing child rearing in the nation, given its legislative efforts linked to child safety and its pro deinstitutionalization speech. However, there is still a large number of recognized registered institutions, and the number of children entering and continuing in institutional care is rising. An estimated 40-42 thousand children without parents were accommodated in Kenya in 2015 by one of the more than 830 charity children's groups, according to a joint assessment by the Kenyan government and UNICEF. Although an estimated number of children is provided, the study emphasizes caution since the true figure is unknown (Chege, 2018). Chege (2018) highlighted that the official count of 'orphans and vulnerable children' in the nation stood at 3.6 million in 2015. However, given the

frequent media revelations about illegal child care facilities, the actual number of children in such institutions is probably much higher (Maichuhie, 2016; Ucembe, 2016).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There is a growing demand for children's homes because of the increasing number of disadvantaged kids in today's society. However, the resources available to support children's families differs greatly among nations. Some governments, including those in the United States and Europe, actively discourage children from being raised in institutions like children's homes in favor of adopting them into permanent families (Nuru, 2015). This ensures that the adopted children's requirements are fully met by their new homes. But for orphans and other children in need, the picture is different in Africa, where the kinship system is collapsing and several nations lack adoption rules altogether. Over time, therefore, private groups have set up children's homes, although with limited backing from governments, to help such underprivileged children live comfortably and receive education in order to raise their socioeconomic positions (Chege, 2018).

Public planning and management have always included the incorporation of diverse interventions in the form of projects and plans. Children's home programs in Kenya rely heavily on the support of charitable groups, which work in tandem with the government and international aid agencies to better serve the country's inhabitants in need of rehabilitation (Chege, 2018). Charitable organizations rely on monetary donations from the public in order to fulfill this function. The number of nonprofits that provide funding for children's homes has increased dramatically in recent years. Most of these children's home programs struggle with sustainability following donor withdrawal, leaving them unable to continue sustaining their operations and the vulnerable children they serve (Maringa, 2018). It is a cycle because then more kids end up out on the streets and become criminals. Despite this issue, however, research on the impact of nonprofits' initiatives on the long-term viability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya is lacking. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of nonprofits' efforts on the long-term viability of homes for kids in Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.3 Research Objectives

The study was guided by the following research objectives

i. To examine the influence of stakeholder involvement on sustainability of children homes in Nairobi County.
ii. To determine the influence of project monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County.
iii. To determine the influence of capacity building on sustainability of children homes in Nairobi County
iv. To determine the influence of resource mobilization on sustainability of children homes in Nairobi County

1.4 Value of the Study

This study's results might be useful to the administrators of children's homes, who want to improve their management techniques to make their facilities more long-lasting. The results may also help the administrators of children's homes better carry out their duties in caring for at-risk kids while they are sheltered there. Additionally, the results will provide light on the methods that children's homes might use to secure their own long-term viability.

To maintain the long-term viability of children's homes, the results from this research may potentially be used to inform policy decisions in Kenya. Furthermore, the results may serve as a basis for policymakers to demand government intervention and aid in supporting the various children's homes to meet the fundamental requirements of the vulnerable children in the centers.

This research has the potential to educate the public on the importance of non-profits in maintaining children's homes. This study's results may be used by academics to inform future investigations on government-level initiatives for ensuring the long-term viability of homes for children. This investigation may serve as a resource for future researchers and academics.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the intended goal is to thoroughly document, critically analyze and reflect on the state of knowledge pertaining to role of charitable organization interventions on sustainability of children's homes. To accomplish this objective, the first section provides an overview what sustainability of children's homes entails. In the subsequent sections, empirical evidence of the relationships between the variables of interest is presented and critically reviewed. Based on this review, the knowledge gaps in the current body of research serving as avenues of this study are highlighted.

2.2 Sustainability of Children's Homes

To ensure a future in which people's living standards and the environment are both preserved and improved, we must practice sustainability (Besel et al., 2011). Because of the disparity between governments' and individuals' abilities to care for their fundamental necessities, the number of nonprofit and welfare groups has expanded worldwide (Okorley & Nkrumah, 2012). However, not all NGOs get the funding they need to carry out their initiatives since funders favor some over others. These NGOs must create a number of sustainable tactics if they want their activities to last (Omeri, 2015). Orphanage Homes' handle environmental and community hazards via the adoption of sustainable strategies. For this reason, orphanage homes aim to maximize the positive outcomes of their operations, including the well-being of the children in their care via proper nutrition, clothing, housing, and education.

The capacity of an organization to keep operating into the future without experiencing financial difficulties is central to the concept of sustainability. It is a company's capacity to recruit and keep program administrators who are up to the task at hand. Organizational efficacy is key to long-term viability. For a business or organization to be sustainable, it must have a long-term vision that guides its actions and allocates its resources in a way

that capitalizes on opportunities presented by a dynamic external environment (Owolabi, & Makinde, 2012).

Strategies for sustainability need to be developed with both efficiency and effectiveness in mind. The group must continue to be useful in the years to come (Hammer, 2012). Research by Schenk et al. (2010) explored the advantages of utilizing horizons research to aid orphans and other children affected by HIV/AIDS worldwide. The findings emphasized the need for collaborative efforts among various institutions to enhance the life quality of these vulnerable children.

2.3 Stakeholder Involvement on Sustainability of Children Homes

Project stakeholder as any individual or group that can affect or be affected by, or believes they are affected by, a project's decisions, activities, or results (PMI, 2013). Everyone who has an interest in the project's outcome must have input into its development. Everyone and everyone with a stake in the project at any level should be involved in keeping tabs on how things are progressing. Participation from all relevant parties improves the project in many ways, including the building of a shared commitment, the quality of decisions made, the efficiency with which results are achieved, and the quality of the project's design and the quantity and quality of the information it yields. Involving all relevant parties is essential to reaching a consensus, as stated by (Gikonyo 2018). The stakeholders in a community or project may better understand the challenges they face and work together to develop effective solutions when they have access to information on the nature, scope, and impact of those challenges via M&E. Involvement from stakeholders improves responsibility.

Stakeholders include everyone with an interest in the outcome of organization's strategic decisions. They might be senior or junior, internal or foreign. Stakeholders, according to one definition, are those who can influence the outcome of a project or the organization as a whole. This might include individuals or a small group who can react to, negotiate with, or otherwise alter the company's strategic destiny (Eden & Ackermann, 2011). Participants describe their plan to encourage innovative and high-quality decision-making by creating the resources and providing the training and education required to put this

plan into action. To facilitate the necessary tradeoffs analysis in project management, relevant data should be made accessible (Pollit, 2017). Management abilities are crucial for every project since they provide the motivation, inspiration, and focus needed from the project's inception through its conclusion. Due to a lack of knowledge and experience, the rehabilitation process is aimless and may leave the patient weak and unable to move (Greenwood, 2013).

Project managers need to make every effort to guarantee that, despite inevitable fluctuations, stakeholder involvement is never zero. Presenting the designs, holding workshops or open forums, and including issues on the agenda of regularly scheduled department meetings are all good ways to get employees involved in the execution of policies inside the business. By keeping individuals in the loop, you may ease the transition by giving them insight into the "why" of the shift. When project stakeholders aren't involved, there is often a lot of pushback to change (Erbaum & Henningan 2013). This becomes obvious when businesses disregard locals' contributions to their success (Wanjiru, 2016). There are many different people and organizations invested in the success of Kenya's non-governmental organizations' (NGOs) efforts to help street children. As part of their mandate, donor organizations must ensure that the project receives the financing necessary to carry it through to completion and that it continues to monitor and evaluate the initiative and provide guidance to the community as it develops. Governments, as essential stakeholders in their own right, have an equal obligation to safeguard the sustainability of both employment and tax collections. It's why governments are prepared to rescue corporations of such massive size.

2.4 Project Monitoring and Evaluation on Sustainability of Children's Homes

To ensure projects stay on track, involving aspects like input deliveries, work schedules, and goal achievements, regular and as-needed monitoring is essential (UNFPA, 2002). Evaluation, however, entails a comprehensive review of a project's inception, execution, and outcomes. The goal is to assess whether the goals, efficiency, progress, impact, effectiveness and sustainability were met. Evaluators owe it to those receiving and providing aid to offer them with trustworthy and actionable data so that they may include

lessons learned into their respective decision-making processes (Görgens & Kusek, 2010). From these definitions, it is clear that monitoring and assessment are two separate but related processes.

The status of a policy, program, or initiative in relation to its goals and objectives may be determined by regular monitoring. It's meant to describe something. As stated by the World Bank (2012), M&E fosters a conducive setting in which stakeholders may communicate, pool their resources, put them to use, and assess the results. By engaging with government on developmental issues, auditing resources, identifying gaps, and proposing solutions, all stakeholders can bolster factors that mitigate risks. Therefore, by adopting M&E practice, the movement of street children from one rehabilitation center to another can be monitored to identify patterns that can help improve children's' homes.

