

Project Planning and Sustainability of Youth Enterprise Development Fund Projects in Machakos County Kenya

Oluoch Peninah Achieng^{1*} and Kimutai Gladys²

¹*MBA Candidate, Department of Management Science, Kenyatta University, Kenya*

²*Lecturer, Department of Management Science, Kenyatta University, Kenya*

**Email address: pennoluoch@gmail.com*

To cite this article:

Oluoch P., & Kimutai G., (2018). Project Planning and Sustainability of Youth Enterprise Development Fund Projects in Machakos County, Kenya. *International Journal of Current Aspects in Project Management (IJCAPM)*, I, I, 57-70

ABSTRACT

This study sought to investigate the influence of project planning for the sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Kenya, with a focus on Machakos County. Specifically, this study sought to determine how top management support, Information availability, Adequate resources/funding and Project monitoring and feedback influence sustainability of youth business development fund projects in Machakos county. The study adopted a descriptive study design (cross sectional in perspective). The study adopted a random sampling technique collecting both primary and secondary data. A questionnaire was used to administer to the respondents. Primary data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires. The questionnaires were administered using drop and pick method. Data analysis entailed editing, coding and tabulation of data collected into manageable summaries. The results from the analysis were exhibited using tables and graphs to provide a precise picture of the research findings. The research project was guided by strict confidentiality. The study findings indicated that project planning and control and project resource and allocation are statistically significant towards project sustainability. The study recommended research to be undertaken to understand the other factors or variables that can be considered when implementing a project to ensure project sustainability and in different context for instance the government institutions.

Keywords: *Project Planning, Project Sustainability, Top Management Support, Information Availability, Adequate Resource, Project Monitoring and Feedback.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Project control integrates those capabilities often via the cycle with the intention of upholding the stakeholders consistent with the project initial requirements. Stakeholders are those who've an immediate funding inside the task while the implementation factors may be people who can be impacted through using the effects of the undertaking. Project fulfillment is usually generated at the same time as the stakeholders' advantage according to the extent of their involvement. Project implementation additionally consists of planning, directing, controlling of tasks as well motivating what are typically the most steeply-priced goods on the project.

According to Irefin (2013), projects are quite complex, they are capital intense, strict timelines, tight budgets and a wide range of stakeholders. Project is widely understood as an intervention undertaken within set timelines, with a beginning and an end. Project control and sustainability with respect to Gareis (2009) is a common phenomenon. An instance observes no interest to continuity in the project management. It did display the need for continuity assuming the project end results, but attention to sustainability within the project deliverable. They insinuate the cause is the lack of interest to continuity in project deliverables. According to Mobey and Parker (2002), to intensify the probabilities of a project succeeding; it is important that the project devises means of fulfilling elements required, to methodically and measurably ascertain the dynamics, looking ahead to possible reasons and consequences, after which suitable techniques are devised to manage them. Antill (2004) stated that a project is successful if it is within time, budget, and achieves the deliverables as first defined for it and it is typical and used by the clients for whom the project was supposed. Projects are characterized by start and end date, greater uncertainty, projects cannot be understood absolutely at or earlier than, and consequently making plans and executing them is going on oftentimes in different stages. As project advances, project team appreciates the steps to comply with, deliverables and manner of executing them. Based on this know-how, project team elaborates initial draft plans, and execute the next phase of the task based on those specific plans.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

According to YEDF (2009), a comparison to their current expenditure, it gives only about 20% of the planned Ksh 3.3B to be released; indicating what the government established to achieve through the youth enterprise development fund has not been attained. Further to this, there are marked disparities in percentage of fund utilization figures for counties evident from the 2013 YEDF report. The efforts to uplift youth from joblessness were strengthened by the government through establishment of the youth enterprise development fund in 2006. The fund intended to strengthen the engagement of youth in mainstream economic activities and arrest the unemployment rates. This was by providing credit to youth groups or enterprises in a revolving enterprise fund for the youth so as to build their capacity in enterprise Development. Abdirahiman (2010) studying the influence of YEDF on the youth livelihood in Mandera district only looked into the influence of YEDF on youth capacity to self-reliance and income levels. He never looked into how YEDF has influenced the profit margins, income level as well as the expansion of projects owned by youth groups, after being funded by YEDF since it was established in 2007. The C.E.O of Youth Enterprise Development Fund in the status report of the fund from 2007-2012 revealed that 5.9 billion Kenya shillings had been spent to fund 158,000 youth enterprises in the country, so how has this huge amount of money influenced the growth and profit margins of these many youth enterprises funded by Youth Enterprise Development Fund. Projects with their uniqueness and precision needs to address sustainability component in order to relieve itself from reliance from external funding, however, projects undertaken in Kenya continue relying on the YEDF for expansion and continuity. It is imperative that this study should be done to address sustainability in the project planning phases. This study then pursued to determine the influence of project planning and sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Kenya, with a focus on Machakos County.

