



Influence of Resource Mobilization on Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in Mvita Sub-county, Mombasa County, Kenya

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at analysing the impact of resource mobilization on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County. The study's variables included financial resource acquisition, human resource mapping, physical resource acquisition as well as community involvement in youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County. The descriptive survey design method guided this study. The study's target population was 55 respondents from youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County wards, made up of one committee member and two project officials for each of the selected youth group projects whereas a sample size of 48 respondents was established. A stratified sampling technique was used for this investigation. The researcher applied SPSS version 28 to examine facts. In the study's descriptive analysis, standard deviations, means, frequencies, and percentages were all employed. The acquisition of financial resources, the mapping of human resources, the

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purchase of physical resources, and community involvement were used to measure the sustainability of youth group projects. It was discovered that financial resource acquisition needs had a moderate overall influence on the sustainability of youth group projects. Physical resource acquisition had a minimal influence after human resource mapping and the moderately close follow-up of youth group initiatives. Women's groups should undertake human resource mapping in order to lower the amount of money spent on outside sources. The machinery, office supplies, and tools needed for women's groups to manage their projects should be available. Lastly, women's groups ought to involve the community in all stages of the execution of their programs.

Keywords: Resource mobilization; youth group projects sustainability.

1. INTRODUCTION

An organization's efforts to secure the availability of resources, such as money, people, and technology, necessary to maintain operations aimed at achieving the organization's objective are referred to as resource mobilization. According to Nthenge [1], resource mobilization is the process of obtaining resources necessary to maintain an organization's sustainability from diverse sources of supplier using various procedures. Although having enough money to meet an organization's expenses is frequently associated with sustainability, the term actually refers to a wider concept. The sustainability movement is comprised of three main streams [2-4]. Financial, programmatic and institutional. In youth organizations, resource mobilization is seen as a crucial function that goes beyond fundraising. A committed person or group will frequently experiment with various approaches and talk with other members before making a decision. The resource mobilization strategy describes how the youth groups will organize the procedures for prioritizing, planning, choosing projects, monitoring, expanding the resource channels, and cooperating with funders for mobilizing and successfully utilizing resources.

According to Meridith & Mantel [5], utilizing various strategies like building a bridge between businesses and environmental groups; increasing support to strengthen local action and philanthropy; Resource mobilization is the process of creating new assets for NGOs through a market approach to get resources from the resource provider in order to carry out an organization's stated aims. Feuerstein [6] contends that in order to successfully mobilize resources, it is essential to emphasize the necessity of adopting methods like planning; community survey prioritization; supervision and monitoring; financial management practices; promotion and advocacy; programme evaluation; documentation and reporting, that will enhance

community-based organizations' operations, performances, and services to the communities they serve.

According to a study by Adhiambo [7], youth group initiatives in the twenty-first century need to be ready to make the most of resource mobilization strategies, enhance performance, and guarantee the survival of their organizations. The Resource Mobilization Strategy outlines the steps the Secretariat will take to increase the resource channels, identify priorities, create projects, choose them, monitor them, and engage with Member States and ICPs to effectively mobilize and use resources. Even though there has been a rise in the number of young people entering the workforce as entrepreneurs, workers, government employees, and other professions recently, the economic gender gap still exists, indicating that there is still much work to be done to address this issue. When young people have the capacity to achieve and grow economically as well as the authority to make and implement economic decisions, this is known as economic empowerment. According to Adhiambo [7], young people who have made significant contributions to the economy and achieved success in their endeavours typically require the skills and information required to engage in market dynamics fairly and equally have access to economic institutions.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

No community can achieve the necessary level of social cohesiveness, according to Kenya Vision 2030, as long as sizable portions of the populace continue to live in abject poverty. Youth, young people without jobs, high-poverty areas, and all other vulnerable communities around the country have all gotten extra investment. The current economic and social imbalances are anticipated to be resolved in large part by devolved funds. Sustainability is a significant concern that has put certain youth

group projects in Mombasa's Mvita Sub-county on hold. Enhancing the capacity of the organizations has been done in an effort to revitalize these programs. The organizations can take part in development activities thanks to the loans and grants they have access to. Multiple youth group projects that were initiated in Mvita Sub-County County, according to a KNBS assessment, failed to meet the sustainability evaluation requirements.