In order to gather, analyze, and disseminate information about where things are not going according to plan, monitoring is encouraged (Chikati, 2010). The purpose of M&E is to learn something that may be applied to subsequent endeavors. When program or intervention participants work together to identify evaluation subjects, collect and analyze data, and make decisions based on M&E results, they are taking an active role in a process that includes knowledge generation, self-assessment, and joint initiatives (Rossman, 2012). The implementation of M&E procedures, which ensures sustainability, shapes the long-term viability of children's homes.

By completing an assessment from beginning to end, you may boost the efficiency of M&E data while also giving stakeholders a feeling of ownership over the outcomes. The goal of an assessment is to let everybody involved in a project know whether their efforts are paying off. Examining the project's history in order to predict its future is another goal of appraisal (Gaventa & Blauert, 2016). There are several ways in which development organizations may improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their building construction projects via M&E. According to the World Bank (2012), the first African M&E agency was created in 1998 in response to the necessity for robust governance and sustained economic growth in Africa. The World Bank underlines the significant benefits of implementing an efficient M&E system, claiming that it improves process

transparency and offers a clear legal framework for accomplishing high-quality building projects (World Bank, 2012). A lot of skepticism exists with regard to street children and children's homes. This is because, no available documentation on M&E have been made public to educate the community on how these rehabilitation programs operate. Therefore, many community members do not contribute to the sustenance of children's homes if they do not understand its operations. M&E reports can address these challenges and foster a sense of ownership among community members regarding the management of children's homes.

South Africa utilizes M&E techniques to enhance the quality of its construction projects, drawing inspiration from practices in industrialized nations like Canada, the UK, and the USA. To show their support for the government, the M&E division did this. Teams conduct user and staff interviews to gauge satisfaction with the system's overall performance, compile a facility-specific scorecard, and provide an actionable strategies for the completion of quality building projects (World Bank, 2012). In this situation, everyone participating in a project is able to assess, reflect, plan, and agree on what needs to be done to fix it for the future because of the M&E process (Nuguti, 2009). The finding from the interviews imply that M&E is essential in ensuring the sustainability of children's homes since it provides an opportunity for challenges to be identified and solutions to be implemented. Sustainability is a continuous process; therefore, M&E practice must be conducted regularly to facilitate the effectiveness of children's homes.

2.5 Capacity Building on Sustainability of Children Homes

Capacity building makes it easier to deal with problems and seize chances to find common ground. Capacity building guarantees that people, in this case, the stakeholders in children's homes, take charge of their own learning in a way that makes it possible for them to successfully meet their needs or their agenda. Engaging in various activities, such as starting empowerment programs and training, can lead to capacity building. According to Wanjiru (2021), training also helps the target groups develop new values and attitudes about appreciating their innate but unrealized potential and strengthens their sense of independence as opposed to dependence. Employees and project participants must

receive all essential training in order for the project to be implemented and maintained properly. For the project to attain maximum effectiveness and efficiency after implementation, the training provided must be of high quality and suited to the project's specific needs. For better project outcomes, it's crucial for project managers and their teams to receive training in areas such as project fundraising, risk assessment, and project M&E (Hubbard & Bolles, 2014).

Funding entities should prioritize supporting programs that focus on building skills and resources. As noted by Maringa (2018), this kind of development is about enhancing individual and collective capabilities, leading to better living standards for individuals, families, and communities. This goes beyond just financial aid; it involves ensuring access to essential resources like land, capital, technology, and opportunities for skill acquisition to foster overall human well-being. The emphasis is on capacity building through empowerment, allowing children's homes to become self-sustaining. Capacity-building initiatives expose street youth residing in rehabilitation centers to a variety of training sessions, supporting the learning of skills such as financial management and dealing with project management challenges.

According to Maringa (2018), it is critical to promote education and skill development because many people lack the potential to reach the goals they set for themselves. To achieve these objectives, children's homes must improve their competencies, which is aided by initiatives such as capacity-building training programs. Such programs enable children's homes to build self-sustaining projects, such as farming, that allow them to generate revenue and attain sustainability without relying on donors. The Ark Foundation of Africa is actively implementing initiatives in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda aimed at generating sustainable income sources for children orphaned by AIDS or with parents suffering from the illness. Beneficiaries of the program are frequently the principal wage earners for younger siblings, and they may help support younger siblings and sick parents in some situations.

2.6 Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Children Homes

Securing funding for a project is critical for its success and can be accomplished through a variety of techniques such as grants, bank loans, and other financial resources. This is usually determined by the availability of limited resources. Project finance entails the use of equity and project debt, with repayment facilitated by the project's cash flow or the evolution of its assets. This strategic strategy is regarded as a wise choice, necessitating a long-term financing perspective and careful evaluation of the payback duration (Maringa, 2018). Securing funding for any project involves tapping into various external entities, including corporate sponsors, government bodies, commercial entities, and charitable organizations. These financiers typically publicize their willingness to fund projects, announcing available resources for initiatives aligned with their specific fields of interest.

The allocation of adequate funds to assure the completion of a project is critical to its success. The availability of project finances is a significant factor determining project completion. Reports are important tools for keeping everyone informed, according to Sambasivan and Soon (2017). As a result, good project management entails carefully managing, planning, and monitoring the project to assure its success. Compensation concerns can lead to poor job performance, low motivation, workplace corruption and absenteeism. Adequate funding is a solution for addressing these issues. If the project facilitators' expectations are not realized, the community may grow frustrated or disenchanted. These facilitators frequently enter the community with assurances and promises that project financing will not be an issue. Government and donor-funded programs, for example, lack a fixed duration or initiative. Instead, they adhere to a strict plan with set start and end times. This hierarchical design is essential for successful project management.

Funding is important in emphasizing the need of financial analysis for managerial choices and the acquisition of critical information. It is used to mitigate economic risks in a changing corporate environment while adhering to hierarchical norms that are critical in today's competitive market. However, Langton et al. (2017) discovered that project planners had a tendency to create and implement initiatives without including the community. Children's homes programs, particularly those run by non-governmental

organizations (NGOs), are extremely important in Kenya. These programs provide critical in-home care for disadvantaged children. Nonetheless, projects led by (NGOs) frequently fail due to a lack of cash or financial difficulties caused by stringent standards placed on them in order to comply with government financing regulations. This has a substantial impact on the long-term viability of NGO-managed children's homes programs. The lengthy procedures required in getting finance approvals add to the challenges that these initiatives face. To keep such programs from stalling, the money acquisition process must be streamlined.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by Stakeholder Theory, Institutional Theory and Resource-Based View Theory.

2.7.1 Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder Theory by Freeman (1984), categorizes stakeholders in organizations based on the power, urgency, and legitimacy of their claims. Effective management requires a delicate balance between authority and urgency to safeguard the interests of all legitimate stakeholders. This approach, as outlined by Hwang and Ng, revolves around stakeholder theory, which provides strategies for stakeholder identification and management. Extensive research in this area has focused on understanding the varying impacts of different stakeholders. A comprehensive grasp of what comprises a stakeholder is required for effective stakeholder identification. Despite the fact that Nkirote's (2019) definition of stakeholders is commonly cited, it provides a comprehensive understanding of the notion.

Stakeholder theory is important because organizations and institutions must consider the interests of stakeholders that align with the entity's goals, objectives, vision, and mission. The major goal of children's homes is to provide shelter and rehabilitation for street children and orphans. Therefore, the stakeholders of children’s homes include; the community, the government, non-governmental organizations and orphans/street children (Omeri, 2015). The sustainability of any children’s home relies on involving all of its

stakeholders. This is because, when all stakeholders are involved in the operations of children's homes, it creates a sense of ownership and acceptance. Therefore, this theory helps in understanding stakeholder involvement in the sustainability of children's homes.

2.7.2 Institutional Theory

Scott (2004) is credited with developing Institutional Theory, which investigates the interaction of institutions and organizations. This generally accepted theoretical framework emphasizes isomorphism, rational myths, and legitimacy. Scott's Institutional Theory delves into how structures like rules and routines become authoritative guides for societal behavior. This theory encompasses various societal institutions such as legal systems, professional norms, and public opinion. It suggests that organizations typically adapt to their surrounding institutional environment. It looks into the evolution, distribution, adoption, and adaption of these elements over time and space, as well as their eventual decline and extinction. According to Fligstein and McAdam (2011), the principles of institutional theory provide useful insights for studying the organizational environment, also known as the organizational field. The influence of the institutional environment on an organization's sustainability is significant, often surpassing the impact of market forces. Despite its strengths, institutional theory falls short of adequately addressing certain fundamental features of organizational contexts and activities, rendering it insufficient for a comprehensive understanding of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and their surrounds. It specifically disregards the organization's reliance on external resources as well as its ability to adapt to or initiate changes in its environment (McAdam & Scott, 2009).