3. OBJECTIVE

The general objective was to determine the influence of project planning and the sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects.

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- i. To understand how project planning and control influences the sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Machakos county
- ii. To determine the influence of resources on the sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Machakos county
- iii. To examine the influence of information availability on the sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Machakos county
- iv. To assess project performance monitoring and evaluation influence to the sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Machakos county

4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study sought to answer the following questions:

- i. How does project planning and control influence sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Machakos County?
- ii. To what extent does resource availability influence sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Machakos County?
- iii. Does information availability influence sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Machakos County?
- iv. How project performance monitoring and feedback influence sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects in Machakos County?

5. LITERATURE REVIEW

5.1 Guiding Theories

5.1.1 Innovation Diffusion Theory

Rogers puts to consideration the approach of innovation diffusion as dictated via the usage of uncertainty reduction conduct amongst capability adopters at some level inside the advent of scientific inventions. Despite inventions supplying its adopter new tactics of attempting everyday problems, the vagueness as though the modern day approaches is probably advanced to current ones, giving a massive impediment to the adoption manner. According to Niederman, Brancheau and Wetherbe, (1990) they proclaim that to tent this vagueness, functionality adopters are inspired to attempting to find extra facts, especially from their place of job friends. Rogers shows key characteristics of innovation that continually have an impact at the espousal of recent skills: intricacy, it really is the extent to which an invention is alleged as being complex to apply; observability that is the extent upon which the effects of an invention are apparent to others; demonstrability, it is concreteness of consequences of adopting an invention virtual benefit; compatibility, the amount to which an invention is professed to match collectively with probable adopters, conduct and practices; and experimental, that's the degree to which invention may be reasonably verified erstwhile to adoption. Moreover, representation and visibility to key functions of innovation that constantly impact the adoption of new tech. Image is the self-belief

that adopting an invention might also need to result in greater social fame for man or woman among his/her friends. Visibility then again, is the credential to the latent customers appreciate an invention as being visible in the adoption setting. A number of causes exist as to why corporations may additionally pick to capitalize in information technology (IT). These reasons encompass quicker response on modern task, better monetary manipulate, improved communications, tractability to satisfy clients, likelihood of contribution of common records, simpler to use, access to facts and opportunity of telecommunicating.

5.1.2 Theory of constraints

(Goldratt & Cox, 1986) expressed this theory in manufacturing setting elucidating the output price of machine as fixed by bottleneck. This brought concept of restraints by way of dealing with plant production system to maximize output price. In the multi-project setting, constraints theory is demonstrated as an important chain methodology; the custom of the identical standard of capability restrained reserve. This chain practice is in use by big businesses such as Hitachi (Umble Umble & Murakami, 2006) and others (Stratton, 2011) for project management. Critical chain turned into proven as an approach through widespread variations to out-of-date important direction scheduling (Steyn, 2001; Rand, 2000; Lechler, Ronen & Stohr, 2005). In a vast multi-project environment, such as production industry, it was noted that a production industry gain substantially from vivacious chain development. The production enterprise makes use of multiple expensive sources within the context of more than one initiatives finished by way of unmarried corporation. Scenarios exist for huge corporations such as Impala Platinum and complicated undertaking which include refurbishment of C-five plane however texts is less for micro to medium Original Equipment Manufacturers. This theory can aid the YEDF tasks in the event that they perceive constraints in tasks that ends in below-achievements; and might influence adoption of important chain scheduling which requires close tracking via control, early identification of bottlenecks and short corrective movements to be taken. It addresses all buffers identified in a project because it progresses to make sure task completion in time and deliverables finished as earlier set.

