
**INFLUENCE OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ON SUSTAINABILITY
OF WOMEN GROUP PROJECTS IN VIHIGA COUNTY, KENYA.**

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Abstract

Sustainability of a project is a great challenge in most developing countries including Kenya. Evidently, it is sustainability that differentiates between women group projects that have succeeded and ones that have failed. Women group projects need resources to enable them continue to provide the services to members and also the community at large. Women groups have for long time relied on the donor funding in order to support their project activities through donations and grants. However, this funding is at times not enough to cater for the project operations and project implementation and later the sustainability of these projects. Most of the projects initiated by women groups in Vihiga County have become unsustainable especially when the donors exit. This study sought to bring out the influence of resource mobilization on sustainability of women group projects in Vihiga County, Kenya. The target population was 491 women group projects in Vihiga County. The respondents of this study comprised women group's officials and project committee members of women group development projects in Vihiga County. Stratified random sampling of projects and projects committee members was done to obtain a sample size of 97 projects. Questionnaires were used in data collection processes. The data collected was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The variables namely acquisition of financial resources, mapping human resources, acquisition of physical resources and community participation were regressed and the study findings showed that all independent variable significantly and positively influenced the sustainability of women group projects in Vihiga County, Kenya. The study recommends that Women groups should be trained on resource mobilization tips including the diverse methods for acquiring financial resources starting with preparing for fundraising, assessing and using organizations strengths and soliciting external funding source. Human resource mapping should be conducted in women groups to reduce expenditure on external sources. Women groups should have necessary tools, office equipment and machinery to run their projects. Finally, the community should be involved by the women groups in the implementation of women group projects at all phases.

Keywords: Resource mobilization, Women groups projects, Project sustainability

Introduction

Sustainability of a project has been considered as a great challenge in most of the developing countries in the world including Kenya. Projects that are found to use more resources, both financial and non financial in implementation have been found to be experiencing great challenges when it comes to sustainability. Notwithstanding enormous sum of money and other

non monetary resources spent on execution of projects, the returns expected from these projects are deprived due to poor sustainability of these projects. International donors among them, the World Bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other donors have been expressing concerns with the sustainability of donor funded projects. Although there is significant improvement shown by the trend with project implementation, the sustainability after implementation is somehow disappointing due to very few projects being sustained. Several factors have been identified to be liable for poor sustainability of the projects. Some of them are simple while others are a bit involving since some have been classified to be under the project management control team, while others come as foreign menace (Owino, Towet, Kirui&Luvega, 2015).

Ingle (2005), points out that for sustainability of a project to be achieved, there is a need to implement it through a strategic approach. Four main elements are incorporated by the strategic approach. Future orientation: assumes that there was changes in the coming times and there has to be a plan to maximize benefits which can result from that change: being able to recognize the state of difference of the project operating environments together with several extents which impact on project outcomes, such as politics, new technology, economics and society; environmental fit: being able to plan for a lasting adjustment between the project and the surrounding conditions in which it operates, including project objectives, mission, structures strategies, and funds; and process orientation: being able to learn from experiences as the reality changes due to evolutions experienced in planning and management priorities.

In order to raise the standards of living of the people in the society, a lot of funds have been spent in the communities globally by the international bodies such as World Bank and United Nations through several development programs. There has been an increasing worry for the donor community especially on sustainability of the funded projects. For the years that have past, development agencies have focused mostly on the efficient aid delivery to proper training and education systems. Adhiambo (2012) points out that the shift from project mode to Sector Wide Approaches and Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks have reflected this concern for reducing the fragmentation of development systems and changes way assistance is given out by moving the balance of power. She further points out that while funds from the donors can be used as an impermanent boost for social change, it is quiet challenging to maintain the social change. Meanwhile, the initial uptake of innovative elements of project design may be threatened by unforeseen circumstances. Limited financing periods, time conflicts that is needed in stimulating social change; and possibly effort spent on healthy interpositions are at times no more financially feasible as soon as funds from the donors are stopped.

1.1.1 Project Sustainability

The sustainability concept can be viewed within time and varying political, social and economic circumstances. Williams, (2003), reveals that sustainability is manifested in the community's ability to fit to unfamiliar circumstances and cope with change. A project which may be seen as being sustained now may tend not to be sustainable in coming years. Nevertheless, veritable

resources are localized so as to develop and also maintain the women group projects although relatively not much is known concerning sustainability of these projects and what determines their success or failure (Schorr, 1997). There is no enough information and also understanding of what sustains projects making various scholars to keep on focusing on how to sustain a community based project past their initial funding position and advance their length of life in aiming at the necessary needs of the society.

