

EFFECT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT ON SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN RWANDA: CASE STUDY OF ESSENTIAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH PACKAGE (ENHP) IN KABUGA, GASABO DISTRICT, RWANDA

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Abstract: This research examined the effect of Community Involvement on the Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda because, it has been observed that often when project start, communities members are actively participating. However when the project phases out /ends, there is hardly any continuity of the project activities. This may be attributed to the fact that usually community members are not sufficiently empowered and fully engaged in every single activity of the project. The researcher intended to achieve this by use of three specific objectives namely; to establish the effect of Community participation in Planning on sustainability of Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project; to examine the effect of Community participation in Project Control on sustainability of Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project, and to assess the effect Community participation in Project Implementation on sustainability of Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. The research was beneficial to the researcher, Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project and JKUAT. The researcher used descriptive design of study based on qualitative and quantitative approach in order to get better analysis of the study. The population size was 185 and sample of 115 respondents was taken. Both primary and secondary sources with their relevant tools, like questionnaire and documentary analysis was used in order to come up with required data. Data was processed by use of SPSS and analyzed by use of percentages, mean and standard deviation. The relationship between the variables was established by use of Pearson correlations module. In the findings it was established that Community Involvement in development projects inform of Community Project planning, Community Project control and Community Project implementation contributes highly to on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project in form of physical financial sustainability and project operational sustainability. Table 4.16 gave the relationship between Community Involvement and Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda whereby the respondents N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that independent variable has positive high correlation to dependent variable equal to .781** and the p-value is .000 which is less than 0.01. When p-value is less than significant level, therefore researchers conclude that variables are correlated and null hypothesis is rejected and remains with alternative hypothesis. This means that there is a significant relationship between Community Involvement on the Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda. We can therefore conclude Community Involvement greatly contribute to positive Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda.

Keywords: Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project, Community Involvement, Community participation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction:

This chapter discusses the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the purpose, including study objectives, research questions, the scope of the study (time, geographical, and subjects), and the significance, organization of the study and the conceptual framework of the study.

Background of the Study:

Community participation in community development activity is as old as man himself. Men have had to work individually and collectively to make life better for them. Prior to the onset of colonial administration, communities had engaged in communal efforts as a mechanism for mobilizing community resource to provide physical improvement and functional facilities in the socio, political and economic aspects of their lives. The use of community labor was paramount in this period. In recent years there has been increasing interest in participatory approaches, which have been developed to improve the health of communities. Community participation (or involvement as the World Health organization (WHO) prefers to call it) has been identified as one main principle of primary health care (PHC) at a World Conference 11 (WC11). In addition, there is evidence that efforts which involve beneficiaries at the beginning of programmes are more effective than those which do not (Chambers, 2007). Experiences in a range of countries throughout the world have shown the potential of participatory approaches as a means of obtaining programme sustainability. Most of the development projects are implemented with great expectation that the community will participate in the sustainability of the projects. But however many projects have failed due to lack of community participation. For example In Turkana Kenya, the development agency of Norway whose aim was to exploit fisheries resources in the lake for development by increasing incomes through employment creation and by combating drought failed because they didn't involve communities (Courtney, 2007). For the sake of this research, the researcher intends to establish extent of community participation and project sustainability in Rwanda by taking the Essential Nutrition and Health Package (ENHP) as a case study.

The Essential Nutrition and Health Package (ENHP) was a nutrition project sponsored by World Vision Rwanda, the project was located in Kabuga ADP in Gasabo District in Kigali city, in Rusororo Sector/Rwanda. The Project started in 2007 with the main objective of improving the community nutritional status targeting under five years' old children and pregnant women. Malnutrition is both a direct cause and underlying factor for the high infant and child mortality rates. There were also improvements in key nutrition indicators in Rwanda with reductions in underweight from 18% to 11%, wasting from 5% to 2.8% and stunting decreased slightly during the same period from 29% in 1992 to 22% in 2005 from 51% to 44% over the same period(DHS 2010). ENHP project encouraged for community participation on rehabilitation of malnourished children with Positive Deviance Hearth in Rusororo sector. The malnutrition rate was reduced from 44% to 34% for moderate cases and from 9% to 8% of severe malnourished (ENHP evaluation report 2011). The project objectives of improving the community nutritional status targeting under five years' old children and pregnant women achieved to a large extent and now the researcher would like to assess the role of community participation in the whole ENHP project cycle and sustainability of the project after the projects. The findings will help project implementers, development partners and stakeholders to address the issue of project future sustainability.