This concept is particularly relevant in understanding how organizations that adopt innovative, technologically efficient frameworks gain early legitimacy. Over time, these advances gain acceptability to the point that non-adoption is considered "irrational and negligent," and in some situations, legal regulations are established. The institutional process does not end with the formulation of strategy; it continues until employees assign value to the newly adopted practices (Kostova et al., 2008).

2.7.3 Resource-Based View Theory

Wernerfelt's (1984) Resource-Based View (RBV) posits that competitive advantage is gained by creatively delivering superior value to customers. This perspective, as expanded by Gall (2004), emphasizes strategic resource utilization to establish long-term competitiveness. In international business, this approach helps analyze multinational corporations' successes and failures by examining their subsidiaries' local knowledge and adaptability in emerging markets, as highlighted by Gupta et al., (2016).

RBV, as detailed by Currie (2009), categorizes resources essential to production into three types: physical, human, and organizational capital. The strategy and profitability of any firm are derived from its distinct resources and competencies. In today's competitive environment, a firm's dynamic capabilities are crucial for outperforming industry averages. This theory, therefore, underscores the importance of distinctive resources and capabilities in shaping firm performance over time, highlighting the role of management commitment in sustaining children's homes in Nairobi County.

This study underscores the RBV's relevance in understanding the strategic resource impact within Kenya's National Government Ministries. Nairobi County's resources span various categories, including physical, financial, and technological assets. As Cocks notes, these resources are either tangible, like financial assets, or intangible, like staff expertise and organizational processes (Cocks, 2010).

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Kim and Kross (2015) emphasize the importance of a conceptual framework in research for illustrating the flow of variables and the methodologies used to measure their impacts. This study employs such a framework, as depicted in Figure 1, to analyze these relationships.

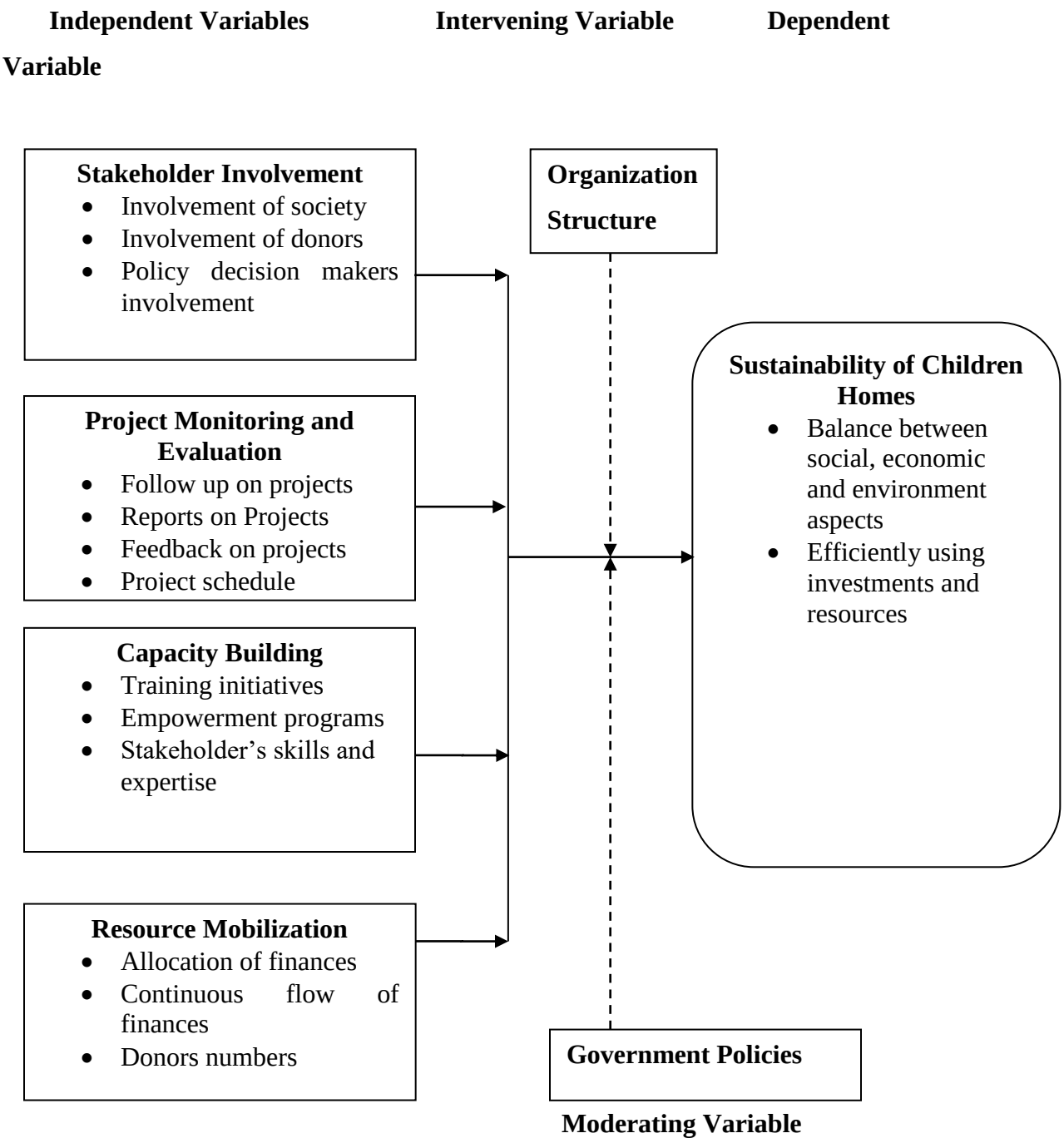

Figure 1: The Conceptual Framework

2.9 Summary of Literature Review

Project financing predominantly stems from external entities including government bodies, corporate sponsors, non-profit organizations, and business sectors. These funders disseminate various announcements to inform the public about available financial support for projects that align with their areas of interest. Individual involvement in projects increases enjoyment, improves understanding, develops a positive attitude, and stimulates a want to learn more. It is critical for children's well-being to feed them with nutritious food that meets their basic needs. Moreover, the environment should be appropriate to support the proper growth and development of all aspects for the children. Children living on the streets often partake in harmful activities such as theft, assault, and drug dealing before they are enrolled in rehabilitation programs (Philip, 2002). The primary goals of these rehabilitation centers include reinforcing family bonds, fostering independence, and ensuring a secure and enduring home for these children (Panter, 2002).

2.10 Knowledge Gap

As shown in the matrix Table 2.1, the examined studies indicated distinct circumstances from the current study, which justifies the need for this study.

Table 2.1: Knowledge Gap

Variable	Author (Year)	Title of the Study	Findings	Knowledge gap
Stakeholder involvement	Orimba & Awiti, (2018)	Stakeholder Involvement in the End Child Marriage Project Cycle and Its Execution in Homa Bay County, Kenya	Achieving stakeholder satisfaction necessitates the effective engagement of interested parties. The study also showed that a project's success or failure can be greatly influenced by the degree of stakeholder involvement.	The study did not address the involvement of stakeholder groups in project sustainability; instead, it concentrated on how well stakeholders performed in community efforts.
	Kingori, (2014)	The influence of community involvement in	Established a significant relationship between stakeholders'	The research concentrated on community

		the development of infrastructure in nairobi county	involvement and project sustainability	engagement in community-based organization
Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Manumbu, (2020).	The involvement of the community in M&E and its implications for the sustainable village land use plan	The results show that community involvement is stronger at the beginning of the village land use process, but it drastically decreases during the M&E phase. All things considered, there was a dearth of community involvement at all stages.	The relationship between project M&E and long-term viability was not properly investigated.
	Ayella, (2014).	The impact of participatory project M&E on project sustainability.	The results showed a positive association between improved public accountability, resource efficiency, and stakeholder empowerment as well as project sustainability.	The relationship between project M&E and long-term viability was not examined in the study.
Capacity Building	Chogo, (2019).	Income Sustainability of OVC Centers: The case of Arusha District in Tanzania.	The study identified that orphanage centers lack ought to implement capacity building initiatives to facilitate income generating activities	The study was not particular on the relationship between capacity building and sustainability
	Wanjiru (2021)	The impact of capacity building on the sustainability of youth empowerment organizations: a case study of mathare youth sports	The study discovered a link between capacity development and the long-term viability of community programs.	The study did not focus on other management strategies such as M&E

		association		
Resource mobilization	Maringa, (2018).	Factors affecting the long-term viability of Kenyan NGOs' children home programs.	The study discovered that resource mobilization has an impact on the viability of children's homes programs.	The study findings were general and did not address the specific relationship between resource mobilization and sustainability.
	Muthee, (2020).	Factors Affecting the Duration of Street Child Rehabilitation Programs in Nairobi County, Kenya, Funded by the Government	The findings revealed a link between financial resources, involvement of stakeholders, capacity development, styles of leadership and the viability of government-funded street children rehabilitation initiatives.	The relationship between resource mobilization and sustainability was not comprehensively addressed.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the proposed study methodology, including the research design, population, research methods, data collection methodologies, sample design, and data analysis method.