Ababa (2013), points out that several projects have been being supported by the development aid to Kenya all driven towards development hence making some of the projects successful. There is however not much valid evidence on real impact of the projects financed by the donors on the lives of poor people in Kenya. The extent of projects being able to persist even when the donor exit has been critical hindrance, while the dividends are reaped by the beneficiaries who want to appreciate their role in the ownership of the project.. Visibly, there is little evidence to indicate that the success or failure of the women group projects is caused by sustainability.

Williams (2003) reveals that although material resources have been pumped to develop and also maintain community based organizations for families , children , youth and women, very little is known on how these programs are sustained and what elements lead to their failure. Normally, the community based programmes always have short life cycle once its original funding source expires. Lack of enough information on what makes community based projects and programs sustainable has leadto many researchers to focus on how the community based projects can be made sustainable and increase their life cycle past their initial funding base or even in case the donor funding stops hence addressing the community needs.

In line with implementation of projects, project sustainability is the probability that the project will continue to nourish for long time even after the external support has been stopped. The community in which the project exists, the project outcomes and also the external assistance must always be taken into consideration when talking of sustainability of any project. A project can be said to be sustainable if its members/ beneficiaries and community are able on their own without relying on external support from donors and other financiers. Some indicators of project sustainability are the projects financial strength, recorded growth, project meeting its objectives, improvement in the standards and also profitability especially when the donors exit. Women groups receive funds from World Bank, KWFT, AWDF, KWH among others to help to elevate poverty both in urban and rural areas. The indicators of sustainability used in this study are; financial strength in the projects, recorded growth, objectives of the projects met, improved standards, and recorded profitability.

1.1.2Resource Mobilization and Sustainability of Projects

Resource mobilization (RM) involves all that has to be done in order to get in possession of recently discovered resources in an organization and also increasing the amounts of organization

resources by using the available ones in a better way. Batti (2014) reveals that RM is a component of great value for making an organization stronger. Regrettably competition for the resources provided by the donors is so high and the organizations ability to get possession of resources relies on the level of competition in the field on how well it is able to compete with others in the same field and also how well it can find out new source of resources in the environment. Although some organizations have been considered to be fortunate due to their ability to outsource new and additional resources to run their current operations, their future funding still faces uncertainty. Most organizations don't know whether the donors will pull out of funding their projects and maybe project those funds to other needs that may be considered by the donors to be more pressing. There are also times that the donors may not be able to provide resources especially when business deteriorates. The discussed scenarios bring uncertainty over funding by donors hence making it very difficult for Organizations to run or operate their projects as required.

Resources can either make or break a project; they have therefore to be used efficiently and effectively. The main reason behind this is that the resources are hard to obtain, expensive or even at times both. RM can have a major influence on project sustainability. There is ever increasing competition on the environment on which the resources are mobilized. This occurs mainly due to the rise of development actors, coupled with scarcity of resources resulting from the recent global economic crisis. RM therefore demands a mix of knowledge and also skills since it has become an exercise with lots of challenges. RM is a fundamental component to project or programme delivery and impact.

The unpredictable continuity of project funding by the donors, makes an organization to leave a project to self existence, thereby making it uneasy to carryout and maintain its activities in order to make its services better than they were before (Batti, 2014).Over depending on one source of financing has been a major mistake that most local organizations have been making. This makes an organization to start struggling to look for new resources in case the previous source terminates its funding or the source dries up, making its programs to be terminated.

Resource mobilization involves; acquiring financial resources, mapping human resources, acquisition of physical resources, community involvement and participation, accountability and transparency, financial accounting and management (Densford, James and Ngugi, 2018). Financial resources refer to funds that are required by project implementers to buy the necessary equipment and machinery required in running of projects and also meet other expenses related to the project such as salaries and wages for the workers (Miller & Lessard, 2011). Physical resources are items that take space, have value, and are used in operation of the organization. The type of physical resources women group have and their amounts may greatly affect the sustainability of the women group projects. Product-based organizations use physical resources for providing the goods for sale and for the operation of the business. Service-based organization use physical resources to facilitate the delivery of the service, such as having a space to work,

tools that are needed for the service, and resources used to support the service (Schofield, 2013). This paper focuses on the stated aspects of resource mobilization on sustainability of women group projects. The paper comprises of 5 sections namely; introduction section, section 2 comprises review of relevant literature, section 3 summarises the literature on the influence of resource mobilization on sustainability of projects. Section 4 discusses the findings against the available literature and section 5 summarises the conclusions of the study based on the research findings and the reviewed literature.