Statement of the Problem:

Community participation is one of the pre-requisites in most development Projects around the world. However it is uncertain if community participation plays a big role in the development project's sustainability. It has been observed that often when project start, communities members are actively participating. However when the project phases out /ends, there is hardly any continuity of the project activities. This may be attributed to the fact that usually community members are not sufficiently empowered and fully engaged in every single activity of the project. Hence they don't feel as owners of projects activities. Responsibilities and role of community members during project cycle are often limited. Additionally their involvement in the planning, design, monitoring and evaluation, is unfair and the linkages between various stakeholders undermined or weakened. Most projects have been donor-driven and only selected for their high visibility and quick impact with emphasis on achieving specific targets within a specified time rather than long-term contribution to a sustainable development process, for example of UNDP Three Year Support Project to the Implementation of The Rwanda TOKTEN Volunteer Programme. It is the above problem that prompted the researcher would like to study the extent to which community participation contributed to the sustainability of development projects in Rwanda.

General objective:

The main objective of this study was to examine the effect of Community Involvement in project management on the Sustainability of Community Projects in Rwanda.

Specific objectives:

Our study focused on specific objectives as follows:

- i. To establish the effect of Community involvement in planning on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project.
- ii. To examine the effect of Community involvement in Project Control on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project
- iii. To assess the effect Community involvement in Project Implementation on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Research questions:

Through the following questions objectives was examined:

- i. What is the effect of Community involvement in Planning on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project?
- ii. What is the effect of Community involvement in Project Control on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project?
- iii. What is the effect Community involvement in Project Implementation on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project?

Significance of the Study:

The significance of the study is sub divided into to the researcher, projects sponsor, government and JKUAT. To the researcher it will help the researcher acquire knowledge on community involvement on project sustainability and it will help the researcher acquire degree in project management from JKUAT. To the sponsors the study will inform projects financiers on the benefits of involvement of community participation in every phase of project. Basing on the problems raised by the researcher, it will also act as a guide for proper planning and decision making especially for project management Team and facilitators of the projects. To JKUAT it will help to provide literature for future scholars.

Scope of the study:

The scope of the study is subdivided into subject scope, geographical and time. The study analyzed the effect of community involvement on the sustainability of development projects in Rwanda. The study was carried out in Rwanda in the city of Kigali, District of Gasabo, Rusororo sector. The study analyzed the period of five years from 2012 to 2016 when the project was phased out in order to ascertain the effect of community involvement on the sustainability of Essential Nutrition and Health Package (ENHP).

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter specifically covers the research design, the population, sample selection, data collection, measurement of variables, processing and analysis of data and ethical considerations.

Research design:

The researcher used a descriptive research design. The major aim of a descriptive study according to Kumar (2005) is to describe and provide information on what is prevalent regarding a group of people, a community, a phenomenon or a situation. In order to achieve the objective of this study by providing information on Community Involvement and Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda, this study embarked on the research mission of using quantitative and qualitative methods to investigate a number of diverse variables to describe different types of community participation strategy and how they lead to project sustainability. This study will also use renowned theoretical perspectives to derive the hypotheses of the study and to name the research variables. This stance of the study as descriptive research is underscored by Hussey and Hussey's (1997) argues that research constructs in a descriptive study must be supported by established theory.

Correlation Study is the strength of relationships between variables described and explored from the testing of the specified questions of the study. According to Bryman (2004), in a correlation analysis, the strength of relationships between variables is explored. Similarly, Kumar (2005) emphasized that in correlation studies relationships or associations between two variables are ascertained. This study showed the relationships between the independent variable and dependent variable.

Target population:

A population is the number of all the organisms of the same group or species, which live in a particular geographical area, and have the capability of interbreeding (Kothari, 2004). The target population of the study was 185 community members of the project.

Sample Design:

A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample (Kothari, 2004).