3.2 Research Design

For this study, a descriptive research design was used. This style allows for a full depiction of the variables (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). As a result, the chosen design is both appropriate and justifiable for this thesis. The descriptive approach enabled the researcher to articulate the characteristics of the variables of interest, which aligned with their suitability for data collection to answer the study objectives. As a result, the use of a descriptive design in this study is well justified. Descriptive design is extremely good at describing the characteristics of a large population. Furthermore, it promotes great dependability by giving a standardized stimulus to all individuals, significantly minimizing observer subjectivity.

3.3 Target Population

Population is the number of groups, items and people from whom a researcher seeks to gather data from (Saunders *et al*, 2009). Nairobi County has 17 administrative Sub-Counties and the target population was 10 children homes in Kasarani Sub-County. The Sub-County has over 40 children homes with each home being managed by more than 7 staffs, depending on the number of children living within, who include nurses, cleaners, cooks, teachers, facilitators, matrons and patrons. Five management staff from each home and three community members living near the homes formed a population of 80 respondents.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

The study employed census sampling method. This approach involves collecting data from the entire target population.

3.4.1 Sampling procedure

Census sampling method was used to collect data from 80 respondents. The respondents included five management staff from each of the 10 children homes and three community members residing near each of the children's homes.

3.4.2 Sample Size

Using census sampling, the sample population of the study was as presented in the Table 3.1

Table 3. 1: Sample Size

Category of Respondents	Sampling Method	Population	Sample size
Management staff from the children's homes	Census Sampling	50	50
Community members residing near the children's homes	Census Sampling	30	30
Total		**80**	**80**

3.5 Research Instruments

Questionnaires were used in the collection of the quantitative data. Data from the staff and community members was collected using a questionnaire guide which was made up of structured and unstructured questions. According to Kothari (2004), a questionnaire guide helps in collecting a large sum of data from a large population at the same time. Moreover, Saunders *et al*, (2009) observed that a questionnaire guide guarantees the confidentiality of respondents. Respondents were asked to rate their responses on a five-point Likert scale as part of the structured questions.

3.5.1 Piloting Study

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) notes that 'piloting' is the initial trial of research tools on a sample that resembles the actual target group for a study. Two children's homes from Thika town were targeted for the pilot study. The two children's homes were the Hope Street Children Rehabilitation Centre and the Moyo Children Centre. Piloting was used to determine whether the questionnaire's phrasing is accurate, whether respondents can view all of the items in the same way, whether the questions quantify what they are intended to measure, and whether bias could arise. The pilot phase aids in identifying and correcting mistakes, thereby enhancing the accuracy and trustworthiness of the research tools.

3.5.2 Validity of Research Instruments

Validity is the capacity of research tools to measure what they are meant to evaluate.The research employed both face validity and content validity. The content validity of the research instruments was evaluated to verify that all study variables were covered. Face validity was assessed through the consultation of academic supervisors with regards to the designed research instruments. The opinions and recommendations of the supervisors were taken to correct the research instruments.

3.5.3 Reliability of Research Instruments

Saunders et al. (2009) explain reliability as a method for evaluating the consistency of questionnaires and interview guides. To determine reliability, a Cronbach's alpha (α) was adopted. A preliminary study was executed to assess the dependability of the research elements. Bryman and Bell (2018) state that a trial run of the tools with a representative group can reveal potential issues for the participants of the study. To verify the reliability of the research items, the researcher intended to choose a pilot group that would make up 10% of the entire sample size. The study's cutoff value was established at 0.7. Cronbach's alpha more than 0.7 was deemed acceptable, whereas alpha less than 0.7 was considered unsatisfactory.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher requested an introductory letter from the institution to utilize in the data collection procedure. A letter from NACOSTI was used also in seeking for permission in collecting primary data. The researcher visited the homes to seek assistance to conduct the research with respect to the study objectives. The drop-and-pick later method was used for delivering the questionnaires to the community members and employees. Appointments with the staff who were interviewed were made prior to the day of data collection.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

The gathered data was edited prior to the analysis. The data was assessed to check for errors to ensure only data of good quality will be analyzed. SPSS was used to analyze the data gathered.

The analysis of the data encompassed both descriptive and inferential methods. Descriptive statistics provided overviews of the variables in the study, while inferential statistics assessed their interrelations. Calculations of means and standard deviations were conducted, and the findings were presented in tabular format. Moreover, a multiple linear regression in a regression model was utilized to exhibit the relationship between the study variables.

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

Y= Sustainability

β_0 = Constant

X_1= Stakeholder involvement

X_2= Project monitoring and evaluation

X_3= Capacity building

X_4= Resource mobilization

β_1- β_3 = The regression co-efficient.

ε= the random error that accounts for variables that are not represented in this model but may have an impact on sustainability.

To determine the significance of the variance, an ANOVA test was used, specifically one-way ANOVA to establish a significant difference among the study variables.

For correlational analysis, the Pearson correlation was employed. The strength of the correlation between the independent and dependent variables is assessed using the Pearson product-moment correlation, which has a range of -1 to +1. A relationship that is direct is shown by a positive correlation, whereas an indirect relationship is suggested by a negative correlation. The study's findings were shown in tables, charts, and graphs.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The University granted permission to perform the research, and NACOSTI granted authorization. The researcher took precautions to assure the study's validity and originality, avoiding falsification or plagiarism. Participants were given an explanation of the study's aims throughout the data collection phase. Participation was entirely optional, and no incentives were offered to encourage it. The researcher protected the privacy of the participants by not publishing their names or other identifying information.

3.9 Operationalization of Variables

In this research, the operationalization of the study variables followed guidelines from previous studies as shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Table of Operationalization of Variables

Objective	Variable	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Data analysis technique	Tools of Analysis
To examine the influence of stakeholder involvement on sustainability of children homes in Nairobi County.	**Independent** Stakeholder Involvement	• Community Participation • Donor/Sponsor Participation • Involvement in policy decisions	Ordinal scale Nominal scale	• Descriptive analysis • Inferential analysis • Correlation analysis	• Mean • Standard Deviation • Percentage
To determine the effect of project monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County.	**Independent** Project Monitoring and Evaluation	• Follow up on projects • Reports on Projects • Project feedback • Project schedule	Ordinal scale Nominal scale	• Descriptive analysis • Inferential analysis • Correlation analysis	• Mean • Standard Deviation • Percentage
To determine the role of capacity building projects on sustainability of children homes in Nairobi County	**Independent** Capacity Building	• Training initiatives • Empowerment programs • Stakeholder's skills and expertise	Ordinal scale Nominal scale	• Descriptive analysis • Inferential analysis • Correlation analysis	• Mean • Standard Deviation • Percentage • Anova • Regression
To determine the role of resource mobilization on sustainability of children homes in Nairobi County	**Independent** Resource Mobilization	• Funds allocated • Sustainable Funds • Number of donors/partners	Ordinal scale Nominal scale	• Descriptive analysis • Inferential analysis • Correlation analysis	• Mean • Standard Deviation • Percentage

	Dependent Sustainability of Children Homes	• Balance between social, economic and environment aspects • Efficiently using investments and resources	Ordinal scale Nominal scale	• Descriptive analysis • Inferential analysis	• Mean • Standard Deviation • Percentage

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

In accordance with the research objectives, this chapter includes the presentation of findings, interpretations, and discussion. This section opens with an overview of the participant demographics, followed by an in-depth analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Finally, discussions on the emerging issues are presented.

4.2 Response Rate

The research successfully engaged 69 out of 80 targeted participants, yielding an 86.25% participation rate and a 13.75% non-participation rate. Referencing Bryman and Bell (2014), response rates above 70% are considered exceptional, indicating a significant level of engagement in this research.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The research commenced by analyzing the respondent's demographic characteristics. The information sought under this section entails; age bracket, highest level of education, period of service in the children's home and length of time the respondent has lived near the children's home.

4.3.1 Age Bracket

The participants were asked to specify their ages so that the data collected would accurately represent the perspectives of people of different ages. Table 4.2 displays the data on the age distribution.

Table 4.2. Age Bracket

Age	Staff In Children's Home		Community Members	
	F	**P**	**F**	**P**
Below 20 years	5	11.6%	4	15.4%
20 - 30 years	8	18.6%	2	7.7%
31 - 40 years	17	39.6%	12	46.2%
40 - 50 years	8	18.6%	5	19.2%
above 50 years	5	11.6%	3	11.5%
Total	**43**	**100**	**26**	**100**

As can be seen in Table 4.2, most (39.6%) of the staff members were aged 31-40 years while the least (11.6%) were aged below 20 years and above 50 years respectively. With regard to community members, most (46.2%) were aged 31-40 years while the least (11.5%) were aged above 50 years. This demonstrates that the majority of the respondents were of sufficient age to provide meaningful information on the subject of the study.