2.0 Literature Review

According to Densford et al., (2018), literature review enables a researcher to formalize key constructs such as Resource Mobilization, Women group Projects and Project Sustainability which are useful for this research and their influence on resource mobilization and sustainability of women group projects. They further point out that literature review highlights various studies done by other scholars and their findings. This section will summarise the literature on the influence of resource mobilization on sustainability of women group projects.

2.1 Acquisition of Financial Resources and Project sustainability

According to Sera and Susan (2007), several streams of project financing can improve its flexibility and also independence on executing, controlling and managing organizations projects thereby reducing over-reliance on foreign funding. Due to ever increasing competition for the few available resources, coming up with and creating alternative ways of funding can help an organization have an easy time in managing its projects thereby making its projects to be sustainable. Generating resources from the business activities in an organization can lead to increased financial resources in an organization. Insufficient financing to implement project prevents it from a ability to be sustainable (Bamberger & Cheema, 2010). However, the ability of a project to be sustained can be linked to numerous ways of funding. Holder and Moore (2012) suggest that local resources have to be developed for enhanced sustainability especially when the donors cease to support external funding, in case funding delays or even when the external funding is inadequate. Densford et al. (2018) suggests that most road projects constructed by the local firms perform poorly due to insufficient financial resources.

2.2 Mapping Human Resources and Project Sustainability

Resources which are not financial may include talents, skills, and capacities. Mapping human resources can help women groups find out alternative and effective resources for the project the group has proposed to implement. It can also lead to rediscovering other innovative ways by mapping old fashioned practices and technologies. According to Mulwa (2010), awareness of community member skills may make it possible to save the resources an organization already has by reducing the organization expenditure in several ways, for example using one of their members to provide the required services such as training rather than hiring an external expert. Taking into consideration the community member skills may also help to make fundraising local

and encourage the local community to find a reason of investing in the organization thereby creating a sense of hope and control. By being aware of each member's assets, it can help to make good relationships among associations, institutions and also among themselves hence increasing the sustainability of women group projects.

According to the article published by AWDF (2014), having a staff with the required skills, talents, attitudes and support in an organization makes it easier to have a good financial management within the organization. It further points out that all the organization members have a role to play to ensure the sustainability of the projects. When human resources are integrated in wider aspect of mobilizing the resources required in the organization, the expenditures on the external resources are minimised hence increasing the resources in an organization. Vartika (2016) argues that by mapping human resources, the best practices that an organization needs to incorporate and ensure sustainability of its projects are identified. Better ways of identifying how these practices can be incorporated in the resource mobilization can be identified so as to ensure that the required tasks are completed in a consistent and effective manner.

2.3 Acquisition Physical Resources and Project Sustainability

According to Henderson (2015) for any organization to live to its long-time goals, it must have the necessary physical resources required in the organization. Some of them are; good workspace, communication systems, enough information system among others. Acquisition of physical resources as an aspect of resource mobilization is considered the costliest aspect. As a result, for project managers should ensure they critically assess their needs prior to making any operations.

An organization need to combine Labour, Capital, Energy, Materials and information to generate a product or service hence making its operation more sustainable (Nadler, 1992). Labour is the work provided to an organization by the volunteers and workers. It is very important for the organization since it is needed in producing the required goods and services (Bradwel&Holden, 2004). They also state that capital is the strongest too to produce the product or service. It can be in the form of machines and tools. Ensuring that the organization is fully equipped with these items may increase its sustainability and prolong its operations.

Energy makes the ability to produce and operate easily in an organization. Needed in various operations in an organization such as heating up or lighting up the organization premises, moving the machinery in enhancing operations and ensuring organization is place that is comfortable so that members are entitled to a proper work environment (Bradwel& Holden, 2004). Materials also come in raw form. It is needed to produce the product or service. Without materials and energy it means that the operations in the organization was reduced or even stopped which can negatively have an effect on sustainability of the organization projects. Information is very important for an organization. In this competitive world, information gives us continuous update. It is the knowledge that project members need to produce the end product or service (Bradwel& Holden, 2004)

Densfordet al., (2018) carried out a study on effect of project resource mobilization on performance of road infrastructure projects constructed by local firms in Kenya. The study disclosed that acquisition of physical resources was a major challenge in performance of the road projects constructed by the local firms. They further pointed out that road projects constructed by the local firms are likely to experience delays due to inadequate machinery in the construction firms. The study focused on the effect of resource mobilization on project performance but did not explain how resource mobilization affects project sustainability, a gap this paper sought to fill.

