STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN PROJECTS IN MOUNT ELGON SUB COUNTY, KENYA

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my own original work and has not been submitted for any award in any University.

Signature:  **Date**: 16th November 2023

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This research project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

ANOVA: Analysis of Variance

CBOs: Community-based organizations

CRS: Catholic Relief Services

FBOs: Faith-Based Organizations

HIK: Health Innovations Kenya

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

KII: Key informant interviews

LDCs: Least developed countries

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

NGOs: Non-governmental organizations

OVC: Orphaned and vulnerable children

USAID: United States Agency for International Development.

VLOM: Village Level Operation and Management of Maintenance

WWF: Worldwide Fund for Nature

ABSTRACT

Most projects are customized in project management. Hence, successful accomplishment of the projects requires stakeholder participation. Moreover, the management of stakeholder's participation in OVC projects is receiving more concentration in practice. The purpose of the study was to establish the influence of stakeholder participation on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County. The sought objectives were; to determine the influence of stakeholder participation in needs assessment on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County; to establish influence of stakeholder participation in project planning on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County; to examine influence of stakeholder participation in resource mobilization on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County; and to assess influence of stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation on the sustainability of OVC projects in Mt Elgon Sub County. The two grounding theories were; Freeman's stakeholder theory and resource-based theory. The study employed a descriptive survey research design with a target population of 176 and a sample size of 122 stakeholders. The study was conducted in Mount Elgon Sub-County. The study incorporated both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. The study utilized questionnaires, and key informant interview schedules as the main tools for collecting data. The questionnaires were pre-coded to ease data entry. Quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS to obtain frequency distributions, percentages, mean and standard deviations while Qualitative data was analyzed thematically and descriptively. The study findings delineates that stakeholder participation in needs assessment is significant in influencing sustainability of OVC projects in Mt Elgon Sub County with correlation coefficients of ($r=0.623$; $P<0.000$) and composite mean and S.D 3.29; 1.353; stakeholder participation in resource mobilization is significant in influencing sustainability of OVC projects in Mt. Elgon Sub-County with ($r=0.266$; $P<0.004$) correlation coefficients of and composite mean and S.D 2.93; stakeholder participation planning is significant in influencing sustainability of OVC projects in Mt Elgon Sub County with correlation coefficients of ($r=0.572$; $P<0.000$) and composite mean and S.D 3.31; 1.388; and stakeholder participation in M&E is significant in influencing sustainability of OVC projects in Mt Elgon Sub County with correlation coefficients of ($r=0.380$; $P<0.000$) and composite mean and S.D 2.79 1.392. The study concluded that stakeholder participation significantly influences sustainability of OVC projects. The study subsequently recommended that stakeholder participation should be comprehensively undertaken during implementation of OVC projects in order to enhance their sustainability.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The project shareholders are important factors to an organization. Its cycles and methods emphatically influenced the task exercises (Donaldson and Preston, 2015). It was expected to finish a blend of undertakings under the sponsorship of a particular association where the tasks share restricted assets. It included different exercises, for example, dynamic on which undertakings were to be given primary concern, which ventures were to be added to or deserted from the portfolio, and how to designate crude material for various tasks.

In Asia some scholars don't support OVCs' care by CBOs. For instance, in a study in Nepal MacLean, (2015) did argue against the upbringing of OVCs in orphanages especially those run by CBOs. He argued that CBOs lacked the necessary governance structures, exhibited poor financial management practices which in turn meant they lacked professional employees who could fulfill the psychological needs of OVC (MacLean 2015). However, Ali, et al., (2014) in a rejoinder from Pakistan posits that CBOs are obligated to lay a major part in the rehabilitation of street children and the granting of educational opportunities for these children.

In Europe, while some scholars discourage the upbringing of OVCs in institutions especially due to the uncertainty associated with funding and psychological risks, other scholars celebrate work done by these institutions such as community-based organizations (CBOs). For instance, according to Browne, et al., (2016) OVC under the care of institutions such as CBOs face the risk of psychological needs because they are detached from their extended family and abuse by workers in these institutions. This view is supported by international NGOs in Europe whose role is to extend support to families so that they can meet their own vulnerable family obligations and especially those with disabilities than institutionalizing them (Save The Children, 2013). However, Tolfree, (2013b) and Tobis, (2015) did postulate that CBOs extend a key role in the welfare of vulnerable children in Europe.

In Eritrea and Benin Menahem, et al., (2014) did a comparison study on the OVC situation and did conclude that OVC were neglected because CBOs in these two countries could not afford taking care of them due to the high costs associated with taking care of OVC with costs per child in Eritrea being $1,900 and in Benin about $1,300. This was due to limited access to sufficient

donor funding because of political patronage and high costs of living in these two countries (Menahem et al., 2014).

In Ghana, Zaney, (2014) observed that OVC numbers were among the highest in the Western Africa region second only to Nigeria and that non-profit organizations such as CBOs though faced by challenges such as; effective governance structures and access to sufficient funding had a key role in taking care of the needs of OVC in the country. Deters and Bajaj (2013) the CBOs implemented OVC projects success in Ghana was influenced by their ability to secure funding, their relationships with government agencies and the level of community participation in the projects.

In South Africa, King et al., (2013) posits that CBOs constitute 53% of the non-profit sector in the country. These CBOs provide education opportunities for OVC in collaborations with local schools as therapeutic interventions. Such interventions have been reported to reduce cases of juvenile crimes resulting from peer pressure and contributed to the mentoring of these OVC into responsible adulthood. Other CBOs in the country have also been reported to equip OVC especially those that in early adulthood with life orientation skills (King et al., 2013).

Tiku, (2016) did observe that CBOs in Zimbabwe are faced with many bottlenecks such as political interference in their work on OVC care. This he attributes to suspicion by government officials and politicians who view these organizations as vehicles of political competitions used by their rivals. However, Chitiyo, *et al*., (2013) in a study in Zimbabwe did postulate that CBOs in the country have provided education opportunities for OVC a situation that has created psychological healing for the OVC.

Ethiopia neglects most of its OVC and the government does not offer support in form of social workers and bursaries to CBOs supporting OVC (Chernet, 2015). This creates a little sense of responsibility and low self-esteem since the children supported by these are not equipped with skills to survive on after they leave care under the CBOs. This view was supported by Abebe and Aase (2013) who observed that Ethiopia lacked a well-structured social network that would take care of the high number of OVC in the country. In Tanzania McAlpine et al., (2013) did posit that CBO's initiatives to reduces sexual abuse cases among street children were adversely influenced by limited funding. This they observed led to a continued increase in the number of street

children and associated child rights abuses such as sexual abuse and child labor in Northern Tanzania. In Uganda, Samson, (2010) did observe that CBOs faced numerous challenges such as political interference and insecurity during their implementation of projects targeting OVC resulting from the war in the Northern part of the country. These challenges did negatively influence the successful implementation of CBOs' projects targeting OVC. Omwa and Titeca (2011) posits that albeit faced with challenges such as low community participation, insecurity and limited funding, interventions implemented by community-based organizations (CBOs) for OVC care were successful.

In Kenya, Ferguson and Heidemann, (2013) did posit that CBOs were working hand in hand with NGOs to provide care for OVC. participatory approaches would not only enhance project sustainability but also efficiency and effectiveness would be enhanced through participation (McGee, 2002). Beginning 1980s, failure in development assistance had been bridged through stakeholder participation, though it was till the 1990s where multilateral partners like the World Bank started to emphasize on the need for stakeholder participation in order to entrench sustainability in development (Gonzales, 1998). Today stakeholder participation in development projects is an initiative highly regarded in promoting sustainability of development initiatives and is mainly undertaken through community empowerment and capacity building (Botchway, and Brett, 2003).

Mt. Elgon Sub- County according to National AIDS Programme report (2020) has AIDS prevalence rate of above 8% and is one of the poorest based on the development index. This rate averages double the national prevalence rate figures therefore this has given rise to overtly OVC numbers. The sub-county has also bore the brunt of intertribal clashed leading to deaths and displacements of people due to political tensions and thus leading to proliferations of OVC. As the OVC numbers increase there is need to redefine the approaches of programs taking care of children made vulnerable and those orphaned due to HIV. USAID 4TheChild is five years USAID funded OVC project working in Mount Elgon region and entire Bungoma County as one of the projects supporting OVC. The project works with community structures including CBOs with its implementation being guided by PEPFAR. Guidance for OVC Programming (2012), COP20 Guidance, National Policy for Children (2010), Kenya National Children Action Plan (2015-2022), and Kenya Minimum Quality Service Standards for OVC (2015), among other policy

documents and guidelines. The other CBOs taking care of OVC in Mt Elgon Sub County include Socially Organized Educative Team, Bukonoi Sama and Empower Hope CBOs.

1.1.1 Stakeholder Participation

Stakeholder participation in projects involves the canon knowledge sharing among stakeholders and decision-making involvement by all the parties affected or likely to be affected by the undertaking. The project beneficiaries are the core target group with whom the project is implemented to benefit directly by solving their needs and alleviating their sufferings. (Carol, Cohen, and Palmer, 2014). They are therefore the project primary stakeholders. OVC programming is slowly embracing the concept of co creation with involvement of stakeholders throughout the project life cycle. PEPFAR emphasize implementation of county owned, county led and county managed programs within the context of supported countries as mechanism of building sustainability to enable actualization of the transition to self-reliance by countries receiving donor funds. Stakeholder involvement in co creation processes promotes shared goals and objectives among the various stakeholders while fostering ownership and accountability of projects, (PEPFAR, 2022).

One critical aspect of stakeholder participation in OVC projects is through information dissemination to relevant stakeholder through appropriate channels. Public notices like chiefs barazas, newsletters, mass media, social media, websites among others have become effective communication tools to stakeholders (Creighton, 2005). Many participatory programmes designed to enhance stakeholder participation apply a synergy of techniques and processes to meet diversified needs of the stakeholders and to promote an accessible and inclusive process. Ben (2015) opines that stakeholder participation should be a proactive process, and rather not a spontaneous response to a problem during project implementations. There is a general consensus that minor and emergency situations would not warrant stakeholder participation nevertheless, situations that are more complex and critical with far-reaching implications however should be subjected to stakeholder participation in order to make informed decisions and to avoid conflicts due to lack of stakeholder inputs and support, (Ingrid, 2005)

1.1.2 Sustainability of OVC Projects

Sustainability according to Isidiho (2015) is the ability to implement developmental projects to completion while capacity building the community technical with know-how to generate income

form financial investment component to sustain after commissioning and hand over to the community and the donor withdraws. Projects offering support and care to OVC have experienced systemic and programmatic changes over time aligned to the changing beneficiary needs. The most recent shift is the adoption of care reforms by the government of Kenya which has occasioned an adaptation of the mechanisms and systems to provide family separated children or under risk of separation with care. Care reforms seek to ensure children institutionalized from separated families or abandoned are accorded sustainable transition to community-based care while redirecting institutional care resources to community and family-based care, (National Care Strategic Plan 2022).

PEPFAR supported OVC programming has however in the recent past moved away from long-term support and service provision for OVC to case management, a strength-based and resiliency-focused approach, with more of a concerted effort to contribute towards the global effort to reach UN 95-95-95 viral suppression, evidence-based impact on OVC families, consistency in data collection, interpretation and analysis to facilitate enhanced decision-making relevancy, timely, context-sensitive and cost-effective, PREFAR (2021) Case management ensures that OVC and their households are supported to be resilient and able to meet their needs without donor support.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Several OVCs project that have been initiated to alleviate the suffering of the children have been unsustainable as the level of vulnerability as witnessed continues to grow. According to (Bojang, 2016) participation of stakeholders in rehabilitation programs has been receiving great emphasis in practice in the recent paste that as it may, the improvement of individual commitment has not changed the overall sustainability of the programs as initiated to a significant extent. Community-based organizations (CBOs) that care for OVC experience a myriad of challenges coupled with over-stretched financial resources, lack of or minimal tax waivers on donations and non-coordination of interventions between CBOs and other non-profit organizations placing OVC projects implemented by CBOs such as those in education and health at risk of failure and sustainability. This also creates a scenario that leads to majority of CBOs failing to meet their mandate as exhibited by; children that still don't have access to education, good medical services, influx of street children, poverty, hunger and social evils such as child sexual abuse, molestation and child labor. CBOs in Mount Elgon Sub-County are no exceptional with most facing

bottlenecks such as poor funding channels, low levels of community participation and lack of sufficient support from government agencies (USAID, 2014).