The assessment by KNBS found that Mvita Sub-county initiated more than 200 youth group projects in Mombasa County in 2018, and that fewer than 100 of those projects were still operating by the end of 2019 [8]. Previous research has identified a number of issues that impact the sustainability of youth group activities, including inadequate financial reporting protocols, collaborative efforts, and environmental impacts. Financial planning, relationship building, environmental impact, and poor financial reporting are some of the issues that previous researchers have identified as affecting the sustainability of youth group initiatives, [9]. None, however, looked into how resource mobilization would impact the viability of projects in Mombasa County's Mvita Sub-County. This study sought to ascertain the impact of resource mobilization tactics on the long-term viability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County of Mombasa County, Kenya.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

1. To ascertain the impact of financial resource acquisition on the sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County.
2. To determine the impact of human resource mapping on the sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County.
3. To assess the impact of physical resource acquisition on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub County.
4. To assess the impact of community involvement on the sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County.

1.3 Organization of the Study

This portion of the study contained the study's history and introduction, the problem statement, the goals, objectives, as well as the organization of the study.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Theory of change

It is believed that the theory of change, according to Markulev and Long [10] emerged in the 1990s, advanced the concept of evaluation. This concept is used to develop solutions for societal problems that may be classified as complicated in nature. A theory of change may be helpful for monitoring and assessment, but it is often formulated during the planning phase. Better Key Evaluation Questions, key monitoring indicators, gaps in the currently available data, setting priorities for future data collection, and a framework for data analysis and reporting can all be aided by a strong theory of change.

Management may oversee the work done by internal staff members and/or outside evaluators, or they may have a close hand in developing and implementing the theory of change. No matter how directly involved one is, it's critical to make sure that the entire process and the result are of the greatest calibre. For this theory to work, it is crucial that decisions about how to construct, carry out, and represent an effective project are made with knowledge. The details of the intervention and the way the theory of change will be implemented should both be taken into account when making these choices.

2.1.2 Theory of sustainability

Felix created the most well-known sustainability theory in 2009. This point of view holds that an economic and social system is sustainable if it can function globally and endure for a very long time. The possibility of generations having enough justice on a global scale while still being threatened with oblivion suggests that society is altering the claim's possibilities.

Theories of sustainability make an effort to classify and rank societal responses to ecological and social issues. An ecological model takes into account ecological integrity and biological diversity, whereas a political model takes into account social structures that uphold human dignity; and an economic model considers maintaining natural and financial capital. Religion has contributed resources for cultural transformation that are symbolic, important, and stimulating to the conversation.

2.1.3 Resource mobilization theory

In 2009, Felix Ekardt developed the most well-known sustainability hypothesis. According to this view, sustainability is the ability of an economic and social system to endure worldwide and for a very long period. This shows that society is altering the viability of the assertion that future generations would have sufficient global justice while also being in danger of vanishing from public view.

The idea places a heavy emphasis on how vital resources are to the growth and success of social movements. According to this perspective, resources encompass knowledge, money, the media, labor, solidarity, legitimacy, and support from a ruling class both inside and outside the organization. According to the notion, social movements start when people who have grievances may gather enough support to take action. It is easy to comprehend why certain impoverished or irate people are able to organize but not others when the focus is on resources. According to their connections to other movements, social movements are further divided into groupings by the resource mobilization hypothesis.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

2.2.1 Acquisition of financial resources and project sustainability

The resource mobilization hypothesis, which is used to study social movements, states that a movement's capacity to raise capital, talent, and time will determine how successful it is. The resource mobilization hypothesis states that one of the most important problems facing social movements is resource access. Five types of resources are sought after by business organizations: human, material, cultural, organizational, and moral. According to sociologists McCarthy, John, Mayer, & Zald (2020), a social organization's ability to use resources effectively is correlated with its success. The resource mobilization theory provided guidance for this study's quest for sustainability. Sociologists that study resource mobilization classify the many kinds of resources required by social movements into five categories: material resources, human resources, social-organizational resources, cultural resources, and moral resources.

If a certain institution lacks the resources to complete its objective, the board is ultimately to blame. While Mulwa [11] fully agrees that the

board and the staff should share responsibility for fundraising, most organizations find that boards frequently attempt to delegate this duty to just a small group of board members or the staff itself. The majority of boards find it extremely awkward to discuss fundraising. Some boards prefer to completely ignore the reality that money is necessary, instructing the staff to raise money or simply seek for grants. However, the study entails knowing organizational goals, resources, team, donors and limits as success to sustainability.

Many tiny charity organizations have struggled in recent years to discover ways to develop a model for survival, let alone development. In the past year, hundreds of NGOs have been able to create a more secure and sustainable future thanks to diversified funding, cost-efficient yet successful tools, and the assistance of a personal fundraising coach. Turner and Muller [12] study looked into a variety of funding options to make sure that the strategies and activities could continue after the initial funding cycle had ended. The study took into account a variety of financing sources, including foundation grants, gifts from private individuals, and in-kind donations from local businesses and organizations, always with a preference for regional resources.