2.4 Community Participation and Project Sustainability

Community participation is a process by which communities are empowered to make effective decisions (Harvey & Reed, 2007). Brayer, Specht and Torezyner (2001) defined participation as a way of educating citizens and learning their competence. Armitage (2003) views that community participation is a process by which citizens respond to their concerns, express what their opinion concerning what is affecting them and become responsible to make changes that their community needs. He further points out that ability of a project being established, consolidating quickly and successfully, responding and adapting to the new changes all are determined by how well the community supports the project. The local community should therefore be involved in decision making just from the time the project is initiated and throughout the lifetime of the project. Sustainability can therefore be achieved to a great extent if their involvement is taken into consideration and also being able to identify who we need and at what stage of project implementation. Chapel (2005) indicates that community support increases project efficiency; therefore he recommended that there should be consultation with the community during project planning or beneficiary involvement in the management of project implementation or cooperation to ensure sustainability.

According to Uphoff, Cohen and Goldsmith (1979), engaging the community in its own development ensures that the proposed development targets people's needs, incorporate local knowledge, create grassroots capacity to undertake other projects and maintain facilities, distribute benefits equitably and help lower costs. To achieve outcomes through participation, considerable investment in time and resources by parties facilitating and engaging in the process are required. Often pressure for delivery of outputs may compromise the process. Unfortunately development progress is measured not only by developers but also by public opinion formers, by the speed in which tangible results are produced (Butes & Rensburg, 2000).

The primary challenge of project management is to achieve all project goals and objectives while honouring the preconceived constraints and unforeseen events. Project sustainability especially when the donor exits is affected by many factors which can largely be grouped as organizational, human factors and environment. However there is no conclusive list of the factors that affect project sustainability. Some factors are specific to type of the project while others are general factors that would affect any project type. From the literature reviewed there seem not to be a enough reasons on why some projects fail while others thrive for very long period of time. Studies undertaken by Mutonga (2015), Owino et al (2013), Githinji (2013) and Wanjohi (2016)

focused on sustainability of community based projects while Muchibi (2012) focused on factors affecting sustainability of YEDF, but no attempt was made to investigate relationship between resource mobilization and sustainability of women group projects which is the subject of this study.

3.0 Discussion of findings

3.1 Descriptive Result

The findings of this study are discussed below in line with the research objectives

The first objective for this study was to establish how financial resources influences sustainability of women group projects in Vihiga County. To achieve this objective the respondents were required to indicate whether their groups had enough financial resources to run their projects. Majority of the respondents (73.2%) indicated that they did not have enough financial resources to run the projects. Most gave a reason for not having mobilized enough financial resources due to the limited available resources and competition between themselves and other groups to access the available funds. Bearing in mind that most of these respondents were officials of the women group projects; this is likely to be a big weakness on the sustainability of these projects. This agrees with Mavoko (2013) who argues that the effect of financial resources on sustainability of projects cannot be compromised.

Further analysis revealed that majority (52.54%) of the respondents on average agreed with the statements that, they have access to loans to run the projects, they get donors support to help in running projects, they do group contributions to run their projects, they have income generating activities in their organization to boost their financial resources, and they conduct fundraising to get money to run the projects. In general the majority agreed that financial resources are needed for the projects to operate and make them sustainable. There are multiple funding systems within the organization to ensure that the projects operate as planned and to avoid overreliance on donors. This agrees with Sera and Susan (2007), who argues that with numerous funding strategies, the independence and flexibility in implementing programs can be increased in order to reduce overreliance on external funding system especially donors. Nevertheless increased competition among the women groups determines how well an organization can compete with others in soliciting funds and also how well it is in finding out other new sources of funding that the other women groups have not explored (Batti, 2014)

The second objective for this study was to determine the effect of human resource mapping on sustainability of women group projects in Vihiga County. The majority (55.72%) of the respondents agreed that organization member's knowledge and skills to run projects, volunteers support, induction seminars on how to run the projects and enough personnel to run the projects effectively significantly affect the sustainability of the women group projects. This agrees with Mulwa (2010) who points out that by integrating projects and programs and building on the local management structures makes it easy in achieving project sustainability. It also agrees with Schouten and Moriarty (2003) who argued that internal factors such as lack of women group

cohesion, inadequate management skills, strong traditions, issues that deals with technicalities, misplaced priorities and financial problems must be given priority for projects to remain sustainable .