These bottlenecks put most of these CBOs and projects they implement addressing OVCs issues on the verge of collapse and without sustainability. This is evidenced by the fact that out of the 17 CBOs operating in Mount Elgon Sub-County, only 5 are still performing with the remaining 12 exhibiting dismal sustainability relating to; the number of OVCs they are currently serving, a drop in the number of OVCs they are educating and reports that show lack of projects' sustainability due to inadequate and earmarked donor funding, lack of resources accountability, low levels of community participation as evidenced by very low numbers of community volunteers and donations from religious leaders and local politicians and little or no government support in terms of bursaries for OVC under CBO care (Opiyo, 2016). The lack of a clear coordination mechanism bringing together the Children Services Department, the county government and other child protection agencies in Bungoma County has made it difficult to quantify the overall sum of efforts put towards addressing OVC issues. Therefore, it is in this regard the study seeks to investigate the degree to which stakeholder participation can influence the overall sustainability of OVC projects:

1.3 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to establish the influence of stakeholder participation on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The four objectives emanating from the four variables are as outlined.

i. To determine the influence of stakeholder participation in needs assessment on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya
ii. To examine the influence of stakeholder participation in resource mobilization on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya
iii. To establish the influence of stakeholder participation in project planning on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya

iv. To assess the influence of stakeholder participation in M&E on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya

1.4 Value of the Study

The study is anticipated to be of great importance to the implementers of the next OVC project as it will contribute to OVC policies and practices. The stakeholders will be able to plan and re-evaluate their participation in OVC projects so that the shortfalls can be enhanced. The study is also anticipated to be beneficial to scholars undertaking research in stakeholder related issues and also OVC projects while also creating immense contributing to the project body of knowledge. The empirical findings from this study may be used to prompt the County government to reexamine their coordination structures and mechanisms and hence influence policy formulation to address coordination gaps that will allow for a synergized approach to child protection and care for OVC by all the stakeholders. Apart from contributing empirically to the body of knowledge the study will advance the postulations of Stakeholder Theory and Resource Based Theory.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The 2nd chapter presents theoretical and conceptual frameworks and reviews of empirical and conceptual literature, literature summary and knowledge gap. The reviews are done as per the type theme of objectives linking independent variable and dependent variable, critiqued and gap indented to be filled by this study.

2.2 Theoretical Foundation

Two theories anchor this study outlined as Stakeholder theory linked to the predictor variable and resource-based theory linked to the dependent variable.

2.2.1 Stakeholder Theory

This was the major theory the study was anchored on and linked to the independent variables of the study. It was propounded in 1984 by Edward Freeman. Other proponents of the theory include Thomas Donaldson, Clarkson, Milton Friedman and Craig McDonald among others. It states that organizations that manage the affairs of their stakeholders are likely to survive longer in a competitive enterprise environment. Proper application of stakeholder theory leads to enhanced interrelationships between the enterprise and the enterprises' stakeholders, (Preston, and Donaldson, 1995).

The theory's relevance to this study is that it facilitates the identification and appraisal of key OVC Projects stakeholders. It also facilitated profiling them into various categories based on their roles as either primary or secondary stakeholders. The theory was also crucial in identifying the interrelationships between various stakeholder and the undertaking community based social work and development programmes. It is thus believed that with this theory, the stakeholders are able to establish good collaborative relationships and forge good partnerships to mobilize resources, coordinate efforts and enhance a proper system for the implementation of OVC projects in Kenya.

Stakeholder theory is however premised on the following assumptions: that an enterprise can only be considered successful when able to deliver success and value to its owners. It is also premised on the assumption; an enterprise has got an obligation to deliver to the various stakeholders as stated in the objectives of the programme being implemented. Lastly the theory is also premised

on assumptions such as all stakeholders are of value to a firm or enterprise which is usually untrue as some of the stakeholders remain the great enemy of an enterprise by opposing most of it activities and thus becoming and opponent instead of a team member.

2.2.2 Resource Based Theory

The theory previously owes its roots to Penrose (1959) writings who alluded to importance of resources to an enterprise's ability to be competitive. The arguments advanced by the proponents were that resources may not only enhance a firm's competitive ability to the degree that they are employed in a manner that promotes the availability of the potentially valued services of a firm. Two major theory proponents are; Wernerfelt and Barney. They contend that resources are categorized as intangible and tangible assets with a connection semi-permanent to the firm. This paradigm focuses on the firm's internal resources significance in acquiring a competitive edge. The view of the RVB premised on the ability of a firm to effectively compete buoyed by the skills and resources. Insofar as other resource holder rationally acts, relative advantage rests with the major resource holder over the rest (Wernerfelt, 1984).

A complete (and hence experimentally testable) theoretical framework for the resource-based literature was first formalized in Barney's firm resources study and competitive advantage sustained from 1991. According to Barney (1991), "firm resources" are all of a business' capabilities, assets, firm's qualities, organizational processes, knowledge, and information that are within the control of the enterprise and compels the enterprise into action plans and develop that which increase its efficiency and effectiveness. Depending on how they are organized, various resource types, including physical, human, and financial resources, contribute in different ways to the development of a sustainable competitive advantage.

The theory discusses internal features and performance of organizations and presupposes that firms have unique strategic resources rather than identical ones. Resources are diverse because they are not entirely movable. While a firm's capabilities come from its resources, its competitive advantage mostly comes from its capabilities (Grant, 1991). The ability of a corporation to plan out its resources and employ them effectively is referred to as its capability (Hill & Jones, 2010).

The theory is built on the assumption that characteristics of an organization cannot be merely modified or manipulated. The theory assumes the general behavior of firms that gain competitive

advantages in circumstances of rapid and unpredictable change without applying additional resources. The theory is also built on the assumption that only endogenous resources and factors are essential in promoting competitive advantage and not exogenous resources which is an overzealous assumption.

2.3.1 Sustainability of OVC Projects

Communities and individuals are empowered by capacity building in order to assume full project responsibility on the withdrawal of development project funding by the donors. According[1] to Schipper and Silvius (2014), sustainability is regarded commonly as being invaluable to objective conceptualization of environmental, economic, and social outcome of the project support systems. Sustainability according to Isidiho (2015) is the ability to implement developmental projects to completion while capacity building the community technical with know-how to generate income form financial investment component to sustain after commissioning and hand over to the community and the donor withdraws. According to Saban and Alphonus (2015) who studied factors enhancing sustainability of development donor funded project in Nigeria using survey design. The factors influencing donor project sustainability were as follows: donor policies, level of stakeholder participation, financial management, capacity building and training, management and organization, technology, social environment, culture and gender issues and socio-political issues. The study however focused on development project funded by donors but did not zero in on OVC projects.

According to Olympico (2013) who assessed level of sustainability in donor funded agro-forestry projects in Nigeria. Descriptive survey design was used as the design. The dimensions looked at were; social, political, ecological, economic, cultural and ethical issues around agro- forestry projects and finally social justice. The projects were reported to lack sustainability due to financial strangulation after donor withdrawal, managerial incompetency, embezzlement and lack of proper monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The study conversely did not look at the sustainability in the context of stakeholder participation and how it influences sustainability of projects that are donor funded.

According to a study undertaken by Mhizha, Marandure and Chikoko (2021) on sustainability of rehabilitation of street children projects in Zimbabwe, using descriptive design to look at how the

teething problem of growing numbers of street families could be sustainability tackled. Stakeholders in the project teams were purposively sampled to shed light on sustainability influencing factors of the street children rehabilitation projects. The results reveal that; government support framework, schooling, peer support groups, performing arts, parenting and family disintegration, drug and substance abuse, and lack of vocational training were reported to influence sustainability of the projects. The study in contrary inexplicably ignored to look at donor funded projects in the context of stakeholder participation and OVC projects.

When we think about maintainability, we see it from an expansive point of view, that is: Financial manageability, political supportability, social manageability and Environmental maintainability. Monetary manageability alludes to the drawn-out capacity of activities to produce sufficient pay to sustain their operational and support costs, notwithstanding a sensible excess for restoring broken and out of date hardware (Kiogora, 2009; WWF, 2010). Monetary manageability is the best test for large numbers of the undertakings which are to be supported for a limited period. It is particularly dangerous as large numbers of these activities have no monetary help from government and don't have different types of revenue (Clarke &Oswald, 2010). Producing adequate pay, while simultaneously, guaranteeing equivalent access for the individuals who can't bear to pay for administrations is unwieldy because of the way that the majority of them, particularly in LDCs target helpless networks with assumptions for increasing expectations of their living (Kiogiora, 2009).

A study by Nunguni (2017) to determine sustainability of OVC projects between 2013-2017 using correlational research design in Kajiado County, Kenya reported that about 67% of the responses indicated that sustainability of the OVC projects were low. The study examined governance, employee competence, stakeholder capacity and fundraising structures which were all reported to have an effective bearing on OVC projects' sustainability. The study majorly focused on the financial aspects of sustainability while ignoring the other aspects such as institutional, community and structural sustainability. OVC projects however, are majorly based on impact as their designs never focuses on sustainability where income generating activities are initiated to sustain the beneficiaries beyond the implementation period.

2.3.2 Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The project beneficiaries are the core target group with whom the project is implemented to benefit directly by solving their needs and alleviating their sufferings. (Carol, Cohen, and Palmer, 2014). They are therefore the project primary stakeholders. Ottichilo (2018) evaluated needs assessment and perception in OVC projects implementation in Seme, Kisumu, Kenya. This study deployed descriptive survey design and examined OVC projects implemented by donors and how the beneficiaries were identified with regards to their degree of need and vulnerability. The findings suggest sustainability is compromised when stakeholders are not fully engaged in needs assessment. The perception of majority of the respondents also pointed towards an unsatisfactory needs assessment criterion. The study however, did clearly dwell on methodology that can be repeated for verifiability of this study by other studies.

Musyoka (2016) assess factors determining the performance of OVC project in Nakuru East Constituency Kenya. The study utilized descriptive survey, primarily applying KII schedules and questionnaire. Funding was highlighted as the major of OVC project performance and the study further reported that revenue generated by initiated portfolios was not enough to sufficiently support the project activities. The study looked at performance and did not explicitly determine how the factors influence OVC projects sustainability.

Magret (2016) undertook a study to evaluate stakeholder participation on the process of effective benefactor identification in OVC project inception and how it subsequently influences their execution. The study surveyed community OVC project in relation to participation of stakeholders in them. The results project that stakeholder identification should be an inclusive process and the implementation, performance and after execution sustainability is dependent on recruitment of the beneficiaries. The study fell short of linking sustainability of OVC project to stakeholder participation process.

2.3.3 Stakeholder Participation in Project Planning and Sustainability of OVC Projects

Stakeholder Involvement in project planning activities involves knowing the objectives while specifying required resources and knowing the modes of delivering the projects results. As per their decision, partner inclusion effect of various venture objectives on programming project arranging and asset assignment choice and, thus, on project execution (Rosario, 2000).

Mugambi and Kiambi (2017) evaluated OVCs projects performance in North Imenti, Kenya. The study examined 214 respondents and applied survey design. Resource dependent theory anchored the study together with stakeholder theory. The findings indicate that the performance of the projects were enhanced by academic qualifications of the staff working in the management of the project. Financial availability was equally reported to improve the performance of the OVC projects. Conversely, the study focused on performance of the OVC projects and not Sustainability and marked the divergence with the current study.