4.3.2 Highest Academic Qualification

Research shows that people's ability to read and write has a direct impact on their ability to understand, articulate, and solve problems. Participants were asked to disclose their educational background so that researchers could assess whether or not they have the knowledge necessary to answer the study's questions. The data is shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Academic Qualification

Academic Qualification	Staff In Children's Home		Community members	
	F	**P**	**F**	**P**
Secondary level	3	7.0%	7	26.9%
College level	20	46.5%	13	50.0%
University Degree	15	34.9%	4	15.4%
Postgraduate level	5	11.6%	2	7.7%
Total	**43**	**100**	**26**	**100**

Table 4.3 shows that all of the respondents had attained at-least a A-level of academic qualification. Academic qualification is potent since it prepares individuals to undertake day to day operations in the project execution. From the data gathered, the respondents both the staff and the community members had attained higher learning achievements in the required fields.

4.3.3 Length of Working in Children's Home

Participants were asked to specify how long they have been working in the children home. The data is shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4. Length of Service in Organization

Number of Years	Frequency	Percentage
Below 1 year	3	7.0%
1 - 5 years	10	23.3%
6 - 10 years	15	34.9%
11 - 15 years	8	18.6%
16 - 20 years	5	11.6%
Above 20 years	2	4.6%
Total	**43**	**100**

Table 4.4 shows that most participants have been with the organization for over five years, implying their competence in providing reliable data to address the research questions concerning management strategies and the longevity of children's homes.

4.3.4 Length of Time the Respondent has lived in the Area

Participants were asked to specify how long they have lived in the Area. The data is shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5. Length of Time the Respondent has lived in the Area.

Number of Years	Frequency	Percentage
Below 1 year	1	3.8%
1 - 5 years	2	7.6%
6 - 10 years	1	3.8%
11 - 15 years	3	11.5%
16 - 20 years	6	23.1%
Above 20 years	13	50.0%
Total	**26**	**100**

As indicated in Table 4.5, a large portion of the participants have over 15 years of experience in the field, ensuring their capability to contribute valid data for the research questions regarding management practices and the endurance of children's homes.

4.4 Management Strategies

This section discusses management strategy findings. The findings are detailed in the following sections.

4.4.1 Stakeholder Involvement

Participants were asked to rate their agreement on the topic of stakeholder engagement, with the results displayed in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6. Staff Opinion on Stakeholder Involvement

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
The children's home involves community members in day-to-day operations	43	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.8%)	2 (5.5%)	22 (50.5%)	17 (40.6%)	4.23	0.1529

The children's home reaches out to sponsors and donors for financial assistant	43	1 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	2 (5.5%)	24 (56.4%)	16 (36.4%)	4.12	0.1723
The children's home engages public schools to offer education to the children	43	0 (0%)	2 (3.6%)	3 (9.1%)	19 (43.6%)	19 (43.6%)	3.89	0.2001
The children's home engages stakeholders in decision making	43	0 (0%)	11 (25.5%)	15 (34.5%)	15 (34.5%)	2 (5.5%)	3.92	0.2241
The children's home engages the government in establishing policies to operate the charitable institution	43	1 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	2 (5.8%)	28 (65.5%)	12 (27.3%)	4.32	0.1834
The children's home accepts assistance from volunteers to work in the institution	43	1 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.6%)	19 (43.9%)	22 (52.9%)	4.04	0.1324
The children's homes accepts assistance from any well wishers	43	1 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.6%)	19 (45.5%)	21 (49.1%)	4.23	0.2081
Composite mean							**4.11**	**0.1819**

The Table 4.6 shows rhat respondents agreed that the children's home engages the government in establishing policies to operate the charitable institution (mean=4.32, SD=0.1834), followed by the children's home involves community members in day-to-day operations (mean=4.23, SD=0.1529), the children's homes accepts assistance from any well-wishers (mean=4.23, SD=0.2081), the children's home reaches out to sponsors and donors for financial assistant (mean=4.12, SD=0.1723), the children's home accepts assistance from volunteers to work in the institution (mean=4.04, SD=0.1324), the children's home engages stakeholders in decision making (mean=3.92, SD=0.2241), and that the children's home engages public schools to offer education to the children (mean=3.89, SD=0.2001). The composite mean is 4.11 which depicts that the children's home engages the government in establishing policies to operate the charitable institution as shown by Table 4.7.

Table 4.7. Community Members Opinion on Stakeholder Involvement

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
The community members offer their assistance to the children's home in the form of monitoring the children	26	1 (2.1%)	1 (3.6%)	3 (6.5%)	9 (36.4%)	12 (51.4%)	3.93	0.897
The community members are involved by the children's home in making decisions	26	1 (1.2%)	1 (4.0%)	1 (2.9%)	10 (42.6%)	13 (50.3%)	3.87	0.753
The community members attend the general meetings held by the children's homes	26	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)	1 (3.7%)	13 (53.4%)	11 (41.1%)	3.02	1.283
The community members have embraced the children and employees in the children's home as part of the society	26	1 (1.1%)	1 (4.5%)	3 (10.4%)	12 (48.3%)	9 (35.7%)	3.55	1.140
The community members help the management of the children's home to start and maintain different projects	26	1 (1.8%)	1 (1.8%)	4 (15.2%)	15 (60.0%)	5 (21.2%)	3.70	0.755
Composite mean							**3.61**	**0.9656**

Table 4.7 reveals that the community members offer their assistance to the children's home in the form of monitoring the children (mean=3.93, SD=0.897), followed by the community members are involved by the children's home in making decisions (mean=3.87, SD=0.753), the community members help the management of the children's home to start and maintain different projects (mean=3.7, SD=0.755), the community members have embraced the children and employees in the children's home as part of the society (mean=3.55, SD=1.14), and that the community members attend the general meetings held by the children's homes (mean=3.02, SD=1.283). The composite mean was 3.61 which depicts that the community members offer their assistance to the children's home in the form of monitoring the children.

4.4.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation

The study also gathered participant opinions on the effectiveness of project M&E, with the outcomes presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8. Staff Opinion on Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
The children's home keeps records of all of the projects it undertakes	43	0 (0%)	2 (5.6%)	9 (20.4%)	22 (51.9%)	10 (22.2%)	3.99	0.2024
The children's home follows through with individuals who take the responsibility of educating the children	43	1 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	2 (5.5%)	24 (56.4%)	16 (36.4%)	3.82	0.1962
A record of all the donations is made	43	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.6%)	18 (43.0%)	22 (52.9%)	4.25	0.2118
The management of the children's home monitors all the children transferred too other rehabilitation centers	43	0 (0%)	3 (6.7%)	11 (25.6%)	21 48.5%	8 (19.2%)	3.99	0.2001
The children's home monitors the education of all of the children	43	1 (1.8%)	1 (2.5%)	3 (5.9%)	22 (50.5%)	16 (39.3%)	3.80	0.2348
The children's home monitors the interaction between the children and the community members	43	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.8%)	8 (18.6%)	17 (40.2%)	16 (37.5%)	3.62	0.2297
Composite mean							**3.91**	**0.2125**

Table 4.8 reveals that the record of all the donations is made (mean=4.25, SD=0.2118), the children's home keeps records of all of the projects it undertakes (mean=3.99, SD=0.2024), the management of the children's home monitors all the children transferred too other rehabilitation centers (mean=3.99, SD=0.2001), the children's home follows through with individuals who take the responsibility of educating the children (mean=3.82, SD=0.1962), the children's home monitors the education of all of the children (mean=3.8, SD=0.2348), and that the children's home monitors the interaction between the children and the community members (mean=3.62, SD=0.2297). The

composite mean was 3.91 which depicts that a record of all the donations is made as shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9. Community Members Opinion on Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
The community members monitor the movements of the children residing in the children homes	26	0 (0%)	1 (2.9%)	3 (12.6%)	12 (45.6%)	10 (38.9%)	3.82	0.938
The community members report any children from the children's home for misbehaving	26	1 (2.2%)	2 (5.8%)	3 (12.6%)	10 (40.1%)	10 (39.3%)	3.76	1.103
The community members know the children residing in the children homes	26	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)	2 (7.7%)	10 (39.9%)	13 (50.6%)	3.96	1.094
Composite mean							**3.85**	**1.045**

Table 4.9 indicates that the community members know the children residing in the children homes (mean=3.96, SD=1.094), followed by the community members monitor the movements of the children residing in the children homes (mean=3.82, SD=0.938), and that the community members report any children from the children's home for misbehaving (mean=3.76, SD=1.103). The composite mean was 3.85 which depicts that the community members know the children residing in the children homes.