5.1.3 Max Weber's Theory of Bureaucracy

“The Theory of Social and Economic Organization” Max presents the standard of Bureaucracy which he argues that its description to a specific form of organization structure based totally at the reception by authority springing up from the office of the process-holder, as bounded via a fixed set of rules and strategies. The phrase “paperwork” refers to the strength of the workplace (Hummel, 1998). According to Weber, the evolution of societies is facilitated via three kinds of authority that he identifies as outdated, compelling, and criminal-rational authority. Traditional power is grounded totally on subculture and practice. Thus transmissible leaders are normal through their subject on the idea of birth, in preference to personal benefit, or voting. Charismatic authority is centered totally at the private traits of the chief. Such leaders triumph the self-assurance of fans by utter character amply as via other influences. Rational-prison power is derivative from the official work place, or role of task-holder, as circumscribed by means of policies or techniques of employer. According to Webers' concept, it constitutes theory of bureaucracy and the foundation of current advancement as principled on “a notion within the legitimacy of the sample of normative rules and the rights to the ones accelerated to authority below such rules to problem instructions”. Key characteristics of the appropriate form that Weber affords are separation of labour, categorized order, engraved files, properly skilled body

of workers and professionals, complete operating capability of the officers, and alertness of impersonal rule. Thus, Max Webers' idea of forms might be crucial to deal with the management or project leadership on information availability and top management support. This might also include adoption or improvement of guiding policies in employees and general working tactics. The researcher identifies the above theories as a basis for the study since the theories hyperlink to the important thing signs under the precise objectives of this examine. In regard, the researcher will argue her findings with respect to the theories, which if now not in contradiction, it's going to form a substantial foundation for destiny researches to be accomplished in the public sector initiatives.

5.2 Empirical Review

Mobey and Parker (2002) argues, to growth the possibilities of a mission succeeding, it's far important for the employer to have an information of the fulfillment features, to methodically and quantifiably consider these elements, watching for viable reasons and results, and then select suitable techniques of handling them. Once diagnosed, the success of the challenge can be done. Among researchers that have attempted to a certain quantity to identify fulfillment elements for challenge control are Pinto and Slevin (1987; 1989), Cooke-Davis, (2002); Belassi and Tukel (1996). Belassi and Tukel (1996), categorized achievement elements into 4 essential organization. These are elements referring to the project, challenge managers, enterprise, and peripheral setting. Chan et al., (2002) recognized a fixed of undertaking achievement elements; task crew commitment, contractors' abilities, chance and liability evaluation, clients' abilities, top- consumers necessities and restraints imposed by consumer. As noted the 10 crucial fulfillment elements advanced with the aid of Pinto and Slevin (1986), indicates that; "those essential fulfillment factors had been determined to be commonly sustainable to a huge sort of mission sorts and companies". Their description is one of the extensively cited lists of crucial realization factors. Liu and Walker (1998) advise that as industries perform in another way, "a fixed of vital achievement factors might not be transferable from one project to some other challenge, simplest universal regions may be identified and used as YEDF suggestions."

In recent years, information experts' job has emerged as characterised through rapid-paced trade and new capabilities requirements. This changes has been introduced via the regular rise of new technology (Ashcroft, 2004). Communication experts are in required to conform their capabilities and application to benefit an attention of hi-tech advances. As an outcome, the business itself happens in a kingdom of fluidity along those rising technologies, by conventional roles being in increasing numbers of incorporated by novel capabilities and functioning settings and, consequently, task explanations (Ascroft, 2004). Technology experts at the moment are predicted to be privy to and capable to use and demonstrate developing ICTs. Information experts should be bendy and adapt customary talents to contain the necessities of technical developments (Biddiscombe, 2001; Sharp, 2001). Given the modern scenario, where ICTs are continually updated or added, and conventional formats are being replaced or supplemented by way of virtual codecs (which includes ejournals and ebooks). Inadequacy in steadiness due to meagre resource in most cases results to extra pressure on the association, this is reflected in humble eminence of statistics and lengthier project period (Elonen and Arto, 2003). The tendency to present dependency, lack of quality information and project work load (Engwall and Jerbrant, 2003; Zika-Viktorsson et al., 2006) bestow specific questions as well. Managers could feel subjugated by available information for making decisions, and thus failing to

control relevant information or being unaware of inaccuracies. As a conclusion, it is demonstrated that poor or lack information quality leads to poor decision which could interfere with the project operations.