Odhiambo (2014) evaluated stakeholder participation in planning community projects in Siaya County. The study employed survey design and sampled 72 ongoing community projects. The outcome suggested that participation of stakeholder in planning influences positively project performance. The study however failed to specify the degree of stakeholder's participation influence in of OVC project sustainability. Further, 72 community projects were evaluated without coming clearly the number which were OVC projects.

In Addition, cycles like making arrangements for correspondences and for scope management, distinguishing jobs and duties, figuring out what to buy for the task and holding a commencement meeting are highly encouraged. The most widely recognized instruments or strategies utilized in the formative stages of stakeholder involvement is partner inclusion in arranging stage are milestones reviews and project plan. Partners official are locked in completely in the arranging stage. At this level, the undertaking authorities set up the task financial plan, workplan and open a ledger for the venture assets to be directed through (Madeeha and Imran, 2014). The District Works Officer who is a Government official aids planning of bill of amount for the venture. The other pertinent departmental heads support the financial plan and work plan for the tasks in their applicable fields. The goals of connecting with partners in arranging incorporate breaking down, expecting, planning, organizing, controlling and Information the board, which impact achievement of the venture.

2.3.4 Stakeholder Participation in Mobilization of Resource and Sustainability of OVC Projects

Resources form a key pillar of project implementation, performance and subsequent sustainability. Without resources, projects fail to exist because every single phase and activity is dependent on

resources without which the objectives cannot be realized. According to a study by Ouko, Abuya, and Odundo (2020) on collaboration of stakeholder, resources mobilization for ECD programme's science activities in Kisumu West. It was anchored by cross-sectional study design where the target population of 1221 was considered and 297 sample derived. The findings reveal a significant weak positive correlation between stakeholder collaboration and resource mobilization. The study however failed to link resource mobilization to project sustainability moreover, the study considered early childhood projects which is different from the current focus.

Agaba, Turyasungura, and Kabagambe (2023) evaluated resource mobilization by stakeholders and how their sustainability influence agricultural potato, government of Uganda initiated projects in Kabale District. It employed cross-sectional study design with a census count on 75 respondents who provided information. The results were a pointer towards a positive correlation between stakeholder resource mobilization and their sustainability. The study conversely dwelt on potato projects and non-OVC projects and the projects proponent in this case was the government while OVC projects are majorly donor funded.

In attempting to establish the effects of delayed resource mobilization on completion projects a case of Sondu Miriu hydro-project, Okeyo, Rambo and Odundo (2015), applied causal comparative design and examined 39 senior management of the project to establish the greatest contributor to delayed project delivery using relative importance index (RII). The results indicate that resource mobilization had the greatest impact on the project delivery and completion Conversely it evaluated Hydro project and not OVC project besides using causal comparative design compared to descriptive survey.

2.3.5 Stakeholder Participation in Project Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability of OVC Projects

According to Mukeli (2015) who evaluated effectiveness of M&E on community projects performance in Nairobi County, opined that should project stakeholder participation in participatory monitoring. The study deployed descriptive survey design and examined project by St. John's ambulance projects in Nairobi's Pumwani area. The findings suggest project M&E enhances performance of community projects. The study conversely did not examine OVC projects but rather community projects which is rather difficult to tell which ones were they.

Limoh and Chebet (2020) evaluated how stakeholder participation in project M&E influences performance in Uasin Gishu County. A sample of 109 was selected and were examined to establish their level of involvement in monitoring community projects. Descriptive survey was employed by the study. The results suggest very little evidence of stakeholder involvement in monitoring, this was further reported to negatively influence performance of community projects. The study however, fell-short of evaluating OVC projects and the focus was not on sustainability and thus it becomes difficult to relate performance results with sustainability results in projects.

To establish how project beneficiary participation in monitoring promotes project sustainability, Aga and Vallejo, (2018) undertook a study to using descriptive survey design in community livelihood enhancement projects. The study evaluated the roles and levels of participation of the beneficiaries who are stakeholders. According to the results, beneficiary monitoring significantly enhances project sustainability as the involvement during needs assessment and planning promotes identification and prioritization of key project issues to be addressed. The study however, focused only on project sustainability of community projects and had no special reference to OVC projects.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework gives a picture of how the variables relate to each other. The variables specified here are independent, dependent and intervening variable. Independent variable affects the dependent variable, while the intervening variable determines the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. (Mugenda1999).

Independent variables

Stakeholder Participation

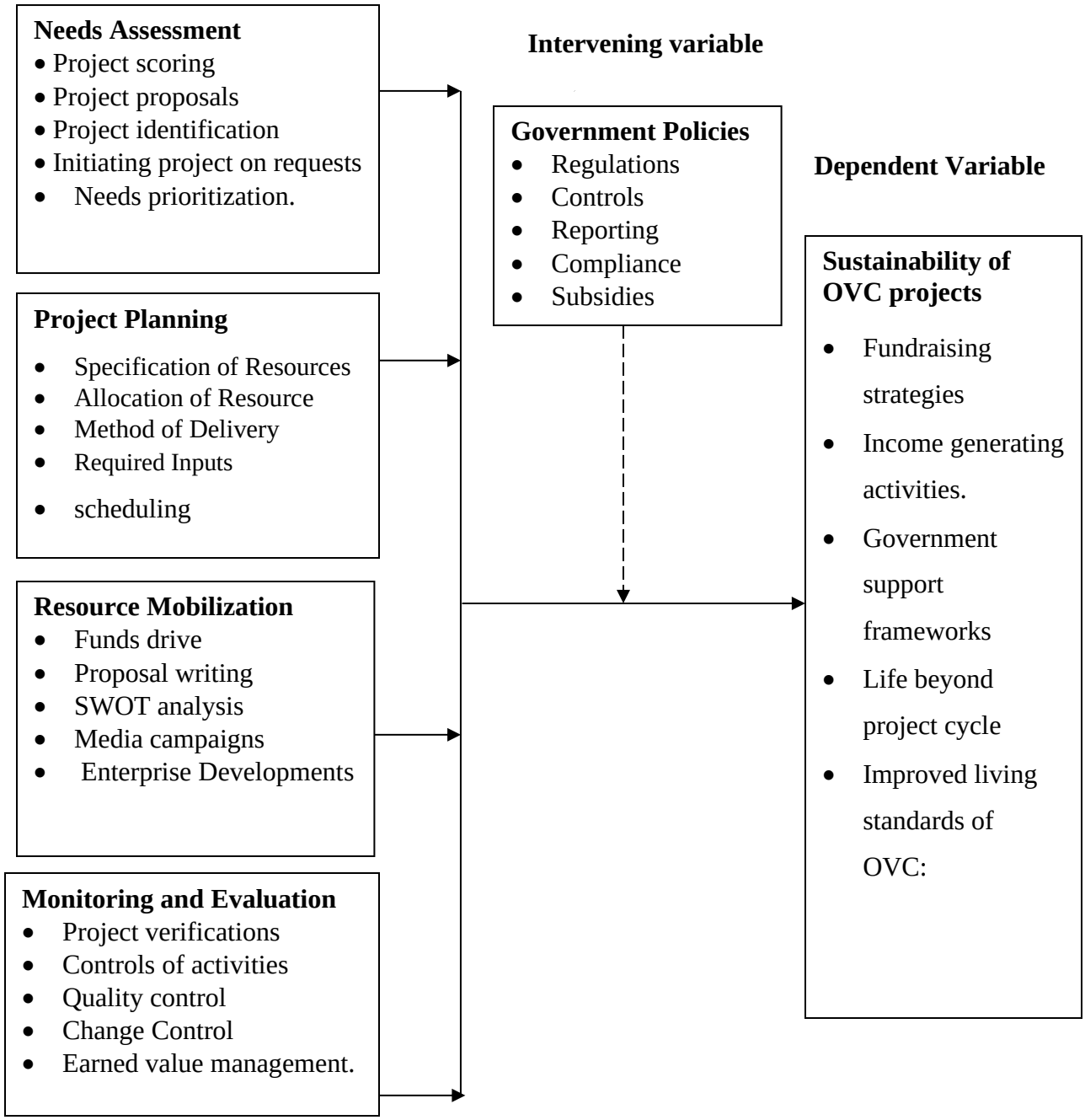

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.5 Research Hypotheses

$H_0$1: Stakeholder participation in assessment of needs has no significant relationship with sustainability of OVC projects.

$H_0$2: Stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources has no significant relationship with sustainability of OVC projects.

$H_0$3: Stakeholder participation in planning has no significant relationship with sustainability of OVC projects.

$H_0$4: Stakeholder participation in M&E has no significant relationship with sustainability of OVC projects.

2.6 Knowledge Gap

The following were identified as lacuna from the reviewed scholarly works reviewed and how this study seeks to close up the gap identified.

Table 1:Knowledge Gap

Variable	**Authors & Year**	**Title of the Study**	**Methodology**	**Findings**	**Knowledge Gap**	**Focus of the Current Study**
Stakeholder participation in needs assessment	Ottichilo (2018)	Needs assessment and perception in implementation of OVC projects in in Seme, Kisumu, Kenya	Descriptive survey	The findings suggest sustainability is compromised when stakeholders are not fully engaged in needs assessment	The study, however, did clearly dwell on methodology that can be repeated for verifiability of this study by other studies.	Stakeholder participation in Needs assessment and sustainability of OVC projects

	Magret (2016)	stakeholder participation on the process of effective benefactor identification in OVC project inception and how it subsequently influences their execution	Survey design	The results project that stakeholder identification should be an inclusive process and the implementation, performance and after execution sustainability is dependent on recruitment of the beneficiaries	The study fell short of linking sustainability of OVC project to stakeholder participation process.	Stakeholder participation in Needs assessment and sustainability of OVC projects
	Musyoka (2016)	Factors determining the performance of OVC project in Nakuru East Constituency Kenya.	Descriptive survey research design	Funding was highlighted as the major of OVC project performance and the study further reported that revenue generated by initiated portfolios was not enough to sufficiently support the project activities	The study looked at performance and did not explicitly determine how the factors influence OVC projects sustainability	Stakeholder participation in Needs assessment and sustainability of OVC projects
Stakeholder participation in planning	Mugambi and Kiambi (2017	OVCs projects performance in North Imenti, Kenya	Survey r	The outcome suggests; performance of the projects were enhanced by academic qualifications of the staff working in the management of the project	Conversely, it looked at performance of the OVC not Sustainability and marked the divergence with this study.	Participation of stakeholder in planning and OVC project sustainability

	Odhiambo (2014)	Stakeholder participation in planning community projects in Siaya County	Survey	The findings suggest that stakeholder participation in project planning positively influences project performance.	The study did not establish the level participation to bring the desired effects	Participation of stakeholder in planning and OVC project sustainability
Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization	Ouko, Abuya, and Odundo (2020)	Collaboration of stakeholder, resources mobilization for early years' education programme's science activities in Kisumu West Sub-County, Kenya	cross-sectional design	The findings reveal a significant weak positive correlation between stakeholder collaboration and resource mobilization	The study however failed to link resource mobilization to project sustainability moreover, the study considered early childhood projects which is different from the current focus	Participation of stakeholder in mobilization of resources and OVC project sustainability
	Agaba, Turyasungura, and Kabagambe (2023)	Resource mobilization by stakeholders and how they sustainability influence agricultural potato projects funded by the government funded of Uganda in Kabale District	Cross-sectional design	The results were a pointer towards a positive correlation between stakeholder resource mobilization and sustainability of projects	The study conversely focused on potato projects and not OVC projects and the projects proponent in these cases was the government while OVC projects are majorly donor funded.	Participation of stakeholder in mobilization of resources and OVC project sustainability

Stakeholder participation in M&E	Limoh and Chebet (2020)	How stakeholder participation in project M&E influences performance in Uasin Gishu County	Survey design	The results suggest very little evidence of stakeholder involvement in monitoring, this was further reported to negatively influence performance of community projects implementation	The study however, fell-short of evaluating OVC projects and the focus was not on sustainability and thus it becomes difficult to relate performance results with sustainability results in projects.	Participation of stakeholder in M&E and OVC project sustainability
	Aga and Vallejo, (2018)	Roles and levels of participation of the beneficiaries who are stakeholders	Descriptive survey	Beneficiary monitoring significantly enhances project sustainability	The study however, focused only on project sustainability of community projects and had no special reference to OVC projects	Participation of stakeholder in M&E and OVC project sustainability
	Mukeli (2015)	Effectiveness of project monitoring on performance of community projects in Nairobi County	Survey	The findings suggest project monitoring enhances performance of community project	The study conversely did not examine OVC projects but rather community projects which is rather difficult to tell which ones they were.	Participation of stakeholder in M&E and OVC project sustainability

	Lekunze, (2021)	How stakeholder participation during M&E Cameroon influence community water managemen t projects	Descriptive Survey	The results suggest there is low level of sustainability due to lack stakeholder participation in training M&E activities	The study on contrary did not attempt to relate M&E to OVC projects and thus differed in scope and purpose	Participation of stakeholder in M&E and OVC project sustainability

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter portrays the procedure or method the study embraced during the execution. It characterizes the examination configuration, target population, test size and inspecting methodology, research instruments, dependability and legitimacy of exploration instruments, data analysis and presentation. It likewise catches the operational meanings of the variables and sub-variables

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The design facilitated the investigator to gather both qualitative and quantitative data by use of structured questionnaires, key informant interviews (KII) as well as observation during data collection (Orodho, 2002). The design is ideal for this study because it describes the current state of sustainability of the OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County. The cross-sectional descriptive survey research design is suitable since it zeroed in on gathering data from respondents on their encounters, to depict the current quality of the example. The plan likewise took into consideration fast assortment of information, remembering the time and assets imperatives. It is reasonable for broad kinds of examination as this, and which permit inclusion of different partners with regards to OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County.