4.4.3 Capacity building

Furthermore, participants were asked to assess their level of agreement on the subject of capacity building, with the findings detailed in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10. Staff Opinion on Capacity Building

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
The staff members in the children home are trained to handle children	43	1 (1.8%)	1 (1.8%)	2 (3.6%)	19 (45.5%)	20 (47.3%)	3.86	0.8901
The children residing in the children homes are empowered to be independent	43	1 (1.8%)	2 (3.6%)	12 (27.3%)	25 (60.0%)	3 (7.3%)	3.79	0.7723
The children residing in the children homes take part in skills development activities	43	5 (12.7%)	0 (0%)	15 (34.5%)	18 (40.0%)	5 (12.7%)	3.98	0.9240
The creativity of the children residing in the children homes is encouraged	43	2 (5.5%)	0 (0%)	2 (5.5%)	33 (76.4%)	6 (12.7%)	4.22	0.8245
The children residing in the children homes are trained on engaging in activities that generate income	43	2 (3.6%)	0 (0%)	4 (9.1%)	20 (45.5%)	17 (41.8%)	3.75	0.7384
The community members are empowered on how to handle the children living in the children's homes	43	1 (2.6%)	1 (2.1%)	3 (8.0%)	18 (42.5%)	20 (44.8%)	3.68	0.8642
Composite mean							**3.88**	**0.8356**

Table 4.10 indicates that creativity of the children residing in the children homes is encouraged (mean=4.22, SD=0.8245), followed by the children residing in the children homes take part in skills development activities (mean=3.98, SD=0.924), the staff members in the children home are trained to handle children (mean=3.86, SD=0.8901), the children residing in the children homes are empowered to be independent (mean=3.79, SD=0.7723), the children residing in the children homes are trained on engaging in activities that generate income (mean=3.75, SD=0.7384), and that the community members are empowered on how to handle the children living in the

children's homes (mean=3.68, SD=0.8642). The composite mean is 3.88 which depicts that the creativity of the children residing in the children homes is encouraged.

The findings on community members opinion on capacity building are expressed in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11. Community Members Opinion on Capacity Building

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
The community members mentor the children residing in the children homess	26	1 (3.6%)	1 (3.6%)	2 (8.3%)	9 (36.4%)	13 (48.1%)	3.87	0.835
The community members motivate the children residing in the children homess to be more creative	26	1 (1.2%)	1 (5.5%)	3 (13.4%)	10 (39.2%)	11 (40.7%)	3.87	0.878
The community members initiate the training programs to teach the children to engage in income generating activities	26	1 (3.9%)	1 (1.8%)	2 (6.2%)	10 (40.4%)	12 (47.7%)	3.90	1.037
The community members play an active role in the development of skills of the children residing in the children homess	26	1 (1.1%)	1 (4.5%)	3 (10.4%)	12 (48.3%)	9 (35.7%)	3.96	1.280
Composite mean							**3.9**	**1.008**

Table 4.11 shows that the respondents agreed that the community members play an active role in the development of skills of the children residing in the children homess (mean=3.96, SD=1.28), followed by the community members initiate the training programs to teach the children to engage in income generating activities (mean=3.9, SD=1.037), the community members mentor the children residing in the children homess (mean=3.87, SD=0.835), and that the community members motivate the children residing in the children homess to be more creative (mean=3.87, SD=0.878). The composite mean is 3.9 which depicts that the community members play an active role in the development of skills of the children residing in the children homess.

4.4.4 Resource Mobilization

Additionally, the research inquired about participant views on resource mobilization, showcasing the results in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12. Staff Opinion on Resource Mobilization

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
The children's home receives funding from the county government	43	1 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	4 (9.0%)	25 (58.2%)	13 (30.9%)	4.15	0.2219
The children's home has sufficient resources for the day-to-day activities of the institution	43	1 (1.9%)	3 (5.6%)	10 (24.1%)	18 (42.6%)	11 (25.9%)	4.52	0.2501
The children's home relies on different donors	43	2 (3.7%)	3 (7.4%)	6 (13.0%)	24 (55.6%)	8 (20.4%)	3.62	0.2013
The children's home has different partners who provide resources	43	0 (0%)	4 (9.3%)	6 (14.8%)	21 (48.1%)	12 (27.8%)	4.14	0.1258
The children's home does not have adequate resources to sustain all the children	43	0 (0%)	2 (3.7%)	4 (9.3%)	19 (44.4%)	18 (42.6%)	4.07	0.2219
Composite mean							**4.1**	**0.2042**

Table 4.12 indicates that children's home has sufficient resources for the day-to-day activities of the institution (mean=4.52, SD=0.2501), followed by the children's home receives funding from the county government (mean=4.15, SD=0.2219), the children's home has different partners who provide resources (mean=4.14, SD=0.1258), the children's home does not have adequate resources to sustain all the children (mean=4.07, SD=0.2219), and that the children's home relies on different donors (mean=3.62, SD=0.2013). The composite mean is 4.1 which depicts that children's home has sufficient resources for the day-to-day activities of the institution.

The respondents were asked to express their thoughts on resource mobilization. Table 4.13 summarizes the findings.

Table 4.13. Community Members Opinion on Resource Mobilization

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
The community members help in mobilizing resources for the children's home	26	1 (3.1%)	1 (2.6%)	2 (6.5%)	9 (36.4%)	13 (51.4%)	3.93	.897
The community members give donations to the children's homes	26	1 (3.2%)	1 (4.0%)	1 (2.9%)	10 (40.6%)	13 (49.3%)	3.87	.753
Composite mean							**3.9**	**0.825**

Table 4.13 indicates that the community members help in mobilizing resources for the children's home (mean=3.93, SD=0.897), followed by the community members give donations to the children's homes (mean=3.87, SD=0.753). The composite mean is 3.9 which depicts that community members help in mobilizing resources for the children's home.

4.5 Sustainability of the Children's Home

This section presents findings on sustainability of the children's home. The results are shown below.

4.5.1 Extent of agreement on Sustainability of the Children's Home

Participants were also asked to express their level of agreement regarding the sustainability of the children's home, with these insights displayed in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14. Staff Opinion on Sustainability of the Children's Home

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
All the children residing in the children homes go to school up-to secondary level	43	1 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	5 (11.2%)	17 (40.4%)	20 (45.6%)	4.27	0.6712
The children's home is situated in a favorable environment	43	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.3%)	2 (5.8%)	21 (48.9%)	18 (42.1%)	4.23	0.7209
The children's home interacts well with the community members around	43	0 (0%)	5 (10.7%)	13 (30.6%)	17 38.5%)	8 (20.2%)	4.14	0.7523
The children's home has donors who have vowed to support the institution for the future	43	1 (1.8%)	1 (3.5%)	5 (10.9%)	17 (38.5%)	19 (45.3%)	4.29	0.6615
The children's home uses its resources responsible	43	2 (4.9%)	4 (9.8%)	8 (18.6%)	17 (40.2%)	12 (26.5%)	4.14	0.8421
The children's home has started projects that will generate income for the institution for years to come	43	1 (1.6%)	1 (2.4%)	1 (3.8%)	22 (50.1%)	18 (42.1%)	4.09	0.8219
Composite mean							**4.19**	**0.7450**

Table 4.14 indicates that the children's home has donors who have vowed to support the institution for the future (mean=4.29, SD=0.6615, followed by all the children residing in the children's home go to school up-to secondary level (mean=4.270, SD=0.6712), the children's home is situated in a favorable environment (mean=4.23, SD=0.7209), the children's home interacts well with the community members around (SD=4.14, SD=0.7523), the children's home uses its resources responsible (mean=4.14, SD=0.8421), and that the children's home has started projects that will generate income for the institution for years to come (mean=4.09, SD=0.8219). The composite mean is 4.19 which depicts that the children's home has donors who have vowed to support the institution for the future as shown in 4.15.

Table 4.15. Community Members Opinion on Sustainability of the Children's Home

Parameters	N	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
It is likely that the children's home will be operational in ten years to come	26	1 (1.2%)	1 (4.0%)	1 (2.9%)	10 (42.6%)	13 (50.3%)	3.72	1.283
The children from the children's home usually look well dressed	26	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)	1 (3.7%)	13 (53.4%)	11 (41.1%)	3.61	1.206
The community members believe the children's home is a good initiative in the society	26	1 (1.8%)	1 (2.5%)	3 (5.9%)	22 (50.5%)	16 (39.3%)	3.70	0.755
The community members support the children's home since it helps in addressing the issue of street children	26	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.8%)	8 (18.6%)	17 (40.2%)	16 (37.5%)	3.95	1.140
The community members are not opposed to the children's home	26	5 (12.7%)	0 (0%)	15 (34.5%)	18 (40.0%)	5 (12.7%)	3.75	1.356
Composite mean							**3.75**	**1.148**

From the findings the respondents agreed that the community members support the children's home since it helps in addressing the issue of street children (mean=3.95, SD=1.14) followed by the community members are not opposed to the children's home (mean=3.75, SD=1.356), it is likely that the children's home will be operational in ten years to come (mean=3.72, SD=1.283), the community members believe the children's home is a good initiative in the society (mean=3.7, SD=0.755), and that the children from the children's home usually look well-dressed (mean=3.61, SD=1.206). The composite mean is 3.75 which depicts that the community members support the children's home since it helps in addressing the issue of street children.