5.3 Resource and Funding and Sustainability

Government coordination and facilitation in investment to county tasks-improving infrastructures, utilities and offerings has been insufficient, accordingly ensuing in a high-priced and much less conducive commercial enterprise environment for county projects. Stemming from this are the erratic deliver of power/energy, water and different utilities; and an unsatisfactory stage of domestically available abilities, hence limiting the speed of home gaining knowledge of and technology absorption. In addition, inefficiencies at the Mombasa port have been inflicting loss of sales (due to delays in bringing imported raw substances to manufacturing facility, in addition to in delivering goods to clients) and loss/robbery of goods or components of imported items (e.g. Motor automobile spares). The modern-day global financial downturn has driven the demand for exports similarly down, consisting of those originating from Kenya county tasks. The above shortfalls add manufacturing and operational charges to county projects buyers and that they stand to in addition erode Kenya's competitiveness as an attractive investment destination. The authorities and its applicable corporations should view this matter with urgency and thus coordinate stakeholders within the county tasks enterprise for a well-timed redress. Possible solutions encompass unique purpose motors to undertake PPPs in infrastructural development, transient coverage covers for imported/exported items before achieving their final destinations in their intact bureaucracy, in addition to exploring nearby markets in preference to depending largely or totally on evolved world markets.

5.4 Project Performance Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability

Rao (2001) describes planning as a common place strand that entwines all of the actions from outset to contracting and administering over the project to consumer. This indicates that making plans covers the crucial events such as scheduling, work-break down structures, time and assertion of effort. It entails the selection of expertise, the clarity on labor briefs, the approximation of the assets and periods for errands, and identity of some communications on diverse responsibilities. Chris Hendrickson (2004) claims that a decent business idea is the root for developing the price range and agenda for work. Rao (2001) expresses challenge scheduling as a method of changing a plan to functional timetable given assets and time restraints. It contains ascertaining suitable assets to allow surest usefulness of the presented rare resources at every facet of the project.

5.5 Research Gaps

In the literature evaluation, different factors chargeable for successful project implementation covered useful resource planning, customer involvement and top management guide and donor requirements. There aren't any documented research that have been carried out in Kenya to try to document the achievement or failure of projects carried out by using public zone agencies and whether or not there is any relationship among the recognized factors. Precise study undertaken to explore what afflicts operation of initiatives afford an understanding to the essential reasons of tasks time and value, failure to satisfy provisions and interested party expectancies. Similar remarks were drawn in growing nations such as Vietnam (Long et al., 2004), and Nepal (Manavazhi & Adhikari, 2002). Numerous aspects ravaging in Ghana had been recognized with

the aid of Frimpong et al., (2003). They include inflation, project intricacy, erroneous estimates, funding, trade edicts, layout adjustments, overdue submission of plan, negative description, and wrong web page statistics, terrible agreement control amongst many others had been located to be main assets of overruns. It is stated that most of those research focused on time and fee overruns. However, as Horine (2005) argued, even though there exists a shared center of standards mendacity on the heart of any project fulfillment, from an idealistic attitude, no tasks are absolutely identical and every has its own set of particular demanding situations. Sustainability in maximum initiatives has now not been realized and this has led to reduced consumer pride and investor expectation for this reason low investment. In statement to above factors that lead to challenge overrun, it's far important for tasks to remember opportunity methods to attain sustainability; which this take a look at units in to apprehend how the 4 elements control, information availability, good enough useful resource and performance tracking and feedback influences project sustainability.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A cross sectional survey study design. The population of the study targeted included project managers, their assistants in YEDF administration offices and youth group members in funded projects in Machakos County. The total population targeted was 100 participants all working with YEDF at different capacities including project implementers and/or beneficiaries. A census was done for the population targeted for the study. Both primary was collected by use of questionnaires. The administration was conducted through interviews. Secondary data was collected through review of related literature and articles from different online sites including peer reviewed journals.

A pilot study was conducted in Nairobi County. The results of the pilot study were used to refine the measuring instruments by removing redundancies and inconsistencies in the instruments after testing its validity. Sufficient proof of content and criterion-related validity were established on the basis of the literature review and discussion with key informants in the project. The study conducted a parallel form reliability test where in pilot tests to a sample of participants in YEDF project were subjected to the same question in two groups of five working on separate projects; the responses to the questions indicated a good reliability when correlated by Guttman Lambda 2 at 0.873.