Sample size determination:

When it is not possible to study an entire population but the population is known, a smaller sample is taken using a random sampling technique. Slovene's formula allows a researcher to sample the population with a desired degree of accuracy (Stephanie, 2013). Slovene's formula was used to calculate the sample size.

With regard to the level of accuracy, we used a confidence level of 95% as suggested by Kothari (2004), this means that there are 95 chances in 100 (or .95 in 1) that the sample results represent the true condition of the population within a specified precision range against 5 chances in 100 (or .05 in 1) that it does not. The Slovene's formula is calculated as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Stephanie (2013)

Therefore the sample size was 115 respondents.

Sampling Techniques and procedures:

A list of project members was obtained from selected project office and it is this list that was used to group the community members. The researcher asked the sector office, where names was provided to the researcher and screened on the parameter of performance. Some groups were purposively selected in order to explore most of the research questions.

Data collection Source:

Data is facts or things certainly known and from which conclusions may be made. The main sources of data collection referred to when conducting this study was both primary and secondary sources of data. The survey questionnaire was used as the main data collecting instrument, and the secondary data was gathered from books, research articles and appropriate websites that are relevant to this study.

Questionnaires:

Kothari (1991) said that a questionnaire is justifiable in data collection mainly because; it enables the researcher to collect large amount of data within a short time period, it also provides opportunity for respondents to give frank, anonymous answers. One set of questionnaire was designed for the community members; it included both open and closed ended set of questions that to be answered. The questionnaire was written in a simple and clear language for the respondent to feel free while answering. In addition to that the use of questionnaire is considered vital to the research since it provides accurate information regarding the study.

Validity and reliability of instruments:

The validity of instruments was used to test validity of the instruments to be used. This includes item analysis that is carried out with the aid of the supervisor, research experts knowledgeable about the themes of the study. The process involves examining and assessing each item in each of the instruments to establish whether the item brings out what it is expected to do.

Item analysis is conducted using the scale that runs from relevant(R), neutral (N), to irrelevant (IR). This assessment gave a content validity ratio (CVR) for each instrument which is computed using the formula:

$$CVR = R / (R + N + IR)$$

Where CVR, R, N, AND IR are as mentioned above. The CVR obtained will be greater than 0.5, implying that the instruments were valid.

The reliability of the questionnaire was computed using the Cronbach method of internal consistency. From the computation, the value of the coefficient greater than 0.5, shall imply that the results from the instruments are reliable.

Data Analysis:

The data collected was processed and analyzed using SPSS (Version 22). This involved data coding, editing and tabulation especially quantitative data. The purpose of all these is to make the information clear and understandable for other people. Qualitative analysis techniques were used. The Qualitative analysis techniques complemented with some statistics that will mainly be obtained from the secondary data that was obtained through documentary analysis from the case study organization. The SPSS established relationship between the independent variable and dependent variables (competitive strategy and financial performance).

The data collected was processed and analyzed using SPSS software. This involved data coding, editing and tabulation especially quantitative data. The purpose of all these is to make the information clear and understandable for other people. Qualitative and quantitative approach was used for analysis. Mean and standard deviation was used to give a clear understanding of the research interpretations for clear and easy understanding of the phenomenon studied. Relationship between the variables was established by use of Pearson correlations.

Ethical Considerations:

In conducting the researcher there are some ethics that you should be considered, the adherence to ethical consideration helps the researcher to have smooth process in data collection. In conducting my research, I considered the followings ethics in order to establish rapport with the respondents:

Informed consent, in doing research, the researcher must ensure permission is got from the respondents to participate in the research. The researcher requested the local leaders to allow their members to participate in the interview which required authority letter.

Confidentiality and privacy, researcher observed respondents confidentiality during the interviewing process. Researcher allowed the respondents to be free when conducting the interviews. Mentioning names which might look like coercing the respondents was avoided.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents empirical findings in reference to the research questions in chapter one. These findings were obtained from both primary and secondary sources. They were presented and analyzed using frequency tables and percentages were used to determine the effect Community Involvement on the Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda by use of Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project as case study.