2.2.2 Mapping human resources and projects sustainability

Leadership for sustainable development is based on a paradigm of living processes as opposed to a mechanistic viewpoint, [13]. Recurring features and patterns in complex biological systems can be used as effective leadership strategies. According to Buechler, [14], resilience, adaptation, awareness, creativity, and interactions are characteristics of living processes (how all life functions). An effective leader needs to possess the "adaptive, flexible, self-renewing, resilient, learning, and intelligent attributes found only in living systems," according to Lai's [15] theory. This is due to the fact that there are multiple realities, our universe is inherently paradoxical, and living things self-organize and adjust to their environment.

Effective leadership is necessary for sustainable development, and effective leadership calls for an internal procedure. An effective leader needs to possess the "adaptive, flexible, self-renewing, resilient, learning, and intelligent attributes found only in living systems," according to Lai's [15] theory. This is due to the fact that there are

multiple realities, our universe is inherently paradoxical, and living things self-organize and adjust to their environment. Because of this, it's essential to view leadership as a complex, cooperative, and introspective process based on moral principles.

According to Ingle [16], without strong leadership, no company can stand on its own two feet. She goes on to say that effective leaders have unique abilities and capabilities. She believes that in order to bring about long-lasting beneficial change, leaders can be established at every level of the business. She believes that developing emerging leaders through public speaking trainings requires training, coaching, and empowering them. Emotional intelligence, according to a study on community development and partnerships by Frank and Smith [17], is a leader's ability to experience, utilize, analyze, and draw lessons from both their own and other people's and groups' emotions. The ability to encourage oneself and others is a trait of leaders with high degrees of emotional intelligence. High degrees of self-awareness, self-management skills, social awareness, and the ability to effectively manage a variety of relationships in a group setting are all traits that many good leaders exhibit.

A study on Youth Entrepreneurship by Ostrom [18] predicts that leadership responsibilities in a group will include mediators, connectors, inspirers, facilitators, and negotiators. The participative imperative, however, also contends that the group's resource structures should determine how the leadership should change. Ostrom [18] added that these leaders collaborate and are at ease handing over responsibility for leadership. They are capable of using many leadership philosophies, performing fundamental duties, and juggling the needs of various stakeholders without jeopardizing their unique identities and ideals. Leadership in youth groups, women's groups, and in fact leadership in any organization share a set of basic competencies. These skills are essential for the organization's survival and ability to accomplish its goals. A leader must possess certain competences, such as the capacity to inspire others, encourage a team, recognize possibilities, and start a transformation.

2.2.3 Acquisition of physical resources and project sustainability

Williams [19] highlights that a corporation needs to have the necessary internal physical

resources in order to accomplish its long-term goals. Good workspace, effective communication, and adequate information systems are a few of them. The most expensive part of resource mobilization is thought to be the acquisition of physical resources. Therefore, before beginning any operations, project managers should make sure they do a comprehensive analysis of their demands.

An organization must combine labor, capital, energy, materials, and information to provide a good or service, which makes its operations more sustainable, [6]. Labor is the work that volunteers and staff members do for a company. It is vitally important since the company needs to create the required goods and services. They also claim that the strongest factor in producing the good or service is capital. It might take the shape of tools and machinery. Making sure the organization has all of these tools could improve its sustainability and extend its operations. Without materials and energy, operations would have to be scaled back or terminated entirely, which would have a severe impact on the organization's initiatives' ability to be sustained. For a company, information is crucial. We receive constant updates from information in this cutthroat environment. In order to generate the finished good or service, project participants need this knowledge, [18].

2.2.4 Community participation and project sustainability

Participating in regional efforts to address pressing issues is a common definition of community involvement. When it is feasible, people should have the option to "participate" in initiatives that have an impact on their lives, but it cannot be mandated. Community involvement has been one of the key strategies for ensuring long-lasting and positive growth improvements in our society. Rather than just receiving a portion of the benefits, it can be described as a proactive process where all project beneficiaries actively participate in the entire planning, design, and implementation of the project.