By use of SPSS, data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics, specifically through the use of frequencies. This method was appropriate for mean ranking.

In a regression model that best fits the data, independent variables correlate highly with dependent variables but correlate, at most, minimally with each other. The equation for regression model in the equation:

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

Where:

Y_s = Project Sustainability

β_0 = constant (coefficient of intercept)

X_1 = Project planning and control (top management support)

X_2 = information availability

X₃ = adequate resource funding

X₄ = project performance monitoring and feedback

7. RESEARCH FINDINGS

The study established a response rate of 75%. Age: the study findings indicated that 25-30 years were the most participants at 36% followed by 18-24 years at 32%, and then 31-34 years at 28% and the 45-50 year olds as the least at 4%. This signified relevant experience among the participants in project management. Sex: the study findings indicated at 48% male and 52% female of respondents. Level of education: the study indicates that tertiary levels had 36%, and secondary levels at 32%, followed by primary level at 20% and then none at 12%. The levels of education indicated that the participant are well informed about the opportunities that exist within the county and through national platforms such as YEDF; this also shows that they could easily understand the questionnaire and interpret correctly therefore giving the research correct findings. Working experience: most respondents had experience of between 6 and 10 years at 52%, 28% were between 1-5 years, and at 20% at less than 1 year.

Table 1: Top Management Support and Sustainability

Descriptive Statistics									
	N		5	4	3	2	1	Mean	SD
Effective management required proper planning, directing and controlling	75	F	48	21	3	3	0	4.52	.760
		%	64	28	4	4	0		
Top management often shares information on YEDF project progresses	75	F	51	12	0	0	12	4.36	1.098
		%	68	16	0	0	16		
Employees are happy with changes made by top management	75	F	57	0	9	0	9	4.28	1.381
		%	76	0	12	0	12		
Different departments are treated equally	75	F	57	3	0	3	12	4.20	1.533
		%	76	4	0	4	16		
The management provides adequate direction on project implementation	75	F	57	0	0	0	18	4.04	1.720
		%	76	0	0	0	24		
Constructive feedback is given to different departments to improve their processes	75	F	54	0	0	0	21	3.88	1.808
		%	72	0	0	0	28		

On the effective management requiring proper planning, directing and controlling of the resources allocated to the project; the respondents strongly agreed at a mean of 4.52 indicating most people acknowledged project planning, directing and controlling as a key action in project planning and control that must be well addressed by top management. Top management often shares information on YEDF project progresses as indicated at a mean of 4.36 by respondents is a great part of top management support and it plays a key role in sustainability; Employees are happy with changes made by top management; respondents indicated at a mean of 4.28 which is a strong agreement towards project success, as factor towards sustainability. Different departments are treated equally, findings indicated at a mean of 4.20, shows that respect is a drive amongst different staff as direct implementers or support services; while The management provides adequate direction on project implementation at a mean of 4.04; as constructive feedback is given to different departments to improve their processes at a mean of 3.88; a strong

commitment by top management and support shows that the processes can be enhanced and ensure project success and ultimately its sustainability.

According to Wald and Chapman (2003), in the probability theory of management, they indicated that uncertainty as a measure of management does not necessarily predict an outcome of a project consistently, and therefore control is a key factor as each project is dependent on the effectiveness of management. On the perspective of top management and support; there is need for consistently updating oneself on skills to manage projects effectively and on value for money basis.

Table 2: Project Resource Allocation and Sustainability

	N		5	4	3	2	1	Mea n	SD
Funds properly allocated	75	F	66	0	9	0	0	4.76	.654
		%	88	0	12	0	0		
No lack of equipment	75	F	69	0	6	0	0	4.84	.546
		%	92	0	8	0	0		
Adequate resources enabled completion of tasks	75	F	51	0	6	15	3	4.08	1.393
		%	68	0	8	20	4		
adequate funds to pay workers	75	F	57	0	15	3	0	4.48	.950
		%	76	0	20	4	0		
Adequate staff to complete tasks	75	F	60	3	9	0	3	4.56	.990
		%	80	4	12	0	4		
adequate materials and equipment available	75	F	60	3	9	0	3	4.56	.990
		%	80	4	12	0	4		