Community Planning and sustainability ENHP Project:

Table below shows the perception of the respondents on the Community Planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Community Planning in ENHP Project			
Community Planning	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
Community participated in financial planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.4627	.68154	Strong Heterogeneity
Community participated in personnel planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.6866	.52826	Very Strong Heterogeneity
Community participated in work schedule in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.3731	.62367	Strong Heterogeneity
Community participated in technological planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.3134	.67888	Strong Heterogeneity
Valid N (listwise)	115		

Source: Primary data, 2018

Table above the perception of the respondents on the Community Planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project and their responses were analyzed in details as below;

Community participated in financial planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.4627 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .68154. This implies that Community participated in financial planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community participated in personnel planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.6866 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .52826. This implies that in personnel planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community participated in work schedule in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.3731 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .62367. This implies that Community participated in work schedule in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community participated in technological planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.3134 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .67888. This implies that Community participated in technological planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Effect of Community Planning on sustainability ENHP Project:

Table below describes respondent’s views on the effects of Community Planning on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Community planning in ENHP Project			
Effects	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
Community involvement in Planning has financial support in the project	4.0896	.75340	Strong Heterogeneity
Community involvement in continuous operations of the project	4.1194	.70759	Strong Heterogeneity
Valid N (listwise)	115		

Source: Primary data, 2018

Table below describes respondents views on the effects of Community Planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project and the findings were as discussed as below in details; Community involvement in Planning has financial support in the project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.0896 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .75340. This implies that Community involvement in Planning has financial support in the project.

Community involvement in continuous operations of the project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.1194 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .70759. This implies that Community involvement in continuous operations of the project.

Relationship between Community Planning on sustainability ENHP Project:

Table below respondents views on the relationship between Community Planning on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Relationship between planning and sustainability ENHP Project			
Relationship		Community Planning	Sustainability ENHP Project
Community Planning	Pearson Correlation	1	.721**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	115	115
Sustainability ENHP Project	Pearson Correlation	.721**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	115	115

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

Table above gave the relationship between Community Planning on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project whereby the respondents N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that independent variable has positive high correlation to dependent variable equal to .721** and the p-value is .000 which is less than 0.01. When p-value is less than significant level, therefore researchers conclude that variables are correlated. This means that there is a significant relationship between Community Planning on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. We can therefore conclude Community planning greatly contributes positively to sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project.

Community Project Control and sustainability ENHP Project:

Assessing Community Project Control in ENHP Project:

Table below describes respondents' views on Community Project Control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Community Project Control in ENHP Project			
Assessing Community Project Control in ENHP Project	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
Community involvement in financial controlling in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.1194	.89650	Strong Heterogeneity
Community involvement in personnel control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.3881	.90378	Strong Heterogeneity
Community involvement in time control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	3.9254	.78458	Strong Heterogeneity
Community involvement in technological control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.5224	.72526	Very Strong Heterogeneity
Valid N (listwise)	115		

Source: Primary data, 2018

Table above describes respondents' views on Community Project Control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project and the findings were as discussed below;

Community involvement in financial controlling in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.1194 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .89650. This implies that Community involvement in financial controlling in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community involvement in personnel control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.3881 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .90378. This implies that Community involvement in personnel control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community involvement in time control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 3.9254 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .78458. This implies that Community involvement in time control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community involvement in technological control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a very strong mean of 4.5224 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .72526. This implies that Community involvement in technological control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Effect of Community Project Control on sustainability ENHP Project:

Table below describes respondent's views on the effect of Community Project Control on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Effect of Community Project Control on sustainability ENHP Project			
Effects	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
Community involvement in control has improved financial support in the project	4.1343	.86857	Strong Heterogeneity
Community involvement in project control has improved on operations of the project	4.3582	.77267	Strong Heterogeneity
Valid N (listwise)	115		

Source: Primary data, 2018

Table above describes respondents views effect of Community Project Control on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project and the findings were as discussed below;

Community involvement in control has improved financial support in the project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.1343 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .86857. This implies that Community involvement in control has improved financial support in the project. Community involvement in project control has improved on operations of the project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.3582 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .77267. This implies that Community involvement in project control has improved on operations of the project.