3.3 Target Population

A populace is a clear-cut arrangement of individuals, components, occasions or gathering of things that are under a magnifying glass by the specialist (Ngechu, 2004). Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) portray an objective populace collectively to which the analyst expects to sum up the consequences of the examination. The target population is as outlined in Table 3.1

Table 2: **Target population within Mount Elgon Sub-County**

Particulars	Target Population
Community Health Volunteers CHVs	155
CBO Directors	3
County Director of Gender	1
County Children Coordinator	1
County Aids Control Coordinator	1
County Director of Education	1
County Registrar of Persons	1
Sub-County Coordinators for AIDs Control	2
Sub-County Children Officers	2
Sub-County Registrar of Persons	1
Child Protection volunteers (CPVs)	8
Total	**176**

3.4 Sampling procedure and sample size.

This section describes the sample size and the sampling procedures that was applied.

3.4.1 Sample size

Sample is a part of the population that is representative and that can be used to generalize According to Marshall (2007), the target population sub-set selected for observation and analysis constitutes the sample size. The Yamane (1967)'s sample size determination formula as outlined was used;

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

Where;

N= Target population

n=Sample Size

e=Epsilon Naught

$1 =$ Equation Constant

$$n = \frac{176}{1+176(0.0025} = 122$$

n= 122 respondents

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

Simple random and stratified random sampling was scientifically employed to get the sample for observation. Ngulube (2003) states that a testing method is the interaction that includes the choice of a predetermined number of respondents for the examination. Cooper, (2004) contends that testing strategies are the techniques to be used to choose the most suitable example of respondents. The example for this examination study was chosen utilizing separated arbitrary testing technique. The chosen respondents were placed in layers depending on their area of activity and afterward an example unit for the examination chose from every layer (Kothari, 2004). The example size for observation was 122 participants.

Table 3: Sample size

Particulars	Target Population	Sample size
Community Health Volunteers CHVs	155	107
CBO Directors	3	2
County Director of Gender	1	1
County Children Coordinator	1	1
County Aids Control Coordinator	1	1
County Director of Education	1	1
County Registrar of Persons	1	1
Sub-County Coordinators for AIDs Control	2	1
Sub-County Children Officers	2	1
Sub-County Registrar of Persons	1	1
Child Protection volunteers (CPVs)	8	5
Total	**176**	**122**

3.5 Research Instruments

The study embraced both quantitative and subjective strategies for information assortment. The examination utilized semi-organized survey as the fundamental information assortment apparatuses for OVC. The poll gathered both the quantitative information and subjective information. Kothari (2004) takes note that surveys are more unbiased in contrast with the perception since the reactions are gathered in a normalized way and it likewise considers confidentiality. Interviews for key informants targeted CBO directors, County Director of Gender, County Children Coordinator, County Aids Control Coordinator (CASCO), County Director of Education, County Registrar of Persons Sub County AIDs Control Coordinator (SCASCOs), Children Officers and Registrar of persons. The questionnaire was administered to Community Health Volunteers CHVs, and Child Protection volunteers (CPVs). The instruments were developed by the researcher.

The other research instrument that was used in the study is a structured interview guide. This gave the respondents freedom to fully express themselves without limitations and enable the researcher

to gather supplementary information which otherwise would be difficult to get (Silverman, 2010). Personal interviews were conducted with the help of the interview guide (King, 2004).

3.5.1 Validity of Research Instruments

Content validity was achieved by having the study supervisor review the instruments to his satisfaction and then advise that they are ready, they were then administered. Construct validity was ensured by aligning the questions to the existing knowledge and theories. As indicated by Golafshani, (2003), dependability is the degree to which study results are reliable and are an exact portrayal of the entire populace. This procedure was particularly utilized since the example of members who were genuinely enormous and accordingly could assist with making comparable agent tests that were basically comparative in the significant factors that could have impacted the reliant variable. The scientist likewise held ordinary interviews with the administrator during the interaction.

3.5.2 Reliability of Research Instruments

Split-half technique was applied to ensure reliability where 10% for the sample size was used for piloting after which they were halved and r-correlation coefficient determined. The exploration did a pilot concentrate in Sirisia Sub-County. As per Kothari (2004) preceding utilizing a poll to gather information, it ought to be pretested. The motivation behind the pilot testing was to refine the poll to guarantee that respondents had no issues in addressing the inquiries, and along these lines no issues in recording information. Furthermore, it also empowered one to get some evaluation of the inquiry's legitimacy and the reasonable unwavering quality of the information which was gathered. Through this interaction, the polls were tried and learned in the event that it is feasible to yield substantial, exact and reliable outcomes (Upagade and Shende, 2012). The pilot study was done on 12 respondents which constitute 10% of the examination of the sample size as suggested by (Golafshani, (2003).

Unwavering quality is a proportion of how much an examination instrument yields steady outcomes or information after rehearsed preliminaries. Kirk and Miller (1986) recognize three kinds of dependability referred to in subjective examination which identifies with; how much a measurement, administered more than once, remains the same, the security of an estimation over the long haul and the similarity of measurements in a given period of time. In this investigation,

unwavering quality was guaranteed by utilizing split-half strategy during information assortment. In this method, one test is administered then split into two. Both the halves of the outcomes from the tests were recorded, looked at, and associated.

The relationship coefficient acquired is the thing that is alluded to as "the coefficient of dependability or solidness" which should be more than 70% for any device in this examination to be considered dependable. Be that as it may, the specialist expects not many challenges in frequencies where members may not recollect their reactions during their first test. The other trouble might be the assurance of a sensible period between the two-testing time frame (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003)

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The study was presented before a panel of examiners for examination after which adjustments were made accordingly based on their recommendations. The researcher then sought clearance from NACOSTI. After the study was permitted by NACOSTI, clearance was then requested from the County Director of Education and County Commissioner of Bungoma County. Once all these necessary clearances were obtained, the researcher then presented them to the local administration comprising of Chiefs and their assistants and informed them of the data collection exercise which then commenced in earnest.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

This is the process through which the collected data is cleaned, corded, tabulated and appropriate statistical method used induce meaning references on the said data (McNeill, 2005). Quantitative data was edited in the field at the collection sites to ensure completeness and accuracy. Further cleaning was done daily where the data collection tools were sorted and rechecked for completeness, edited and coded. The second phase of cleaning was done after quantitative data had been entered in the computer. Descriptive analysis to summarize the findings was processed by running cross tabulations of variables using SPSS V27 then reported in frequencies, arithmetic mean, standard deviation and percentages. For qualitative data obtained from unstructured questions and interview guide, the narrative information was edited, cleaned and organized according to emerging themes and categories was coded. Inferential statistical analysis of

correlation and regression analyses were also run on SPPS as a software in order to determine Pearson's rank correlation and probability values.

3.8 Operationalization of Variables

Research Objective	Variable	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Research Approach	Type of Analysis	Tools of Analysis
Stakeholder participation in needs assessment's influence on sustainability of OVC projects	stakeholder participation in needs assessment	• Project scoring • Project proposals • Project identification • Initiating project on requests • Needs prioritization	Ratio Ordinal	Mixed Approach	Inferential & Descriptive statistics	Correlation and regression analyses, Percent, frequency counts, Mean &SD
Stakeholder participation in planning's influence on sustainability of OVC projects	Stakeholder participation in Planning and Budgeting	• Specification of Resources • Allocation of Resource • Method of Delivery • Required Inputs • scheduling	Ratio Ordinal	Mixed Research	Inferential & Descriptive statistics	Correlation and regression analyses, Percent, frequency counts, Mean &SD
Stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources' influence on sustainability of OVC projects	Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization	• Funds drive • Proposal writing • SWOT analysis • Media campaigns • Enterprise Developments	Ratio Ordinal	Mixed Research	Inferential & Descriptive statistics	Correlation and regression analyses, Percent, frequency counts, Mean &SD
Stakeholder participation in M&E's influence on sustainability of OVC projects Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya	Stakeholder participation in M&E	• Project verifications • Controls of activities • Quality control • Change Control • Earned value management	Ratio Ordinal	Mixed Research	Inferential & Descriptive statistics	Correlation and regression analyses, Percent, frequency counts, Mean &SD

Research Objective	Variable	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Research Approach	Type of Analysis	Tools of Analysis
To establish the sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County	Project sustainability	• Fundraising strategies • Income generating activities. • Government support frameworks • Life beyond project cycle • Improved living standards of the OVCs:	Ratio Ordinal	Mixed Research	Descriptive	Percent, frequency counts, Mean &SD

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION, AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The analysed results, subsequently discussed and inferred are presented in descriptive formats and inferential formats systematically according to the themes. The rate of questionnaire return-rate, the demographics are also tabulated and inferenced. The hypotheses and qualitative as per the themes are equally given and discussed.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

The achieved response rate is outlined in Table 4

Table 4: Rate of Return on Questionnaire

Questionnaire	Frequency(f)	Percent (%)
Returned for Analysis	114	93.44
Non-response	8	6.56
Sum Total Questionnaire Administered	**122**	**100.00**

From the Table 4; study's sample size was 122 and that implies that 122 questionnaires were administered 122(100%) out of which 114(93.44%) were completed and collected-back for analysis giving a non-return rate of 8(6.56%). According to Kothari and Gerg (2014) survey responses are always low and 50% above is a good return for meaningful analysis and thus with the study's over 90% response rate it was nothing short of excellence

4.3 Demographics of Study Respondents

The study tallied demographics parameters that included gender, highest academic level achieved, age, and civil status. The outcomes are outlined in Table 4;

Table 4: Demographic Information of the Respondents

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Respondents' Gender		
Female	53	46.49
Male	61	53.51
Total	**114**	**100.0**
Age of Respondents in Years		
25 and below	13	11.40
26 – 35	26	22.81
36 – 45	37	32.46
46 – 55	21	18.42
56-65	11	9.65
Above 65	06	5.26
Total	**114**	**100.00**
Marital Status	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Married	57	50.00
Separated	6	5.26
Widowed	29	25.44
Single	22	19.30
Total	**114**	**100.00**
Respondents' Highest Academic Attainment	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
PhD	1	0.88
Masters	8	7.02
Graduate	17	14.91
Diploma	15	13.16
Certificate	21	18.42
Secondary	44	38.60
Primary	8	7.02
Other	0	0.00
Total	**114**	**100.00**

In the Table 5 the results depict that; On gender as enumerated by the study to establish respondent's distribution by either gender. The gender of the 114 respondents were composed of 61(53.51%) male and 53(46.49%) female. The was therefore no significant proportional difference between male and female that could negatively affect the study outcome. The frequency of respondents by age were as outlined; Less than 25 years were 13(11.40%), between 26 and 35 years olds were 26(22.81%), between 36 and 45 were 37(32.46%), between 46 and 55 were 21(18.42%), between 56 and 65 were 11(9.65%) while above 65years were 6(5.26%). The outcome depicts that majority of adulthood age groups in sustainability of OVC projects were appropriately sampled and no minors were sampled.