Community participation is akin to belongingness to a community, which includes contentment, sadness, improvement and drawbacks of a societal setup. Moningka (2020) put forwards that community actively involved is a long run process whereby its peoples get involved at various stages. The intensity and degree of such envelopment in programme cycle with an aim of

enhancing the capability of the community to accomplish the programme after prior management team to have exited. Participation of the community in all phases of the programme, including its design, implementation, and assessment, encourages communities to continue running programme activities after it has ended. Participation is essential to building community cohesion for programme execution. It makes it possible for members to coexist, share norms, values, anxieties, and challenges, and to accept the idea of partnership.

Participation of the community may improve understanding and acceptance of cost sharing, both financially and physically. Participation in the community can also be utilized to lessen conflict and promote cooperation and agreement among various parties. Less total spending and quicker project completion are the results of this. The goal of community involvement is to develop sensitivity to local problems and increase the capacity to bargain on an equal footing with authorities and other stakeholders. Participation in the community enhances regional competencies. Participation in decision-making guarantees that the project's objectives take into account the varied needs and concerns of the neighbourhood, (Moningka, 2020).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

According to Kothari [20], the census method of collecting data is a technique used by researchers to get information on the issue they are studying by including all elements of the population or cosmos. This approach is typically preferred when the population size is modest, the population contains a large variety of items, the research necessitates a thorough analysis of many items, or it demands a high level of accuracy and reliability. The population census, for instance, is the most important way to conduct statistical analysis. This study was informed by the census method.

3.2 Study Location

The study location was in Mvita Sub-County, Mombasa County. Mvita Sub-County according to the Government (2016) Development Plan and IEBC Report, [21], has five wards namely; Majengo, Tononoka, Old Town, Shimanzi/Ganjoni and Tudoor. According to the Census [22] Report, Mvita Sub-County has the

highest population of approximately 250, 000 Youths hence most of youth group projects are registered in the sub county.

3.3 Target Population

50 youth group initiatives that were active between 2017 and 2019 and registered by the Mvita Sub-County Social Development Office and running in Mombasa County made up the target population for this study. One youth group leader official, and five sub-county project committee members representing five wards in Mvita Sub County participated in the study, making a total of 55.

3.4 Sampling Procedures and Techniques

Kothari, [23] terms sampling as procedure for choosing a representative sample of elements from a population. To get a representative sample the researcher grouped the population into two strata groups comprising of Youth Group Leaders as well as Mvita Sub county project officials. To select a sample size, the researcher used a stratified random sampling technique.

3.5 Data Collection

A standardized questionnaire was used by the study to gather respondents' initial data. According to Mugenda & Mugenda [24], questionnaires are appropriate for gathering information for survey studies. The questionnaire was designed to obtain demographic information about the respondents while also making it easier to gather information relevant to both independent and dependent factors. The components of the instrument that attempt to collect information about the research variables included a variety of questions on a 5-point Likert scale. The questionnaires and an introduction letter from the researcher outlining the study's goals were given to the responders. The researcher also used interview schedules. The interview schedules were distributed to the project committee members, allowing the researcher to follow up on respondents' responses to get clarification and more details on ambiguous remarks.

3.6 Validity and Reliability

Validity, according to Kothari [20], is the degree to which differences between individuals examined that are detected using measuring devices actually reflect such differences.

Additionally, it illustrated how well a measurement tool performs its intended function. Mount Kenya University supervisor who has been assigned helped gauge the reliability of research tools. What counts is how objective the results are. In order to accurately quantify the study's concepts, a research tool (questionnaire) is required, [25]. This also illustrated how far the measurements made by the devices went towards attaining the goals of the study. Mugenda & Mugenda [24] state that internal consistency reliability examines the consistency of results for a subscale, or collection of items, on a test that often comprises a high number of items to evaluate a certain construct. One of the most popular techniques for assessing internal consistency reliability is Cronbach's alpha.

The Cronbach's alpha value may be influenced by a variety of factors, including item count, sample sizes, group variability, score dependability, and instrument complexity [26,27]. According to Kothari [20], test-retest analyses, which are frequently separated by two to three weeks, assess the consistency of results from one instrument administration to the next. Unlike pre-post-tests, test-retest reliability is unaffected by treatment between the first and second administrations of the instrument. In research, reliability is influenced by the error degree, (Mugenda, 2015). To test this study's results consistency, the Cronbach's Alpha test was applied. The reliability coefficient of $\alpha \geq 0.7$ is adequate, (Kothari,2019).

3.7 Data Analysis Technique and Procedure

The investigator verified that the data were accurately filled out as instructed. After that, the captured data was coded into the most recent SPSS program, making it available for descriptive analysis. In the study's descriptive analysis, standard deviations, means, frequencies, and percentages were all employed. After analysis, data was provided in the form of tables, charts and figures. With the assistance of project coordinators for youth groups, the researcher distributed the questionnaires to the respondents. This helped the researcher keep track of the questionnaires distributed. The researcher conducted the focus group discussions to ascertain any information contained in the research instruments communicated effectively to the respondents. The researcher made calls to confirm time and venue of the interview with respondents [28,29].