Furthermore the analysis showed that majority (55.72%) of the respondents agreed that organization member's knowledge and skills to run projects, volunteers support, induction seminars on how to run the projects and enough personnel to run the projects effectively significantly affect the sustainability of the women group projects. This agrees with Mulwa (2010) who points out that by integrating projects and programs and building on the local management structures makes it easy in achieving project sustainability. It also agrees with Schouten and Moriarty (2003) who argued that internal factors such as lack of women group cohesion, inadequate management skills, strong traditions, issues that deals with technicalities, misplaced priorities and financial problems must be given priority for projects to remain sustainable .

The third objective for this study was to investigate the extent to which acquisition of physical resources influence the sustainability of women group projects in Vihiga County. To achieve this objective the respondents were required to indicate whether their group has the necessary physical resources needed in an organization in order to make their projects sustainable. The responses show that majority (77.1%) of the respondents indicated that not enough physical resources had been acquired in the organization. This is likely to affect the management of the projects. Only 22.9% indicated that there were enough physical resources in their organization. This finding agrees with Henderson (2015) whose literature suggests that every organization must have the appropriate physical resources to survive.

Further analysis shows that the majority of the respondents (32.7%) disagreed that they had acquired enough physical resources in their respective women groups. This may negatively affect the sustainability of resources, bearing in mind that its the resources which can make or break a project (Batti, 2014). This finding agrees with Bradwel and Holden (2004) and also Nadler (1992) who argued that to ensure sustainability, an organization need to combine Labour, Capital, Energy, Materials and information to generate a product or service hence making its operation more sustainable.

The fourth objective for this study sought to determine the influence of community involvement and participation on sustainability of women group projects in Vihiga County. The researcher sought to find out whether women groups involved the local community in planning and also executing the group projects. The results showed that the majority of the respondents (76.5%) indicated that they did not involve the local community in the implementation of the community projects in all the phases. This is likely to be a big threat on the implementation of the projects. Akerlund (2005) highlighted that community support increases project effectiveness as it helps to ensure that the project achieves its objectives and that benefits go to the intended groups. This agrees with Chappel (2005) who argues that community support increases project efficiency, which impacts positively on project sustainability

Further analysis shows that majority (47.3%) of the respondents on average disagreed with the statements that, the community is fully involved in the projects, there is awareness among community members and most of the community members have interest in the projects. The finding shows that that there is need to improve on the community participation in women group projects. Based on Mulwa (2010), who highlighted that community participation provides an opportunity to establish new habits of control, reporting and shared responsibility in development interventions hence increasing projects survival, this findings show there is a threat to the survival of women group projects.

3.2 Correlations Results

The correlation results for this study are shown in table 1 attached at the end of this paper. The results show that acquisition of financial resources has strong positive correlation (Pearson correlation coefficient = 0.972) influence on sustainability of projects. Furthermore, human resource mapping, acquisition of physical resources and community participation also have positive correlation on sustainability of projects (Pearson Correlation= 0.977, 0.962 and 0.982). The correlation matrix implies that acquisition of financial resources, community participation, acquisition of physical resources and mapping human resources have strong influence on sustainability of projects as depicted by their strong positive correlations with the dependent variable.

3.3 Regression Results

The relationship between the variables was investigated by using regression analysis. The multiple regression model was used to determine to what extent of each independent variable (acquisition of financial resources, mapping human resources, acquisition of physical resources and community participation) predicts the sustainability of projects.

Regression Model Summary

The model summary results is shown in table 2 attached at the end of this paper. The adjusted $R^2 = 0.971$ shows that 97.1% of change in the sustainability of projects is explained by the variables shown in the model, which are, acquisition of financial resources, mapping human resources, acquisition of physical resources and community participation. The remaining 0.029% can be attributed to other factors that affect project sustainability.

Analysis of Variance

From table 3 attached at the end of this paper, the study established that the regression model significance level was less than 0.05, indicating that the model is significant.