The respondents' outcomes by level of education were as outlined; PhD 1(0.88%), masters 8(7.02%), graduates 17(14.91%), diplomas 15(13.16%), certificates 21(18.42%) secondary 44(138.60%), primary 8(7.02%) and "other" 0(0.0%). The results are thus indicative of an educated sample who possibly had no difficulty in reading, understanding and articulating the questionnaires. On marital status, 57(50%) were married, 6(5.26%) were separated; 22(19.30%) were singles, the rest 29(25.44%) were widowed. The outcomes indicate a proportionate demographically composed population strata as sampled.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics on Sustainability of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

This study evaluated level of sustainability of OVC projects. The descriptive statistics findings of sustainability of OVC Projects are outlined in the Table5.

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics of Sustainability of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

Item	Statements on sustainability of OVC projects	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	S.D
F1	The OVC project have internal fundraising strategies	9(7.89%)	15(13.16%)	16(14.04%)	26(22.81%)	48(42.11%)	2.22	1.329
F2	The OVC projects involve the beneficiaries in income generating activities	13(11.40%)	10(8.77%)	14(12.28%)	33(28.95%)	44(38.60%)	2.25	1.355
F3	There are government support frameworks to support OVC projects	8(7.02%)	21(18.42%)	6(5.26%)	39(34.21%)	40(35.09%)	2.28	1.307
F4	The life of OVC projects beyond the project cycle is long	14(12.28%)	13(11.40%)	13(11.40%)	32(28.07%)	42(36.84%)	2.34	1.394
F5	The OVCs living standard have significantly improved	10(8.77%)	47(41.23%)	5(4.39%)	29(25.44%)	23(20.18%)	2.93	1.355
Composite Mean and S.D							**2.40**	**1.348**

The statistical descriptive analysis results as detailed in Table5 describes the weighted tallies of responses on sustainability of OVC projects. It can be deduced that generally there was low sustainability levels of OVC projects with the dependent variable having achieved mean aggregate of just 2.40 and a subsequent composite S.D=1.348. The contributing statement means and S.D to the composites were as detailed here-in;

The first item was to establish whether the OVC project have internal fundraising strategies. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 9(7.89%) strongly agreed, 15(13.16%) agreed, 16(14.04%) were neutral, 26(22.81%) disagreed and 48(42.11%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.22 mean and 1.329 S.D. The tally weights suggest that project have non –elaborate internal fundraising strategies and more often than not just depend on donors for funding.

The second item was to establish whether the OVC projects involve the beneficiaries in income generating activities. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 13(11.40%) strongly agreed, 10(8.77%) agreed, 14(12.28%) neutral, 33(28.95%) disagreed and 44(38.60%)

disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.25 mean and 1.355 S.D. The tally weights and mean suggest that the OVC projects involve the beneficiaries in income generating activities to a very limited extent and that has a negative impact in their sustainability.

The third item was to establish whether there are government support frameworks to support OVC projects. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 8(7.02%) strongly agreed, 21(18.42%) agreed, 6(5.26%) neutral, 39(34.21%) disagreed and 40(35.09%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.28 mean and 1.307 S.D. The response weights as tallied suggest that the government support frameworks to OVC projects might as well be non-existence and thus dependent on private sector partners and donors.

The fourth item was to establish whether the life of OVC projects beyond the project cycle is long. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 14(12.28%) strongly agreed, 13(11.40%) agreed, 13(11.40%) neutral, 32(28.07%) disagreed and 42(36.84%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.34 mean and 1.394 S.D. The tally recordings are indicative of a very shorter life cycle of OVC projects beyond the project cycle.

The fifth item was to establish whether the OVCs living standard have significantly improved. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 10(8.77%) strongly agreed, 47(41.23%) agreed, 5(4.39%) neutral, 29(25.44%) disagreed and 23(20.18%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.93 mean and 1.355 S.D. The respondents were not convinced that the OVC living standard have significantly improved due to the project interventions although to minority, the living standards had improved even if not significantly.

The KII verbatim on Sustainability of OVC projects is as quoted.

> "*The OVC project resources are limited against high needs of OVCs, therefore, they mostly take care of school needs while not able to provide other material needs like food and shelter. This makes the OVC to relapse to the street and towns as their most biting and immediate human needs are not properly met".* KII1

4.5 Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

The theme of the study's first objective established how stakeholder participation in needs assessment influences sustainability of OVC projects. Table 6 presents the descriptive outcome.

Table 6: Descriptive Statistics of Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability of OVC Projects

Item	Statements on Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	S.D
B1	Project scoring is applied to determine the hierarchy of project needs	23(20.18%)	33(28.95%)	15(13.16%)	25(21.96%)	18(15.79%)	3.16	1.393
B2	Project proposals are considered based on feasibility of needs	23(20.18%)	41(35.96%)	10(8.77%)	21(18.42%)	19(16.67%)	3.25	1.405
B3	Projects are selected initiated according to requests received based on the needs	29(25.44%)	49(42.98%)	10(8.77%)	16(14.14%)	10(8.77%)	3.62	1.251
B4	Stakeholders are engaged in project initiation activities	18(15.79%)	34(29.82%)	7(6.14%)	33(28.95%)	22(19.30%)	2.94	1.416
B5	Needs prioritization is a major factor in project initiation	27(23.68%)	46(40.35%)	9(7.89%)	21(18.42%)	11(9.65%)	3.50	1.298
Composite Mean and Composite S.D							**3.29**	**1.353**

The statistical descriptive analysis results as detailed in Table 6 describes the weighted tallies of responses between stakeholder participation in needs assessment and sustainability of OVC projects. It can be deduced that there was generally low participation of stakeholders in needs assessment leading to moderately low sustainability of OVC projects with the sub-variable having achieved mean aggregate of 3.29 and a subsequent composite S.D=1.353. The contributing statement means and S.D to the composites were as detailed here-in.

The first item established whether project scoring is applied to determine the hierarchy of project needs. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 23(20.18%) strongly agreed, 33(28.95%) agreed, 15(13.16%) neutral, 25(21.96%) disagreed and 18(15.79%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.16 mean and 1.393 S.D. The general weighted trends suggest that project scoring is moderately applied to determine the hierarchy of project needs.

The second item was to establish whether project proposals are considered based on feasibility of needs. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; Those in strong agreement; 23(20.18%) in agreement, 41(35.96%) maintained neutrality 10(8.77%); in disagreement 21(18.42%) and in strong disagreement; 19(16.67%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.25 mean and 1.405 S.D. The weighted tally scores suggest that project proposals to a moderately level are considered based on feasibility of needs.

The third item was to establish whether projects are selected initiated according to requests received based on the needs. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; Those in strong agreement; 29(25.44%) in agreement, 49(42.98%) maintained neutrality 10(8.77%) in disagreement 16(14.14%) and in strong disagreement; 10(8.77%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.62 mean and 1.251 S.D. The weighted tally scores to a comprehensive of positive opinion suggest that projects are selected and initiated according to requests received based on the needs for them.

The fourth item was to establish whether stakeholders are engaged in project initiation activities. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 18(15.79%) were in strong agreement, 34(29.82%) were in agreement, 7(6.14%) maintained neutrality, 33(28.95%) were in disagreement and 22(19.30%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.94 mean and 1.416 S.D. The tallied weighted outcomes indicate that stakeholders are engaged in project initiation activities in a limited manner, and this definitely has a native bearing on sustainability.

The fifth item was to establish whether needs prioritization is a major factor in project initiation. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 27(23.68%) in strong agreement 46(40.35%) in agreement, 9(7.89%) maintained neutrality, 21(18.42%) in disagreement and 11(9.65%) in strong disagreement as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.50 mean and 1.298 S.D. The recorded tallied weights suggest that needs prioritization is indeed a major factor in project initiation.

The KII verbatim on stakeholder participation in needs assessment of OVC projects is as quoted.

> *"Most OVC project are designed in the office as board room declarations without much input of the to be beneficiaries. So without proper needs assessment, you can expect sustainability to be low".* KII2

4.5.1 Correlation Statistical Analysis Between Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability OVC Projects

Linear associations between the variables was determined through r-coefficient and "P" values of stakeholder participation in needs assessment and sustainability of OVC projects are presented in the given Table 7;

Table 7: Analysis of Correlation Between Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability of OVC projects

Variable		Stakeholder participation in needs assessment	Sustainability of OVC projects
Stakeholder participation in needs assessment	Pearson' Correlation	1	0.623**
	Sig. (two-tailed test)		0.000
	n	114	114
Sustainability of OVC Projects	Pearson' Correlation	0.623**	1
	Sig. (two-tailed test)	0.000.	
	n	114	114
****Correlation at 0.05 level of significance (two-tailed test)**			

In the Table 7 the results delineate that stakeholder participation in needs assessment and Sustainability of OVC projects have a significant, strong positive correlation ($r=0.623$; $P<0.000$). This delineates that stakeholder participation in needs assessment is an important undertaking in preparation to implementation of OVC projects to enhance their sustainability. With proper needs assessment, OVC project are destined to give desirable sustainability results. The findings corroborated the finding of Musyoka (2016) Magret (2016); Ottichilo (2018) whose studies also suggested that Stakeholder participation in needs assessment positively influences sustainability of OVC projects.

4.5.2 Model Summary: Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

The results for the regression model summary as computed to determine the resultant influence of a unit-increase in stakeholder participation in needs assessment on sustainability of OVC projects are presented in the given Table 8.

Table 8: Summary: Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R- Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	0.623[a]	0.388	0.383	1.075

Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment (Constant)
Sustainability OVC Projects

In the Table 7 the results delineate that stakeholder participation in needs assessment and Sustainability of OVC Projects have an interdependent relationship as a unit increase in sustainability of OVC projects is predicted correspondingly predicted by 38.8% from the resultant increase in Stakeholder participation in needs assessment while the other 61.2% is attributable to unrelated to Stakeholder participation in needs assessment. Since Stakeholder participation in needs assessment influences sustainability of OVC projects positively, then they should be actively involved in needs assessment for enhanced project sustainability.

4.5.3 Regression ANOVA: Stakeholder participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

The regression ANOVA analysed to establish the degree of the relationships manifested through "P" and "F" values of Stakeholder participation in needs assessment and sustainability of OVC are presented in Table 9;

Table 9: Analysis of Regression ANOVA: Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	82.162	1	82.162	71.080	0.000[b]
	Residual	129.461	112	1.156		
	Total	211.623	113			

(Constant), Stakeholder participation in needs assessment
Sustainability OVC Projects

The ANOVA results in Table 9 delineates that Stakeholder participation in needs assessment and sustainability of OVC projects have a significant distinct relationship with the value for $p<0.000$ thus being less than $\alpha=0.05$ which is the set alpha and F= 71.080 and being >2.5 which according to the rule of the thumb of regression models, we reject the null hypothesis as there is a none-zero value. Thus, stakeholder participation in needs assessment is significant in influencing the Sustainability of OVC projects. The results are a proof that stakeholder participation in needs assessment process, leads to enhanced sustainability OVC Projects.

4.5.4 Regression Coefficient Analysis of Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

The regression coefficient statistical analysis results to establish the degree of the linear relationships as given by the value of "P" and sub-variable slope coefficient and values of Stakeholder participation in needs assessment and sustainability of OVC Projects are presented in the given Table 10.