Relationship between Community Project Control on sustainability ENHP Project:

Table below describes the relationship between Community Project Control on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Relationship between Project Control on sustainability ENHP			
Relationship		Community Project Control	Sustainability ENHP Project
Community Project Control	Pearson Correlation	1	.793**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	115	115
Sustainability ENHP Project	Pearson Correlation	.793**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	115	115

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

Table above is giving the relationship between Community Project Control and sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project whereby the respondents N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that independent variable has positive high correlation to dependent variable equal to .793** and the p-value is .000 which is less than 0.01. When p-value is less than significant level, therefore researchers conclude that variables are correlated. This means that there is a significant relationship between Community Project Control and sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. We can therefore conclude Community Project Control greatly contribute to sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Pro

Community Project Implementation and sustainability ENHP Project:

Assessing Community Project Implementation in ENHP Project:

Table below shows respondents views on Community Project Implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Community Project Implementation in ENHP Project			
Community Project Implementation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
Community participated in financial implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.4030	.77966	Strong Heterogeneity
Community participated in task implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.2985	.75908	Strong Heterogeneity
Community participated in timely implementation of Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	3.8657	.45712	Strong Heterogeneity
Community participated in technological implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project	4.3134	.78256	Strong Heterogeneity
Valid N (listwise)	115		

Source: Primary data, 2018

Table below shows respondent's views on Community Project Implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project and the findings were as discussed below in details;

Community participated in financial implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.4030 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .77966. This implies that Community participated in financial implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community participated in task implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.2985 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .75908. This implies that Community participated in task implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community participated in timely implementation of Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 3.8657 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .45712. This implies that the Community participated in timely implementation of Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Community participated in technological implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.3134 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .78256. This implies that Community participated in technological implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project.

Effect of Community Project Implementation on sustainability ENHP Project:

Table below describes respondent's views effects of Community Project Implementation on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project

Table 4.14: Effects of Community Project Implementation on ENHP Project

Project Implementation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comment
Community involvement in project implementation has improved financial support in the project	4.3134	.83863	Strong Heterogeneity
Community involvement in project implementation has improved on operations of the project	4.4478	.80309	Strong Heterogeneity
Valid N (listwise)	115		

Source: Primary data, 2018

Table above describes respondent's views on effects of Community Project Implementation on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project and the findings were as analyzed as below; Community involvement in project implementation has improved financial support in the project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.3134 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .83863. This implies that Community involvement in project implementation has improved financial support in the project. Community involvement in project implementation has improved on operations of the project: This was indicated by a strong mean of 4.4478 and a heterogeneity standard deviation of .80309. This implies that Community involvement in project implementation has improved on operations of the project.

Relationship between Project Implementation on sustainability ENHP Project:

Table below describes the relationship between Community Project Implementation on sustainability ENHP Project

Relationship between Project Implementation on sustainability ENHP Project			
Relationship		Community Project Implementation	Sustainability ENHP Project
Community Project Implementation	Pearson Correlation	1	.829**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	115	115
Sustainability ENHP Project	Pearson Correlation	.829**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	115	115

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

The table above is giving the relationship between Community Project Implementation on sustainability ENHP Project whereby the respondents N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that independent variable has positive high correlation to dependent variable equal to .829** and the p-value is .000 which is less than 0.01. When p-value is less than significant level, therefore researchers conclude that variables are correlated. This means that there is a significant relationship between Community Project Implementation on sustainability ENHP Project. We can therefore conclude Community Project Implementation greatly contribute to positive sustainability ENHP Project.

Relationship between Community Involvement and Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda:

Table below shows the Relationship between Community Involvement and Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda

Relationship between Community Involvement and Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda			
Relationship		Community Involvement	Sustainability of Projects
Community Involvement	Pearson Correlation	1	.781**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	115	115
Sustainability of Development Projects	Pearson Correlation	.781**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	115	115

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

Table above is giving the relationship between Community Involvement and Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda whereby the respondents N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that independent variable has positive high correlation to dependent variable equal to .781** and the p-value is .000 which is less than 0.01. When p-value is less than significant level, therefore researchers conclude that variables are correlated. This means that there is a significant relationship between Community Involvement on the Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda. We can therefore conclude Community Involvement greatly contribute to positive Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda.