The study sought to understand if respondents could ascertain based on their experience with YEDF project, to what extent adequate resource availability influences project success. In response; on funds properly allocated, the responses indicated a mean of 4.76, giving a great extent to how funds allocation is an important factor in projects. On lack of equipment, responses mean was 4.84 which showed a great extent; on adequate resources enabling completion of tasks, the responses indicated a mean of 4.08 that gave a strong response in view of sufficient resources in relation to project operations. Regarding adequate funds to pay workers and adequate staff to carry out activities, the mean indicates at. 4.48 And 4.56 respectively showed a strong response in agreement that adequate staff and compensation; significantly contribute to project success. This is also supported by adequate materials and equipment to enable projects to operate; with a mean of 4.56 indicating moderate extent and therefore must be considered. The study findings indicates a strong aligning Antill (2004) and Labuschagne and Brent (2006) findings, who stated that in project planning; resource and costing is a key influence to any project implementation. Also, adequate and proper resource allocation is key to each and every project and it determines the project success and sustainability. The findings in various aspects of project resourcing were found to contribute positively in successful project implementation; a prerequisite to sustainability.

Table 3: Project monitoring and evaluation and sustainability

	N		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SD
feedback by supervisors and managers	75	F	60	0	12	0	3	4.48	1.031
		%	80	0	16	0	4		
continuous evaluation of work delivered	75	F	54	3	0	0	18	4.00	1.708
		%	72	4	0	0	24		
encouraged feedback on the whole process improves the process	75	F	60	0	0	6	9	4.28	1.466
		%	80	0	0	8	12		
impact of various strategies and construction methods	75	F	66	0	0	0	9	4.5	1.309
		%	88	0	0	0	12		
Evaluation of achievements against expected deliverables	75	F	60	0	0	0	15	4.20	1.611
		%	80	0	0	0	20		

The study findings above shows the mean of different aspects in project monitoring and evaluation. On feedback by supervisors/managers regarding the output while working on projects led to improvement of the work output; the respondents indicated a mean of 4.48 which shows strong agreement. On continuous evaluation of the work delivered against the initial objectives that had been set; respondents at a mean of 4.00 indicated they strongly agreed there were set mechanisms to evaluate progress against set indicators. On the project manager encouraging feedback on overall work/process of construction and as a result there was improvement in the working process and output at a mean of 4.28. On impact of various strategies and construction methods; the respondents indicated at a mean of 4.50 indicating a moderate agreement and on the evaluation of achievements against expected deliverables indicated a mean of 4.20. The study realized that the respondents identified subsequent change measure among the beneficiaries as an evaluation mechanism against set targets. They also suggested repetitive actions that manifests progress and improvement against objectives in the set timelines.

Table 4: Information Availability and project sustainability

			5	4	3	2	1		
Employees provide adequate and timely information	75	F	51	12	0	0	12	4.52	1.107
		%	68	16			16		
Officials provide relevant and quality information for decision making	75	F	45	24	0	0	6	4.04	1.409
		%	60	32			8		
There are a wide range of information sources available to utilize for research work on projects	75	F	57	0	3	0	15	4.92	0.395
		%	76		4		20		

In the table above, respondents indicated at a mean of 4.52 showing great to very great extent agreeing information availability as an effect of project performance. The study identifies that continuous information availability in good time and adequately, to address the need to enhance project sustainability. On officials providing relevant and quality information for decision making, the respondents indicated a mean of 4.04 which showed to a great extent respondents agreeing. On wide range of information sources available to utilize for research work on projects, the respondents indicated a mean of 4.92 which is a strong agreement that such provide relevance to information availability. According to Ashcroft (2004), acknowledges the need to

continually be updated on emerging trends in technology and developing systems in order for a project to adapt to a state of competence.

The study conducted a regression analysis to test relationship among variables on project sustainability.

Table 5: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.894 ^a	.800	.782		.322

a. Predictors: (Constant), information availability is necessary in project sustainability, project planning and control, M&E influence sustainability of projects, adequate resource and funding leads to successful completion of projects

Coefficient of determination describes the degree to which changes in the dependent variable can be explained by the change in the independent variables or the percentage of variation in the dependent variable project sustainability that is explained by the independent variables. The coefficient R value indicates a strong positive linear relation between the dependent and independent variables. The independent variables studied, explain only on average of 80% of project planning and sustainability of youth enterprise development fund projects as represented by the R² (the regression sum of squares divided by the total sum of squares) the coefficient of determination. This therefore means that other factors not studied in this study contribute about 20%. Therefore, further research should be conducted to investigate the other effects of project sustainability. The adjusted R square value which in all cases is lower than the R square value, that depends on predictor variables; it is not clear to define the values whether by chance or correlation of the predictor variables.