Table 10: Regression Coefficient Between Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment and Sustainability Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
1	B	Std. Err	Beta		
1(Constant)	1.041	0.226		4.606	0.000
Stakeholder Participation in Needs Assessment	0.641	0.076	0.623	8.431	0.000

Criterion: Sustainability OVC Projects

In the Table 10 the results delineates that stakeholder participation in needs assessment is statistically significant in projecting the sustainability OVC Projects since the value $P<0.000<\alpha=0.05$. And with the intercept value being 1.041 and the slope coefficient value for the sub-variable being 0.641, the equation can then be constructed as y=1.041+0.641+0.076 an implication that stakeholder participation in needs assessment is contributing positively to the sustainability of OVC projects

4.5.5 Hypothesis 1 Testing

$H_0$1: Stakeholder participation in assessment of needs has no significant relationship with sustainability of OVC projects.

In the Table 9 the results delineate that stakeholder participation in assessment of needs is statistically significant in projecting the sustainability of OVC projects, since the value $P<0.000<\alpha=0.05$. in resource mobilization is contributing positively to the sustainability of OVC projects. Null hypothesis is thus rejected.

4.6 Stakeholder Participation in Resource Mobilization and Sustainability of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

The study's second objective determined the influence of stakeholder participation in resource mobilization on sustainability OVC Projects. The results are outlined in Table 11

Table 11: Descriptive Statistics of Stakeholder Participation in Resource Mobilization and Sustainability Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

Item	Statements on Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree. (4)	Neutral (3)	Dis agree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	SD
C1	Stakeholders participate in funds drive activities to fund the project activities	16(14.04%)	23(20.18%)	16(14.04%)	35(30.70%)	24(21.05%)	2.75	1.367
C2	Stakeholders participate in project proposals development to attract potential donors fund projects activities	23(20.18%)	29(25.44%)	10(8.77%)	23(20.18%)	29(25.44%)	2.95	1.516
C3	SWOT analysis is undertaken through stakeholder participation to assess the available project resources within the project environment	39(34.21%)	41(35.96%)	13(11.40%)	15(13.16%)	6(5.26%)	3.81	1.196
C4	Media campaigns are undertaken through stakeholder participation to raise funds for OVC projects	9(7.89%)	15(13.16%)	9(7.89%)	46(40.35%)	22(30.70%)	2.27	1.250
C5	Stakeholders participate in different enterprises to generate revenue for the OVC projects	19(16.67%)	27(23.68%)	10(8.77%)	39(34.21%)	19(16.67%)	2.89	1.385
	Composite Mean and S.D						**2.93**	**1.343**

The statistical descriptive analysis results as detailed in Table 11 describes the weighted tallies of responses between stakeholder participation in resource mobilization and sustainability of OVC projects. It can be deduced that generally there was low participation of stakeholders in resource mobilization leading to low sustainability of OVC projects with the sub-variable having achieved a composites mean score of 2.93 and a subsequent composite S.D=1.343. The contributing statement means and S.D to the composites were as detailed here-in.

The first item established whether stakeholders participate in funds drive activities to fund the project activities. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 16(14.04%) strongly agreed, 23(20.18%) agreed, 16(14.04%) neutral, 35(30.70%) disagreed and 24(21.05%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.75 mean and 1.367 S.D. The recorded

low mean depicts that stakeholders limitedly participate in funds drive activities to fund the project activities.

The second item established whether stakeholders participate in project proposals development to attract potential donors fund projects activities. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 23(20.18%) were in strong agreement, 29(25.44%) in agreement, 10(8.77%) neutrality, 23(20.18%) in disagreement and 29(25.44%) in strong disagreement as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.95 mean and 1.516 S.D. The moderately low mean as recorded depicts that stakeholders limitedly participate in project proposals development to attract potential donors fund projects activities as this might be a preserve of a sub-set of the stakeholders.

The third item established whether SWOT analysis is undertaken through stakeholder participation to assess the available project resources within the project environment. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 39(34.21%) strongly agreed, 41(35.96%) agreed 13(11.40%) neutral, 15(13.16%) disagreed and 6(5.26%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.81 mean and 1.196 S.D. The recoded high mean and relatively low SD suggest that SWOT analysis is popularly undertaken through stakeholder participation to assess the available project resources within the project environment.

The fourth item established whether media campaigns are undertaken through stakeholder participation to raise funds for OVC projects. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 9(7.89%) strongly agreed, 15(13.16%) in agreement, 9(7.89%) maintained neutrality, 46(40.35%) disagreed and 22(30.70%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.27 mean and 1.250 S.D. The weighted tallies depict that media campaigns are rarely undertaken through stakeholder participation to raise funds for OVC projects as absolute majority could not confirm the use of media campaigns.

The fifth item established whether stakeholder participate in different enterprises to generate revenue for the OVC projects. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 19(16.67%) were in strong agreement, 27(23.68%) in agreement, 10(8.77%) maintained neutrality, 39(34.21%) in disagreement while 19(16.67%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.89 mean and 1.385 S.D. The tallies depict that stakeholders have very limited participation in different enterprises to generate revenue for the OVC projects.

The KII verbatim on stakeholder participation in resource mobilization of OVC projects is as quoted.

> "*Resource mobilization is majorly a preserve of the project proponents while resource consumption is for everybody. Sustainability thus becomes low when everybody wants to consume while very few wants to mobilize the resources".* KII3

4.6.1 Correlation Statistical Analysis Between Stakeholder Participation in Resource Mobilization and Sustainability OVC Projects

Linear associations between the variables was determined through r-coefficient and "P" values of Stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources and sustainability of OVC project are presented in the given Table 12;

Table 12: Analysis of Correlation Between Stakeholder Participation in Resource Mobilization and Sustainability OVC Projects

Variable		Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization	Sustainability of OVC Projects
Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization	Pearson' Correlation	1	0.266**
	Sig. (two-tailed test)		0.004
	n	114	114
Sustainability of OVC Projects	Pearson' Correlation	0.266**	1
	Sig. (two-tailed test	0.004	
	n	114	114
**** 0.05 Alpha**			

The Table 12 presented results delineates that stakeholder participation in resource mobilization and sustainability of OVC Projects have a positive strong and significant correlation ($r=0.266$; $P<0.004$). This therefore delineates that through proper and comprehensive stakeholder participation in resource mobilization, sustainability of OVC Projects can be significantly improved. Comprehensive soliciting and sensitization of stakeholder as participant resource mobilization and related activities are to bring more resources on board for OVC projects. The

findings validated study findings by; Agaba, Turyasungura, and Kabagambe (2023), Okeyo, Rambo and Odundo (2015), and Ouko, Abuya, and Odundo (2020) whose studies reported that Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization were positively influencing project sustainability.

4.6.2 Model Summary: Participation in Resource Mobilization and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The results for the regression model summary computed to determine the resultant influence of a unit-increase in stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources on sustainability of OVC projects are presented in the given Table 13.

Table 13: Model Summary: Stakeholder Participation in Mobilization of Resources and Sustainability of OVC Projects

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R- Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	0.266[a]	0.071	0.062	1.325

Stakeholder Participation in Resource Mobilization (Constant)

In the Table 13 the results delineate that Stakeholder participation in mobilization of resource and sustainability of OVC projects have an interdependent relationship as a unit increase in sustainability of OVC projects is predicted correspondingly predicted by 7.1% from the resultant increase in stakeholder participation in resource mobilization while the other 92.9% is attributable to unrelated to stakeholder participation in resource mobilization. Since Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization influences sustainability of OVC projects positively, then proper and comprehensive involvement of stakeholders in resource mobilization should be undertaken through sustained sensitization processes.

4.6.3 Regression ANOVA: Stakeholder Participation in Resource Mobilization and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The regression ANOVA analysed to establish the degree of the relationships manifested through "P" and "F" values of stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources and sustainability of OVC projects are presented in Table 14.

Table 14: Analysis of Regression ANOVA: Stakeholder Participation in Resource Mobilization and Sustainability of OVC

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14.962	1	14.962	8.521	0.004[b]
	Residual	196.661	112	1.756		
	Total	211.623	113			

Sustainability of OVC projects
(Constant) Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization

The ANOVA results in Table 14 delineates that Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization and sustainability of OVC projects have a significant distinct relationship with the value for $P<0.004$ thus being less than $\alpha=0.05$ which is the set alpha and $F= 8.521$ and being >2.5 which according to the rule of the thumb of regression models, we reject the null hypothesis as there is a none-zero value. Thus, stakeholder participation in resource mobilization is significant in influencing the sustainability of OVC projects. The results are a proof that stakeholder participation in resource mobilization leads to enhanced sustainability of OVC projects as more resources are available at the disposal of the project managers.

4.6.4 Regression Coefficient Analysis of Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The regression coefficient statistical analysis results to establish the degree of the linear relationships as given by the value of "P" and sub-variable slope coefficient and values of

Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization and sustainability of OVC projects are presented in the given Table 15.

Table 15: Analysis of Regression Coefficients Between Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization and Sustainability of OVC Projects

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
1	B	Std. Err	Beta		
1(Constant)	2.076	0.261		7.961	0.000
Stakeholder participation in resource mobilization	0.297	0.102	0.266	2.919	0.004

Criterion Variable: Sustainability of OVC projects

The Table 15 presented regression coefficient results delineates that stakeholder participation in resource mobilization is statistically significant in projecting the sustainability of OVC projects, since the value $P<0.004<\alpha=0.05$. And with the intercept value being 2.076 and the slope coefficient value for the sub-variable being 0.297, the equation can then be constructed as $y=2.076+0.297+0.102$ an implication that stakeholder participation in resource mobilization is positively contributing to the sustainability of OVC projects.

4.6.5 Hypothesis 2 Testing

$H_0$2: Stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources has no significant relationship with sustainability of OVC projects.

In the Table 14 the results delineate that stakeholder participation in resource mobilization is statistically significant in projecting the sustainability of OVC projects, since the value $P<0.004<\alpha=0.05$. in resource mobilization is contributing positively to the sustainability of OVC projects. Null hypothesis is thus rejected

4.7 Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The theme of the study's third objective examined the influence of stakeholder participation in planning on sustainability of OVC projects. The results are outlined in Table 16

Table 16: Descriptive statistics Analysis on Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability of OVC Projects

I.t.e.m.	St.ate.me.n.ts on stakeholder participation in planning	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree. (4)	N.e.u.t.r.al (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	SD
D1	Stakeholders participate in deciding how resource specification and distribution is undertaken	19(16.67%)	40(35.09%)	12(10.53%)	25(21.93%)	18(15.79%)	3.15	1.365
D2	Stakeholders participate in resource allocation and distribution to different project components	36(31.58%)	24(21.05%)	9(7.89%)	28(24.56%)	17(14.91%)	3.30	1.499
D3	Stakeholders participate extensively to decide on the delivery method	28(24.56%)	42(36.84%)	8(7.02%)	20(17.54%)	16(14.04%)	3.40	1.394
D4	Inputs required are agreed upon during stakeholder participation meetings	25(21.93%)	39(34.21%)	13(11.40%)	26(22.81%)	11(9.65%)	3.36	1.311
D5	Stakeholders participate in resource scheduling process	22(19.30%)	47(41.23%)	7(6.14%)	21(18.42%)	17(14.91%)	3.32	1.372
	Composite Mean and S.D						**3.31**	**1.388**

The statistical descriptive analysis results as detailed in Table 16 describes the weighted tallies of responses between stakeholder participation in planning and sustainability of OVC projects. It can be deduced that generally there was moderately low participation of stakeholders in planning leading to low sustainability of OVC projects with the sub-variable having achieved a composites mean score of 3.31 and a subsequent composite S.D=1.388. The contributing statement means and S.D to the composites were as detailed here-in.

The first item examined whether stakeholders participate in deciding how resource specification and distribution is undertaken. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 19(16.67%) strongly agreed, 40(35.09%) agreed, 12(10.53%) neutral, 25(21.93%) disagreed and 18(15.79%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.15 mean and 1.365 S.D. The tally weights delineate that stakeholders participate to a moderate good level in deciding how resource specification and distribution is undertaken as majority suggested so

The second item examined whether stakeholders participate in resource allocation and distribution to different project components. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 36(31.58%) strongly agreed, 24(21.05%) were in agreement, 9(7.89%) maintained neutrality, 28(24.56%) in disagreement and 17(14.91%) in strong disagreement as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.30 mean and 1.499 S.D. The tally weight depicts that stakeholders do participate in resource allocation and distribution to different project components though not overwhelmingly.