Challenges facing development projects:

Respondents mention the following challenges affecting development projects in Rwanda; limited funds by donors, inadequate community involvement in project planning, in other words the projects are imposed on the community, limited involvement of the community in project activities, lack of proper accountability by project managers and lack of technical skills personnel among the community members.

Discussion of Key findings:

Table above indicates the discussion on key findings on the effect of Community Involvement on the Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda.

Discussion of Key findings:

		Financial Sustainability	Operational sustainability
Community Involvement Planning	Pearson Correlation	.743**	.757**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000
	N	115	115
Community Involvement Control	Pearson Correlation	.734**	.787**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000
	N	115	115
Community Involvement Implementation	Pearson Correlation	.791**	.856**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000
	N	115	115

****.** Correlation is significant at the 1% (2-tailed).

Table above gives the statistical evidences concerning the key areas of findings. According to the results, sample size N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that Community Involvement Planning has positive high correlation on financial Sustainability equal to .743**, project operations equal to .757**, meaning that they have positive moderate correlation hence, researcher conclude that variables are correlated. Analysis of Community Involvement Control, the finding shows that financial Sustainability has a strong relationship reflected by .903** also meaning that there is positive strong correlation. The effect project operations is seen by .734**, which means that the relationship is interpreted as positive high correlation, hence the variables are correlated. In ascertaining the effects of Community Involvement Implementation, shows that there is a positive high correlation on financial Sustainability reflected by .791** project operations by .856** which means the variables are correlated.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Introduction:

The chapter covers the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the findings. The summary covers the findings in relation to the objective of the study. The summary is followed by the conclusion which is based on the findings of the study. And recommendations to the challenges facing the community project management

Summary of Findings:

Effect of Community Project planning on sustainability ENHP Project:

The findings shows that community participated in financial planning in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project, they also participated in personnel planning, work schedule planning and technological planning. Community

involvement in Planning has improved financial sustainability and project operational sustainability. The relationship between Community Planning on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project whereby the respondents N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that independent variable has positive high correlation to dependent variable equal to .721** and the p-value is .000 which is less than 0.01. When p-value is less than significant level, therefore researchers conclude that variables are correlated. This means that there is a significant relationship between Community Planning on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project.

Effect of Community Project control on sustainability ENHP Project:

The finding shows that Community was involved in financial control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project, personnel control, time schedule control and technological control in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community involvement in control has improved financial sustainability and project operational sustainability. The relationship between Community Project Control and sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project whereby the respondents N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that independent variable has positive high correlation to dependent variable equal to .793** and the p-value is .000 which is less than 0.01. When p-value is less than significant level, therefore researchers conclude that variables are correlated. This means that there is a significant relationship between Community Project Control and sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project.

Effect of Community Project implementation on sustainability ENHP Project:

The finding shows that Community participated in financial implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project, task implementation, time/schedule implementation and technological implementation in Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project. Community involvement in implementation has improved financial sustainability and project operational sustainability. The relationship between Community Project Implementation on sustainability ENHP Project whereby the respondents N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that independent variable has positive high correlation to dependent variable equal to .829** and the p-value is .000 which is less than 0.01. When p-value is less than significant level, therefore researchers conclude that variables are correlated. This means that there is a significant relationship between Community Project Implementation on sustainability ENHP Project

Conclusion:

In the findings it was established that Community Involvement in development projects inform of Community Project planning, Community Project control and Community Project implementation contributes highly to on sustainability Essential Nutrition and Health Package Project in form of financial sustainability and project operational sustainability. Table 4.16 gave the relationship between Community Involvement and Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda whereby the respondents N is 115 and the significant level is 0.01, the results indicate that independent variable has positive high correlation to dependent variable equal to .781** and the p-value is .000 which is less than 0.01. When p-value is less than significant level, therefore researchers conclude that variables are correlated. This means that there is a significant relationship between Community Involvement on the Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda. We can therefore conclude Community Involvement greatly contribute to positive Sustainability of Development Projects in Rwanda.

Recommendations:

Researcher has identified the following recommendations;

- i. Community should be able to mobilize enough funds to fund the project effectively so that the project is managed effectively and effectively.
- ii. Donors and government should involve community right from project planning, control and monitoring as well as implementation.
- iii. Community members should be trained on project management skills especially project assessment, monitoring and evaluations as well as resource management skills.

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