Table 6: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	28.220	6	4.703	45.303	.000 ^b
	Residual	7.060	68	.104		
	Total	35.280	74			

a. Dependent Variable: Project sustainability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Information availability Project performance and Monitoring and evaluation Project resource and allocation Project planning and control

The study used ANOVA to test the relationships because of the small sample size, and the variables are few. Further ANOVA gets rid of a number of the random variability so that good sized variations can be observed without difficulty and additionally allows take a look at interactions among factors. The sum of squares is a mathematical technique to figuring out the dispersion of facts points. The diploma of freedom (df) is the variety of independent additives minus the variety of parameters expected. F-facts is a degree of the correlation among variables drawn at specific ranges of a subdivided population. Residual of a pattern is the distinction among the pattern and the estimated characteristic fee. Significance shows the relationship

between variables. The version is statistically large at 0.00 as indicated. The study used ANOVA to test the relationships since the sample size was small, and the variables are few. Further ANOVA removes some of the random variability so that significant differences can be found more easily and also helps look at interactions between factors. The sum of squares is a mathematical approach to determining the dispersion of data points. The degree of freedom (df) is the number of independent components minus the number of parameters estimated. F-statistics is a measure of the correlation between variables drawn at different levels of a subdivided population. Residual of a sample is the difference between the sample and the estimated function value. Significance indicates the relationship between variables. The model is statistically significant at 0.00 as indicated.

Table 7: Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.350	.241		1.451	.164
Top Management and support	.933	.256	.884	3.644	.002
Project resource and allocation	.057	.188	.045	.306	.763
Project performance and Monitoring and evaluation	.056	.060	.114	.943	.358
Information availability	.083	.098	.115	.853	.405

a. *Dependent Variable: Project sustainability*

$$Y_s = 0.35 + 0.933X_1 + 0.057X_2 + 0.056X_3 + 0.083X_4$$

The data findings analyzed also showed that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in top management and support will lead to a 0.933 increase in sustainability; a unit increase in project resource and allocation will lead to a 0.057 increase in sustainability, a unit increase in project performance and M&E will lead to a 0.056 increase in sustainability and a unit increase in information availability will lead to a 0.083 increase in sustainability of the project. The top management and support is statistically significant to project sustainability as indicated above with a .002; all the other predictor variables are not statistically significant and therefore there are other factors that can be considered over these as most attributable to project sustainability.

8. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the YEDF projects run in Machakos County are operationalized on the basis of Project Management Book of Knowledge (2004). On top management and support, this is a strong component in ensuring project sustainability. The study findings indicates a strong statistical significance. This strongly advocates for all projects to conduct comprehensive planning process in order to clearly anticipate sustainability once the project is done. Some areas the study identified in project planning and control to be strong include; project scheduling, effective management and proper planning of resources. On project resource and allocation, this

was found to be a strong component by respondents and it is a critical component to ensure project sustainability. Some key components as highlighted by respondents include adequate resource to enable completion of tasks, adequate remuneration, adequate administrative components (number of staff and equipment/materials).

On project performance monitoring and evaluation, there was a negative statistical significance and therefore the component was not strongly attributed towards project sustainability; however, monitoring and evaluation is crucial in ensuring the running project meets its objectives. Some key components include continuous evaluation of work delivered and evaluation of achievements against expected deliverables. On information availability, the component was also negatively significant to project sustainability; however, some key components greatly emphasized by respondents included; employees providing adequate and timely information, officials providing relevant and quality information for decision making and a wide range of information sources available to utilize for research work on projects. The study findings are in line with various studies by Wald & Chapman (2003), Chan et.al (2003), and follows through the theory of bureaucracy and theory of constraints, however, the probability theory of management does not stand in the case of projects with their unique challenges; and various components cannot be replicated. The study identifies project planning and control and resource allocation as the key components commonly practiced in the Youth Empowerment Development Fund projects. However there is low practice of the information availability and sharing and on average of only about 20% utilize information for improving projects.

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