The third item examined whether stakeholders participate extensively to decide on the delivery method. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 28(24.56%) strongly agreed, 42(36.84%) agreed, 8(7.02%) neutral, 20(17.54%) disagreed and 16(14.04%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.40 mean and 1.394 S.D. The tally weights suggest that to some good level stakeholders extensively participate in deciding on the delivery method.

The fourth item examined whether inputs required are agreed upon during stakeholder participation meetings. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 25(21.93%) strongly agreed, 39(34.21%) agreed, 13(11.40%) neutral, 26(22.81%) disagreed and 11(9.65%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.36 mean and 1.311 S.D. The tally weights suggest that inputs required are agreed upon during stakeholder participation meetings as those who indicated so outnumbered the naysayers.

The fifth item examined whether stakeholders participate in resource scheduling process. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 22(19.30%) in strongly agreement, 47(41.23%) agreed, 7(6.14%) maintained neutrality, 21(18.42%) were in disagreement and 17(14.91%) in strong disagreement as premised by the statement. The item posted 3.32 mean and 1.372 S.D. The tally weights suggest that stakeholders participate in resource scheduling process to some degree of actualization.

The KII verbatim on stakeholder participation in planning of OVC projects is as quoted.

> "*You cannot comprehensively involve all stakeholders in planning because the process will both consume financial resources and time. We therefore choose to involve just the primary stakeholders and I know that has negatively influenced the sustainability levels of our OVC projects."* KII4

4.7.1 Correlations: Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability OVC Projects

Linear associations between the variables was determined through r-coefficient and "P" values of stakeholder participation in planning and sustainability of OVC projects are outlined in the given Table 17;

Table 17: Analysis of Correlation Between Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability of OVC

Variable		Stakeholder Participation in Planning	Sustainability of OVC projects
Stakeholder Participation in Planning	Pearson' Correlation	1	0.572**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	n	114	114
Sustainability of OVC projects	Pearson' Correlation	0.572**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	n	114	114
0.05 alpha			

In the Table 17 the results delineate that stakeholder participation in planning & sustainability of OVC projects have a moderately positive strong and significant correlation ($r=0.572$; $P<0.000$). This therefore implies that through effective stakeholder participation in planning, sustainability of OVC projects can be significantly enhanced. The stakeholders should elaborately be involved in planning of OVC project activities. The findings validated the findings by; (Madeeha and Imran, 2014). Odhiambo (2014); Mugambi and Kiambi (2017) whose findings suggest stakeholder participation in planning were found to influence project sustainability positively.

4.7.2 Model Summary: Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The results for the regression model summary as computed to determine the resultant influence of a unit-increase in stakeholder participation in planning on sustainability of OVC Projects presented in the given Table 18.

Table 18:Model Summary: Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability of OVC Projects

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R- Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	0.572[a]	0.327	0.321	1.127

Stakeholder participation in planning (Constant)

In the Table 18 the results delineate that stakeholder participation in planning and sustainability of OVC projects have an interdependent relationship as a unit increase in sustainability of OVC projects is predicted correspondingly predicted by 32.7% from the resultant increase in stakeholder participation in planning, while the other 67.3% is attributable to unrelated factors to stakeholder participation in planning. Since stakeholder participation in planning influences sustainability of OVC projects positively, their involvement in planning should take precedence in project activities.

4.7.3 Regression ANOVA: Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The regression coefficient statistical analysis results to establish the degree of the linear relationships as given by the value of "P" and sub-variable slope coefficient and values of stakeholder participation in planning and sustainability of OVC projects are presented in the given Table 19.

Table 19: Regression ANOVA: Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability **Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	69.262	1	69.262	54.491	0.000[b]
	Residual	142.361	112	1.271		
	Total	211.623	113			

a. (Constant), Stakeholder Participation in Planning
b. Sustainability of OVC projects

In the Table 19 the results delineates that stakeholder participation in planning and sustainability of OVC projects have a significant distinct relationship with the value for P<0.000 thus being less than α=0.05 which is the set alpha and F= 54.491 and being >2.5 which regression models rules, we reject the null hypothesis as there is a none-zero value. Thus, stakeholder participation in planning is significant in influencing the sustainability of OVC projects. The results are a proof that prompt stakeholder participation in planning leads to enhanced sustainability of OVC projects as resources and schedules are integrated and well managed.

4.7.4 Regression Coefficient Analysis of Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The results for the regression coefficient statistical analysis computed to establish the degree of the relationships through relationships through "P" and "constant and sub-variable slope coefficient" values between stakeholder participation in planning and sustainability of OVC projects are presented in the given Table 20.

Table 20: Regression Coefficients Between Stakeholder Participation in Planning and Sustainability of OVC Projects

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
1	B	Std. Err	Beta		
1(Constant)	1.033	0.255		4.051	0.000
Stakeholder Participation in Planning	0.632	0.086	0.572	7.382	0.000

(Constant), stakeholder participation in planning

In the Table 20 the results delineates that stakeholder participation in planning is statistically significant in projecting the sustainability of OVC projects, since the value $P<0.000<\alpha=0.05$. And with the intercept value being 1.033 and the slope coefficient value for the sub-variable being 0.632, the equation can then be constructed as y=1.033+0.632+0.086 an implication that stakeholder participation in planning is contributing positively to the sustainability of OVC projects

4.7.5 Hypothesis 3 Testing

$H_0$3: Stakeholder participation in planning has no significant relationship with sustainability of OVC projects.

In the Table 19 the results delineate that stakeholder participation in planning is statistically significant in projecting the sustainability of OVC projects, since the value $P<0.004<\alpha=0.05$. in resource mobilization is contributing positively to the sustainability of OVC projects. Null hypothesis is thus rejected

4.8 Stakeholder Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The fourth objective assessed the influence of stakeholder participation in M&E on sustainability of OVC projects. The results are outlined Table 21

Table 21: Stakeholder Participation in M&E and Sustainability of Sustainability of OVC projects

Item	Statements on Stakeholder Participation in M&E	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree. (4)	N.e.u.t.r.al (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	SD
E1	Stakeholders participate in verification exercise of project activities	18(15.79%)	21(18.42%)	19(16.67%)	28(24.56%)	28(24.56%)	2.76	1.416
E2	Stakeholders participate in controls to regulate resource use in projects activities based on M&E outcomes	23(20.18%)	17(14.91%)	14(12.28%)	35(30.70%)	25(21.93%)	2.81	1.457
E3	Stakeholders participate in quality control activities to ensure adherence to project specifications	15(13.16%)	25(21.93%)	13(11.40%)	34(29.82%)	27(23.68%)	2.71	1.387
E4	Change control is implemented through stakeholder participation	19(16.67%)	27(23.68%)	12(10.53%)	38(33.33%)	18(115.79%)	2.92	1.371
E5	Earned value management is used to gauge the project progress and performance through stakeholder participation	10(8.77%)	37(32.46%)	7(6.14%)	37(32.46%)	23(20.18%)	2.77	1.331
Composites							**2.79**	**1.392**

The statistical descriptive analysis results as detailed in Table 21 describes the weighted tallies of responses between stakeholder participation in M&E and sustainability of OVC projects. It can be deduced that generally there was low participation of stakeholders in M&E leading to low sustainability of OVC projects with the sub-variable having achieved a composites mean score of 2.79 and a subsequent composite S.D=1.392. The contributing statement means and S.D to the composites were as detailed here-in.

The first item assessed whether stakeholders participate in verification exercise of project activities. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 18(15.79%) strongly agreed, 21(18.42%) agreed, 19(16.67%) neutral, 28(24.56%) disagreed and 28(24.56%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.76 mean and 1.416 S.D. The weighted responses suggest that stakeholders do not comprehensively participate in verification exercise of project activities as confirmed by the majority.

The second item assessed whether stakeholders participate in controls to regulate resource use in projects activities based on M&E outcomes. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 23(20.18%) were in strong agreement, 17(14.91%) in agreement, 14(12.28%) maintained neutrality, 35(30.70%) in disagreement while 25(21.93%) disagreed strongly as premised by the

statement. The item posted 2.81 mean and 1.457 S.D. With the means score being less than 3, it can be deduced that stakeholders do not entirely participate in controls to regulate resource use in projects activities based on M&E outcomes as it should be.

The third item assessed whether stakeholders participate in quality control activities to ensure adherence to project specifications. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 15(13.16%) strongly agreed, 25(21.93%) agreed, 13(11.40%) neutral, 34(29.82%) disagreed and 27(23.68%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.71 mean and 1.387 S.D. There weighted tallies confirm that stakeholders' participation in quality control activities to ensure adherence to project specifications might not be comprehensive with just a sub-set of their population somehow participating.

The fourth item assessed whether change control is implemented through stakeholder participation**.** The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 19(16.67%) strongly agreed, 27(23.68%) agreed, 12(10.53%) neutral, 38(33.33%) disagreed and 18(115.79%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.92 mean and 1.371 S.D. The weighted results suggest that change control is not necessarily implemented through stakeholder participation as majority indicated otherwise.

The fifth item assessed whether earned value management is used to gauge the project progress and performance through stakeholder participation. The 114 weighted responses were distributed as outlined; 10(8.77%) were in strong agreement, 37(32.46%) in agreement, 7(6.14%) maintained neutrality, 37(32.46%) in disagreement and 23(20.18%) disagreed strongly as premised by the statement. The item posted 2.77 mean and 1.331 S.D. The resulted can be interpreted to suggest that earned value management is not used to gauge the project progress and performance through stakeholder participation in its entirety.

The KII verbatim on stakeholder participation in M&E of OVC projects is as quoted.

> "Participation in M&E by stakeholders *is one of the most expensive and time consuming affairs. Although we would wish to bring on board as many stakeholders as possible, the resource constraints always prevail".* KII5

4.8.1 Correlation Statistical Analysis Between Stakeholder Participation in M&E and Sustainability of OVC Projects

Linear associations between the variables was determined through r-coefficient and "P" values of stakeholder participation in M&E and Sustainability of OVC Projects are presented in the given Table 22;

Table 22: Analysis of Correlation Between Stakeholder Participation in M&E and Sustainability of OVC projects

Variable		Stakeholder Participation in M&E	Sustainability of OVC projects
Stakeholder Participation in M&E	Pearson' Correlation	1	0.380**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	n	114	114
Sustainability of OVC projects	Pearson' Correlation	0.380**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	n	114	114
**** 0.05 Alpha**			

In the Table 22 the results delineates that stakeholder participation in M&E and sustainability of OVC Projects have a positive strong and significant correlation ($r=0.380$; $P<0.000$). This implies that through stakeholder participation in M&E, sustainability of OVC projects can be enhanced to a great extent. Being part of M&E projects activities promotes sustainability of OVC projects. The findings were comparable to the findings by; Mukeli (2015) Aga and Vallejo, (2018); and Limoh and Chebet (2020 whose findings suggested that stakeholder participation in M&E promotes the project sustainability

4.8.2 Model Summary: Stakeholder Participation in M&E and Sustainability of OVC Projects

The results for the regression model summary as computed to determine the resultant influence of a unit-increase in stakeholder participation in M&E on sustainability of OVC projects are presented in the given Table 23;

Table 23: Model Summary: Stakeholder Participation in M&E and Sustainability of Sustainability of OVC Projects

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R- Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	0.380[a]	0.144	0.137	1.271

Stakeholder participation in M&E (Constant)

In Table 23 the results delineate that stakeholder participation in M&E and sustainability of OVC projects have an interdependent relationship as a unit increase in sustainability of OVC projects is predicted correspondingly predicted by 14.4% from the resultant increase in stakeholder participation in M&E, while the other 85.6% is attributable to unrelated factors to stakeholder participation in M&E. Since stakeholder participation in M&E influences sustainability of OVC projects positively, they should be actively mobilized to participate.