4.6. Regression Analysis

The research utilized multiple regression analysis to explore the correlation between various influencing factors and the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County,

Kenya. Using SPSS version 24, the study examined how variations in independent variables influence changes in the dependent variable, focusing on aspects like stakeholder involvement, project monitoring, capacity building, and resource mobilization.

4.6.1. Model Summary

Table 4.16 presents a model summary that correlates the influencing factors with the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya, summarizing the key findings.

Table 4.16. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.808	0.652	0.640	0.17785

a. Predictors: (Constant), stakeholder involvement, project monitoring and evaluation, capacity building and resource mobilization.

b. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of children’s homes in Nairobi County, Kenya

Based on the table data, the R2 value is 0.652, indicating that the independent variables in the model explain 65.2% of the disparity in the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya. However, other characteristics not captured in the regression model account for 34.8% of the unexplained variation in sustainability. The results indicate that the model is effective and can be used for estimation. The table findings likewise show a substantial link, as demonstrated by the variables, with an R2 value of

0.652, or 65.2%. This reveals a strong link between the independent factors and the long-term viability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya.

4.6.2 ANOVA Results

The ANOVA findings shown in the table below indicate the association between predictor factors and the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya. Table 4.17 summarizes the findings.

Table 4.17. ANOVA of the Regression

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.484	4	1.621	51.265	.000[a]
	Residual	2.048	64	.032		
	Total	**8.532**	**68**			

The model predicts how the variables (stakeholder involvement, project M&E, capacity building, and resource mobilization) affect the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya, according to the significant value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. The study established significance at a 5% level with an F critical value of 3.123. The model was deemed significant as the calculated F value (51.265) exceeded the F critical value.

4.6.3 Coefficient of Determination

The analysis of the relationship between predictor variables and the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya, reveals a significant correlation. This is detailed in Table 4.18, which concisely summarizes the key findings of the study.

Table 4.18. Coefficient of Determination

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
Model 1(Constant)	0.531	0.169		3.144	0.002
Stakeholder involvement	0.383	0.083	0.457	4.613	0.000
Project monitoring and evaluation	0.232	0.072	0.255	3.237	0.002
Capacity building					
Resource	0.196	0.077	0.231	2.561	0.012
mobilization	0.172	0.082	0.219	2.346	0.002

a. **Dependent Variable:** Sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya

To ascertain whether the children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya, are sustainable, a straightforward regression analysis was done. According to the table created by SPSS below, regression equation

$$y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Becomes:

(Y= 0.531+ 0.383$_+$ 0.287+ 0.232+ 0.196+0.172+ ε)

When considering the regression analysis with the independent variables held constant (stakeholder involvement, project M&E, capacity building, and resource mobilization), the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya was observed to be 0.531. The statistical analysis indicates that with all other independent variables held constant, an increase in stakeholder involvement, M&E, capacity building, and resource mobilization corresponds to a rise in the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County by 0.383, 0.232, 0.196, and 0.172, respectively. This suggests that the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya is most significantly

influenced by stakeholder involvement, with project M&E following closely. Significance tests conducted at a 5% level of significance and 95% confidence level indicate that stakeholder involvement, project M&E, capacity building, and resource mobilization all play significant roles in sustaining children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya.

4.7. Correlation Analysis

The study aimed at establishing the relationship between the variables using the correlation coefficients and results are shown in Table 4.19

Table 4.19. Correlations

		Sustainability	Stakeholder involvement	Project monitoring and evaluation	Capacity building	Resource mobilization
Sustainability	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	. 612	.598	.644	.678
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.	.425	.541	.225	.968
	N	176	176	176	176	176
Stakeholder involvement	Correlation Coefficient	. 612	1.000	.033	.435	001
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.002	.	.000	.003	.002
	N	176	176	176	176	176
Project monitoring and evaluation	Correlation Coefficient	.598	.122	1.000	.026	.008
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.004	.001	.	.000	.000
	N	176	176	176	176	176
Capacity building	Correlation Coefficient	.644	.037	.026	1.000	.124
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.002	.000	.001	.	.002
	N	176	176	176	176	176
Resource mobilization	Correlation	.678	001	.008	.114	1.000

	Coefficient				
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.003	.001	.003	.000	.
	N	176	176	176	176	176

A Pearson moment correlation was applied to examine the association of the study variables. The results, as presented, indicate a notably positive correlation between stakeholder involvement and children's homes sustainability (r=0.612, p=0.022). Similarly, a substantial positive correlation was observed between project M&E, and the sustainability of these homes (r=0.598, p=0.04). Moreover, a significant positive correlation was noted in capacity building (r=0.644, significant value 0.002) and resource mobilization (r=0.678), both contributing to the sustainability of children's homes.

4.8 Discussion of the Findings

From the findings in the descriptive analysis and regression analysis here presents the discussion of findings.

4.8.1 Stakeholder Involvement on Sustainability of Children's Homes

The study established that the children's home engages the government in establishing policies to operate the charitable institution. The study also found that the community members offer their assistance to the children's home in the form of monitoring the children. The results are similar to findings by Gikonyo (2018) who stated that involvement from all relevant parties improves the project in many ways, including the building of a shared commitment, the quality of decisions made, the efficiency with which results are achieved, and the quality of the project's design and the quantity and quality of the information it yields. Involving all relevant parties is essential to reaching a consensus

4.8.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation on Sustainability of Children's Homes

The research discovered that there is a systematic recording of all donations to the children's homes. Additionally, it was found that community members are familiar with the children residing in these homes. Nuguti, (2009) agree with the study findings in that he states that community members are well aware of the project around their area. In this situation, everyone participating in a project is able to assess, reflect, plan, and agree on what needs to be done to fix it for the future because of the M&E process.

4.8.3 Capacity Building on Sustainability of Children's Homes

The study found that children's creativity is actively encouraged in their homes. Furthermore, it was discovered that community members actively contribute to the skill development of children living in these homes. These findings are consistent with the findings of a study conducted by Maringa (2018), which highlighted the importance of supporting education and skill development, particularly for persons who are having difficulty achieving their goals. Children's homes could consider introducing skill-enhancing initiatives such as capacity-building training programs to effectively fulfill these goals.

4.8.4 Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Children's Homes

The study discovered that the children's home had an abundance of resources for its daily operations. These findings are consistent with those of Sambasivan and Soon (2017), who found that the availability of project money is a critical factor impacting project delivery. As a result, adequate funding is required for the children's home to function properly. Effective project management, planning, and monitoring through regular reporting are

critical for keeping everyone informed. Furthermore, the study found that community members actively contribute to the mobilization of resources for the children's home.

4.8.5 Sustainability of Children Homes

The study found that the children's home has donors who have vowed to support the institution for the future. Omeri, (2015) agree with the study findings and states that Orphanage Homes have donor who fund their operations. For this reason, orphanage homes aim to maximize the positive outcomes of their operations, including the well-being of the children in their care via proper nutrition, clothing, housing, and education. The study also found that the community members support the children's home since it helps in addressing the issue of street children. According to the study, stakeholder involvement, project M&E, capacity building, and resource mobilization all had a substantial impact on the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya, at the 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The key findings and conclusions of the research are outlined in this chapter. This article also discusses the study's recommendations. Finally, recommendations for further research topics are also listed.

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1. Stakeholder Involvement on Sustainability of Children's Homes

The study found that the children's home engages the government in establishing policies to operate the charitable institution. The study also found that the community members offer their assistance to the children's home in the form of monitoring the children.

5.2.2. Project Monitoring and Evaluation on Sustainability of Children's Homes

According to the findings, a detailed record of all donations is rigorously kept. Furthermore, the study found that community people are familiar with the children who live in the children's home.

5.2.3. Capacity Building on Sustainability of Children's Homes

The study discovered that the children's home actively encourages its inhabitants' creativity. Furthermore, the study found that community members actively contribute to the development of skills in children's homes.

5.2.4. Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Children's Homes

The study found that children's home has sufficient resources for the day-to-day activities of the institution. The study found that community members help in mobilizing resources for the children's home.

5.2.5. Sustainability of Children Homes

The study found that the children's home has donors who have vowed to support the institution for the future. The study also found that the community members support the children's home since it helps in addressing the issue of street children. The study found that, with a 95% confidence level and a significance level of 5%, stakeholder involvement, project M&E, capacity building, and resource mobilization all had a significant impact on the sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concludes that the children's homes actively collaborate with the government to formulate policies for running these charitable institutions. It was also concluded that community members contribute by monitoring the children and supporting their creative and skill development. The homes are well-resourced for daily operations, with community assistance in resource mobilization and committed long-term donors. Furthermore, the community's support for the homes helps in addressing the issue of street children.