Regression Coefficients

From the results of the regression analysis shown in table 4 attached at the end of this paper, we obtain the equation:

$Y = 0.096 + 0.236X_1 + 0.316 X_2 + 0.226 X_3 + 0.191 X_4 + \epsilon$. According to the regression equation and considering all the factors (acquisition of financial resources, mapping human resources, acquisition of physical resources and community participation) are at zero, sustainability of a project equals to 0.096. Holding other factors constant, a unit increase in acquisition of financial resources would lead to 0.236 increase in sustainability of projects, a unit increase in mapping human resources would lead to 0.316 increase in sustainability of projects. Also from the table 7, a unit increase in acquisition of physical resources would lead to 0.226 increase in sustainability of projects and finally a unit increase in community participation would lead to 0.191 increase in sustainability of projects. Therefore all the mentioned aspects of resource mobilization influence the sustainability of projects. These results agree with those of Owino et al (2015) and who asserts that funding and community participation and involvement contribute significantly to sustainability of community based projects. The findings are also in line with those of Muchibi (2016) who asserts that financial resources and community involvement are key determinants of sustainability of youth Enterprise Development loans. The results also agree with Batti (2014), who reveals that resources (both financial and non financial) are the key to sustainability of NGO projects.

4.0. Conclusion

The study concludes that resource mobilization has a significant influence on sustainability of women group projects. Financial resources, human resources, physical resources and community participation have a significant influence on sustainability of projects established by the women groups. In order to aid resource mobilization in the organization, women groups should be informed (by government or NGO regulation body) on diverse methods for acquiring financial resources like how to prepare for fundraising, how to assess and use organizations strengths and solicit external funding source. They should also be made to be aware of how to acquire several streams of funding in their groups. Human resource mapping should therefore be conducted in women groups by their respective group leaders to help reduce on the expenditure incurred on external sources. Women groups should strive to acquire necessary tools and machinery to run their projects. Last but not least, local community should be involved by the women groups in the implementation of women group projects at all phases since engaging the community in its own development ensures that the proposed development projects target people's needs, create grassroots capacity to undertake other projects, maintain facilities, incorporate local knowledge and distribute benefits equitably and help lower operating costs within the women groups.

5.0 Contribution to Knowledge

Sustainability of the women group projects has been a major challenge that has rendered some of them inactive. Efforts have been made to capacity build the groups with the objective of resuscitating these projects. Loans and grants have been availed to the groups to enable them engage in development activities. Poverty alleviation has become a challenge since most of the women group projects remain unsustainable. Many women group projects initiated in Vihiga County have failed sustainability evaluation criteria. Despite this challenge on sustainability of projects, none of the previous studies have focused on resource mobilization and sustainability of women group projects. A few studies have been done on sustainability of development

funds, community based organizations and determinants of resource mobilization hence there is a need to conduct a study focusing on women group projects.

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Table 1 Correlations results

Correlations

		Sustainability	Acquisition of Financial resources	Mapping of human resources	Acquisition of Physical resources	Community participation
Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	1	.972**	.977**	.962**	.982**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	153	153	153	153	153
Acquisition of Financial resources	Pearson Correlation	.972**	1	.963**	.946**	.968**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	153	153	153	153	153
Mapping of human resources	Pearson Correlation	.977**	.963**	1	.974**	.981**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	153	153	153	153	153
Acquisition of Physical resources	Pearson Correlation	.962**	.946**	.974**	1	.961**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	153	153	153	153	153
Community participation	Pearson Correlation	.982**	.968**	.981**	.961**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	153	153	153	153	153

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 2 Model Summary

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.986 ^a	.972	.971	.20068	.972	1290.121	4	148	.000

Source :Survey data, 2018

a. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation and project sustainability, Financial resources and project sustainability, Physical resources and project sustainability, Mapping of human resources and project sustainability

b. Dependent Variable: Project sustainability

Table 3: Analysis of variance ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	207.818	4	51.954	1290.121	.000 ^b
Residual	5.960	148	.040		
Total	213.778	152			

a. Dependent Variable: Project sustainability

b. Predictors: (constant), acquisition of financial resources, mapping human resources, acquisition of physical resources and community participation.

Table 4 Regression Coefficients

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.096	.039		2.499	.014
	Financial resources and project sustainability	.236	.057	.233	4.131	.000
	Mapping of human resources and project sustainability	.316	.065	.330	4.837	.000
	Physical resources and project sustainability	.226	.062	.239	3.659	.000
	Community participation and project sustainability	.191	.073	.197	2.608	.010

Survey data, 2018

a. Dependent Variable: Resource mobilisation.

Source: Survey data, 2018