4.8.3 Regression ANOVA: Stakeholder Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability of Sustainability of OVC projects

The regression ANOVA analysed to establish the degree of the relationships manifested through "P" and "F" values of stakeholder participation in M&E and sustainability of OVC projects are presented in Table 24.

Table 24: Analysis of Regression ANOVA: Stakeholder Participation in M&E and Sustainability of Sustainability of OVC Projects

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	30.574	1	30.574	18.914	0.000[b]
	Residual	181.049	112	1.617		
	Total	211.623	1136			

Sustainability of OVC projects
(Constant), Stakeholder participation in M&E

The ANOVA results in Table 24 outlies that stakeholder participation in M&E and sustainability of OVC projects have a significant distinct relationship with the value for P<0.000 thus being less than α=0.05 which is the set alpha and F= 18.914 and being >2.5 which according to the rule of regression models, we reject the null hypothesis as there is a none-zero value. Thus, stakeholder participation in M&E is significant in influencing the sustainability of OVC projects. The results are a proof that comprehensive stakeholder participation in M&E lead to enhanced sustainability of OVC projects.

4.8.4 Regression Coefficient Analysis of Stakeholder Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability of Sustainability of OVC Projects

The regression coefficient statistical analysis results to establish the degree of the linear relationships as given by the value of "P" and sub-variable slope coefficient and values of stakeholder participation in M&E and stakeholder participation in M&E and sustainability of OVC projects are presented in the given Table 25.

Table 25: Regression Coefficient Between Stakeholder Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability of Sustainability of OVC Projects

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
1	B	Std. Err	Beta		
1(Constant)	1.775	0.253		7.016	0.000
Stakeholder participation in M&E	0.404	0.093	0.380	4.349	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of OVC projects

In the Table 25 the results delineates that stakeholder participation in M&E is statistically significant in projecting the sustainability of OVC projects, since the value $P<0.000<\alpha=0.05$. And with the intercept value being 1.775 and the slope coefficient value for the sub-variable being 0.404, the equation can then be constructed as y=1.775+0.404+0.093 an implication that stakeholder participation in M&E is contributing positively to the sustainability of OVC projects

4.8.5 Hypothesis 4 Testing

$H_0$4: Stakeholder participation in M&E has no significant relationship with sustainability of OVC projects.

In the Table 24 the results delineate that stakeholder participation in M&E is statistically significant in projecting the sustainability of OVC projects, since the value $P<0.000<\alpha=0.05$. in resource mobilization is contributing positively to the sustainability of OVC projects. Null hypothesis is thus rejected.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This last chapter anchors key findings of the sub-themes in summary*:* stakeholder participation in needs assessment influence sustainability of OVC projects, how Stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources influence sustainability of OVC projects, stakeholder participation in planning influence sustainability of OVC projects. And how stakeholder participation in M&E influence sustainability of OVC projects. Also anchored in this chapter are; conclusions, recommendations, body of knowledge contributions besides suggestions on areas for future studies

5.2 Summary of the Study's Key Findings

The study's general objective which was to determine the influence of stakeholder participation on sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya. The study thus sought to accomplish the outlined four objectives: To examine stakeholder participation in needs assessment's influence on sustainability of OVC projects in Mt. Elgon Sub-County. To determine stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources' influence on sustainability of OVC projects; To examine the influence of stakeholder participation in planning's influence on sustainability of OVC projects and to assess stakeholder participation in M&E's influence on sustainability of OVC Projects.

5.2.1 Stakeholder participation in needs assessment and sustainability of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects

To realize this objective, the study established that stakeholder participation in needs assessment is significant in influencing sustainability of OVC projects with correlation coefficients of ($r=0.623$; $P<0.000$) and composited mean & S.D 3.29; 1.353. This implies that a strong, significant and positive correlation exists between the variables. The null hypothesis was never accepted.

5.2.2 Stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources and sustainability of orphans and vulnerable children projects

To realize this objective, the study established that stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources is significant in influencing sustainability of OVC projects in Mt. Elgon Sub-County, Kenya with ($r=0.266$; $P<0.004$) correlation coefficients of and composite (average) mean & S.D 2.93; 1.343. This implies that a weak, significant and positive correlation exists between the variables. The null hypothesis was not accepted.

5.2.3 Stakeholder participation in planning and sustainability of orphans and vulnerable children projects

To realize this objective, the study established that stakeholder participation planning is significant in influencing sustainability of OVC projects with correlation coefficients of ($r=0.572$; $P<0.000$) and composited mean & S.D 3.31; 1.388. This implies that a moderately strong, significant and positive correlation exists between the predictor and the criterion variable and thus the alternative hypothesis was retained.

5.2.4 Stakeholder participation in M&E and sustainability of orphans and vulnerable children projects

To realize this objective, the study established that stakeholder participation in M&E is significant in influencing sustainability of OVC projects with correlation coefficients of ($r=0.380$; $P<0.000$) and composite (average) mean & S.D 2.79 1.392. This implies that a moderately strong, significant and positive correlation exists between the variables. The null hypothesis was forthwith rejected.

5.2.5 Sustainability of orphans and vulnerable children projects

The study aspired to establish the sustainability of OVC project in Mt. Elgon Sub-County, Kenya. The study established a fairly poor sustainability of OVC project in Mt. Elgon Sub-County, Kenya as delineated by composited mean & S.D of 2.40 and 1.348 respectively.

5.3 Conclusions

The study arrived at the outlined conclusions from the established and findings presented.

Participation of stakeholder in needs assessment significantly and positively influences sustainability of OVC projects. Stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources is significant in influencing positively the sustainability of OVC projects. Stakeholder participation in planning significantly and positively influences sustainability of OVC projects. Stakeholder participation in M&E is significant in influencing positively the sustainability of OVC projects. Lastly, it was concluded by the study that there are low levels of sustainability of OVC project in Mt. Elgon Sub-County, Kenya was partly a result of lack comprehensive stakeholder participation in the OVC projects.

5.4 Recommendations

For informed policy formulation and for onward practice the study has outlined its recommendations as given.

i. Stakeholder participation in needs assessment should be comprehensively undertaken in OVC project to enhance their sustainability in Mt. Elgon Sub-County, Kenya

ii. Stakeholder participation in should focus on mobilization of resources to promote sustainability of OVC project in Mt. Elgon Sub-County, Kenya

iii. Stakeholder participation in needs planning should be given precedence to enhance sustainability of OVC project in Mt. Elgon Sub-County, Kenya

iv. Stakeholder participation in M&E should be entrenched in project phase activities to enhance sustainability of OVC projects in Mt. Elgon Sub-County, Kenya

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

The suggested areas for further research are as follows.

i. Similar studies to be undertaken in other sub-counties in Kenya with OVC project challenges.

ii. Stakeholder engagement and sustainability of OVC projects

5.6 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

The study's contribution to the body of knowledge is as outlined.

Research Objective	Contributions to the Body of Knowledge
To establish the stakeholder's influence in needs assessment participation on sustainability of OVC projects	Stakeholder participation in needs assessment strongly, significantly and positively influences sustainability of OVC projects and thus validated previous studies
To establish the stakeholder's influence in mobilization of resource on sustainability of OVC projects	Stakeholder participation in mobilization of resources weakly but significantly and positively influences sustainability of OVC projects and thus validated previous studies
To establish the stakeholder's influence in planning on sustainability of OVC projects	Stakeholder involvement in planning strongly, significantly and positively influences sustainability of OVC projects and thus validated previous studies
To establish the stakeholder's influence in M&E on sustainability of OVC projects	Stakeholder involvement in M&E moderately strongly, significantly and positively influences sustainability of OVC projects

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APENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal

My name is Alphonce Wesonga Masters student at the University of Nairobi undertaking a study on **Stakeholder Participation and Sustainability of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya**

I hereby seek your informed consent to participate in the study without Prejudice. Thank you.

Appendix II: Questionnaire

Respondent,

Instructions

i. The sections run from A-F; attempt all of them.
ii. No form of your identity is required.
iii. Tick as required based on your honest understanding of the statement.
iv. You can turn down the right fill the questionnaire.

SECTION A: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

Identify your **GENDER:**

Male ☐ Female ☐

Identify your **AGE:**

25 and Below ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-45 ☐ 46-55 ☐ 56-65 ☐ Above 65 ☐

Please kindly identify **MARITAL STATUS:**

Single ☐ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Other (Specify) ☐
……

Identify your **HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION QUALIFICATION**

Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Certificate ☐ Diploma ☐ Degree ☐

Masters ☐ PhD ☐ Others (Specify) ☐……

SECTION B: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIAPTION IN NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In weighted scale of 5-1 kindly rate the statement at the statement-weight intersection of the items

Item	Statements	Strongly Agree(5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree(1)
B1	Project scoring is applied to determine the hierarchy of project needs					
B2	Project proposals are considered based on feasibility of needs					
B3	Projects are selected initiated according to requests received based on the needs					
B4	Stakeholders are engaged in project initiation activities					
B5	Needs prioritization is a major factor in project initiation					

SECTION C: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IN RESORCE MOBILIZATION

In weighted scale of 5-1 kindly rate the statement at the statement-weight intersection of the items

Item	Statements	Strongly Agree(5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree(1)
C1	Stakeholders participate in funds drive activities to fund the project activities					
C2	Stakeholders participate in project proposals development to attract potential donors fund projects activities					
C3	SWOT analysis is undertaken through stakeholder participation to assess the available project resources within the project environment					
C4	Media campaigns are undertaken through stakeholder participation to raise funds for OVC projects					
C5	Stakeholder participate in different enterprises to generate revenue for the OVC projects					

SECTION D: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIAPTION IN PLANNING

In weighted scale of 5-1 kindly rate the statement at the statement-weight intersection of the items

Item	Statements	Strongly Agree(5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree(1)
D	Stakeholders participate in deciding how Resource Specification and distribution is undertaken					
D2	Stakeholders participate in resource allocation and distribution to different project components					
D3	Stakeholders participate extensively to decide on the delivery method					
D4	Inputs required are agreed upon during stakeholder participation meetings					
D5	Stakeholders participate in resource scheduling process					

SECTION E: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In weighted scale of 5-1 kindly rate the statement at the statement-weight intersection of the items

Item	Statements	Strongly Agree(5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree(1)
E1	Stakeholders participate in verification exercise of project activities					
E2	Stakeholders participate in controls to regulate resource use in projects activities based on M&E outcomes					
E3	Stakeholders participate in quality control activities to ensure adherence to project specifications					
E4	Change control is implemented through stakeholder participation					
E5	Earned value management is used to gauge the project progress and performance through stakeholder participation					

SECTION F: SUSTAINABILTY OF OVC PROJECTS

In weighted scale of 5-1 kindly rate the statement at the statement-weight intersection of the items

Item	Statements	Strongly Agree(5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree(1)
F1	The OVC project have internal fundraising strategies					
F2	The OVC projects involve the beneficiaries in income generating activities					
F3	There are government support frameworks to support OVC projects					
F4	The life of OVC projects beyond the project cycle is long					
F5	The OVCs living standard have significantly improved					

END OF QUESTIONNAIRE. THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

Appendix III: Interview Guide

Interview guide on **Stakeholder Participation and Sustainability of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Project in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya**

i. In what ways do stakeholder participation in needs assessment influence sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya?

……
……
……

ii. In what ways do stakeholder participation in project planning influence sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya?

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……
……

iii. In what ways do stakeholder participation in resource mobilization influence sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya?

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……
……

iv. In what ways do stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation influence sustainability of OVC projects in Mount Elgon Sub-County, Kenya?

……
……
……

Appendix IV: Research Permit

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **676968**

Date of Issue: **09/November/2023**

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.. Alphonce Mucheni Wesonga of University of Nairobi, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Bungoma on the topic: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN PROJECTS IN MOUNT ELGON SUB COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 09/November/2024.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/23/31209**

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See overleaf for conditions