5.4. Recommendations

i. To improve sustainability, NGOs should implement participatory management techniques to foster deeper community engagement in development projects,

ensuring they are more attuned to the needs of the beneficiaries. The goal is to promote sustainability, reduce reliance, and provide real advantages.

ii. NGOs working in children's home programs are encouraged to strengthen cooperation to reduce the duplication of activities in communities. Furthermore, stakeholders at all levels should be actively involved in the development process. It is recommended that development platforms be established within the county to promote efficient NGO-NGO and NGO-State collaboration. This collaboration should be based on a mutual understanding of partnership requirements and ideals, with both sides operating under resource limits and pooling their resources for the ultimate development good of beneficiaries and the county.

iii. NGOs are encouraged to focus on their core competencies in order to strategically position themselves in delivering interventions that address the specific requirements of recipients. Developing functional capacities over time strengthens NGOs' credibility in obtaining funding for activities in their specialized areas. This strategy is preferred to engaging in a wide range of treatments without a distinct specialty, which may result in the delivery of unsustainable programs.

iv. It is suggested that NGOs hire independent assessors to evaluate specific solutions and address their unique sustainability concerns. This proactive approach enables NGOs to personalize solutions to the specific issues of each intervention, enabling long-term growth and development.

5.5. Areas of Further Study

The report suggests additional areas for investigation in light of the implications and recommendations made. Future study efforts could be aimed at determining the training

needs of workers working in children's home programs. Furthermore, there is a need to research the sources, characteristics, and breadth of available local financing resources for street children programs. Furthermore, an evaluation of the possible role that postsecondary institutions might play in providing management training and development for local children's home programs, with the goal of improving their overall sustainability, is advocated.

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APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

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Dear Respondent,

RE: REQUEST FOR ACADEMIC RESEARCH DATA

I am a Master's student in the University of Nairobi. I am conducting research on **Management Strategies and Sustainability of Children Homes in Nairobi County: A Case of Kasarani Sub – County, Kenya.** Your children's home is part of the sampled population that we are interested with, we therefore request for your cooperation and participation in this research. The collected information will specifically be applied for academic reasons; thus, confidentiality will be maintained. I will be grateful for your participation. The respondents targeted for the study are the staff and community members in the children's home.

Your cooperation and participation will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Kimani Isaac Mwangi

APPENDIX II: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAFF IN THE CHILDREN HOMES

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data on the influence of charitable organization interventions on sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya. Please fill in the following questionnaire by answering all the questions given as instructed. All information obtained will be treated confidentially and will only be used for the purposes of this research. Please do not indicate your name in the questionnaire.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

(Tick Appropriately)

1. What is your age bracket?
   - Below 20 years [ ]
   - 20-30 years [ ]
   - 31-40 years [ ]
   - 40-50 years [ ]
   - Above 50 years [ ]
2. What is your highest level of education?
   - Secondary level [ ]
   - College level [ ]
   - University level [ ]
   - Post graduate level [ ]
3. How long have you worked in the children home?
   - Below 1year [ ]
   - 1-5 years [ ]
   - 6-10 years [ ]
   - 11-15 years [ ]
   - 16-20 years [ ]
   - Above 20 years [ ]

SECTION B: CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION INTERVENTIONS

4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements on charitable organization interventions. Rate on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= undecided, 4= agree and 5 is strongly agree

Stakeholder Involvement	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
The children's home involves community members in day-to-day operations					
The children's home reaches out to sponsors and donors for financial assistant					
The children's home engages public schools to offer education to the children					
The children's home engages stakeholders in decision making					
The children's home engages the government in establishing policies to operate the charitable institution					
The children's home accepts assistance from volunteers to work in the institution					
The children's homes accepts assistance from any well wishers					
Project Monitoring and Evaluation					
The children's home keeps records of all of the projects it undertakes					
The children's home follows through with individuals who take the responsibility of educating the children					
A record of all the donations is made					
The management of the children's home monitors all the children transferred too other rehabilitation centers					

The children's home monitors the education of all of the children					
The children's home monitors the interaction between the children and the community members					
Capacity building					
The staff members in the children home are trained to handle children					
The children residing in the children homes are empowered to be independent					
The children residing in the children homes take part in skills development activities					
The creativity of the children residing in the children homes is encouraged					
The children residing in the children homes are trained on engaging in activities that generate income					
The community members are empowered on how to handle the children living in the children's homes					
Resource Mobilization					
The children's home receives funding from the county government					
The children's home has sufficient resources for the day-to-day activities of the institution					
The children's home relies on different donors					
The children's home has different partners who provide					

resources					
The children's home does not have adequate resources to sustain all the children					

SECTION C: SUSTAINABILITY OF THE CHILDREN'S HOME

5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements on sustainability of children's homes. Rate on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= undecided, 4= agree and 5 is strongly agree

Sustainability	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
All the children residing in the children homes go to school up-to secondary level					
The children's home is situated in a favourable environment					
The children's home interacts well with the community members around					
The children's home has donors who have vowed to support the institution for the future					
The children's home uses its resources responsible					
The children's home has started projects that will generate income for the institution for years to come.					

"THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME"

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data on the influence of charitable organization interventions on sustainability of children's homes in Nairobi County, Kenya. Please fill in the following questionnaire by answering all the questions given as instructed. All information obtained will be treated confidentially and will only be used for the purposes of this research. Please do not indicate your name in the questionnaire.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

(Tick Appropriately)

1. What is your age bracket?

   Below 20 years [ ]

   20-30 years [ ]

   31-40 years [ ]

   40-50 years [ ]

   Above 50 years [ ]

2. What is your highest level of education?

   Secondary level [ ]

   College level [ ]

   University level [ ]

   Post graduate level [ ]

3. How long have you lived in the area?

   Below 1year [ ]

   1-5 years [ ]

   6-10 years [ ]

   11-15 years [ ]

   16-20 years [ ]

   Above 20 years [ ]

SECTION B: CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION INTERVENTIONS

4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements on charitable organization interventions. Rate on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= undecided, 4= agree and 5 is strongly agree

Stakeholder Involvement	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
The community members offer their assistance to the children's home in the form of monitoring the children					
The community members are involved by the children's home in making decisions					
The community members attend the general meetings held by the children's homes					
The community members have embraced the children and employees in the children's home as part of the society					
The community members help the management of the children's home to start and maintain different projects.					
Project Monitoring and Evaluation					
The community members monitor the movements of the children residing in the children homes					
The community members report any children from the children's home for misbehaving					
The community members know the children residing in the children homes					
Capacity Building					
The community members mentor the children residing in the children homess					
The community members motivate the children residing					

in the children homess to be more creative					
The community members initiate the training programs to teach the children to engage in income generating activities					
The community members play an active role in the development of skills of the children residing in the children homess					
Resource Mobilization					
The community members help in mobilizing resources for the children's home					
The community members give donations to the children's homes					

SECTION C: SUSATINABILITY OF CHILDREN HOME

5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements on sustainability of children's homes. Rate on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= undecided, 4= agree and 5 is strongly agree

Sustainability	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
It is likely that the children's home will be operational in ten years to come					
The children from the children's home usually look well dressed					
The community members believe the children's home is a good initiative in the society					
The community members support the children's home since it helps in addressing the issue of street children					
The community members are not opposed to the					

children’s home					

“THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME”

APPENDIX IV: BUDGET

Particulars	**Units**	**Cost in Kshs.**	**Total cost in Kshs**
Proposal Writing stationary			
a) Foolscaps	1 Ream	300	300
b) Pens	½ dozen	120	120
c) Photocopy papers	2 reams	450	900
d) Spring Files	2 Pieces	50	100
e) Binding	3	100	300
Transport	6 days	1000	6000
Subsistence	6 days	500	3000
Subtotal			**10,720**
Pilot Testing			
a) Questionnaire typesetting	7pgs	30	210
b) Photocopying	28pgs	5	240
c) Transport	2 days	1000	2,000
d) Subsistence	2 days	500	2,000
Sub Total			**4,450**
Data Collection			
Questionnaire typesetting	7pgs	30	210
Photocopying	560pgs	3	1680

Data analysis			-
Transport	10 days	1000	10,000
Subtotal			**11,890**
Report Writing			
a) Typesetting	100	30	3,000
b) Photocopying	300	3	900
c) Binding	3	400	1200
d) Subsistence	10 days	500	5000
Subtotal			**10,100**
Research Assistants	3 for 6 days	2,000	**36,000**
Grand Total			**73,160**

APPENDIX II: WORK PLAN

Month /Activity	**June – July 2022**	**Aug – Oct 2022**	**Nov 2022**	**Sep 2023**	**Oct 2023**	**Nov 2023**
Project Proposal Writing						
Defence of the proposal and Corrections						
Final proposal defence						
Data Collection						
Data Analysis						
Report Writing and Submission of Final Report						