The effect of resource mobilization on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County was analyzed based on the following model:

Y = Characterizes dependent variable, Sustainability of youth group

α = Constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ = Incomplete regression coefficient

X_1 = Acquisition of Financial Resources

X_2 = Mapping Human Resources

X_3 = Acquisition of Physical Resources

X_4 = Community Participation

ϵ = error term

4. RESULTS

4.1 Response Rate

The response rate is the number of participants who filled the surveys over the number of persons in the sample and it is constantly articulated in the percentage form. The researcher administered 48 questionnaires to youth group leaders and sub-county project committee members. Out of 48 questionnaires' sent out, 47 questionnaires were attended to with a response rate of 98%. 2% of the respondents did not attend to the questionnaires.

4.2 Influence of Financial Resource Acquisition on Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in the Mvita Sub County

The first objective investigated the influence of financial resource acquisition on sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County. Data was amassed as well as evaluated as displayed below. The mean and standard deviations of the data collected on financial resource acquisition was calculated and results were presented in the Table 1. From the outcome, Youth groups get funding through grants had a mean of 3.491 and standard deviation of .981; Grants are mainly from non-government organizations had a mean of 3.452 and standard deviation of 1.012; Youth contribute towards their projects had a mean of 2.890 and standard deviation of .871; Money is raised through income generating activities had a mean of 3.781 and standard deviation of .902 while statement on the government affirmative funds also provide funding to youth had a mean of 3.451 and standard deviation of .893. On an average mean response of 3.413, study

participants agreed that financial resource acquisition influences sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County. The outcomes agree with the findings of McCarthy, John, Mayer, & Zald (2020) who posited out that a social organization's ability to use resources effectively is correlated with its success.

4.3 Influence of Human Resource Mapping on Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in the Mvita Sub County

The second variable in this research is about the influence of Human Resource Mapping on sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County. Like in the preceding objective, facts were amassed and evaluated via the mean as well as standard deviation. The data gathered on the influence of Human Resource Mapping and results are presented in Table 2. According to the mean and SD, the youth groups have members with management skills had a mean of 3.789 and standard deviation of .9023; Youth groups have members with required work experiences had a mean of 3.567 and standard deviation of 1.023; All members receive training before commencement of work had a mean of 4.102 and standard deviation of .8653; Groups have talent management strategies to attract and retain best brains had a mean of 2.962 and standard deviation of .9837 while statement on We engage experts in complex business decisions had a mean of 3.262 and standard deviation of 1.113. On an average mean response of 3.5364, study participants agreed that human resource mapping influences sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County. The verdicts agree with the outcomes of Buechler, (2019) who indicated that resilience, adaptation, awareness, creativity, and interactions are characteristics of living processes (how all life functions). An effective leader needs to possess the "adaptive, flexible,

self-renewing, resilient, learning, and intelligent attributes found only in living systems.

4.4 Influence of Physical Resource Acquisition on Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in the Mvita Sub County

The influence of physical Resource Acquisition on sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County formed the third independent variable in this investigation. Facts were gathered through means and standard deviation. The facts gathered were calculated and outcomes were presented as shown in the Table 3. As the mean outcomes revealed that, Groups have sufficient materials had a mean of 4.213 and standard deviation of .784; Much of the materials are sourced through credit had a mean of 3.981 and standard deviation of 1.271; Affordability of material is a key determinant in acquisition had a mean of 3.213 and standard deviation of .905; Youth groups have offices and required office tools had a mean of 2.904 and standard deviation of .875 while statement on We have the capacity to put up our own business premises had a mean of 3.873 and standard deviation of .923. On an average mean response of 3.6368, study participants agreed that Physical Resource Acquisition influences sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County. The findings of this research concur with those of Williams (2023) who indicated that a corporation needs to have the necessary internal physical resources in order to accomplish its long-term goals. He added that good workspace, effective communication, and adequate information systems are a few of them. The most expensive part of resource mobilization is thought to be the acquisition of physical resources. Therefore, before beginning any operations, project managers should make sure they do a comprehensive analysis of their demands.

Table 1. Financial resource acquisition

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
Youth groups get funding through grants	3.491	.981
Grants are mainly from non-government organizations	3.452	1.012
Youth contribute towards their projects	2.890	.871
Money is raised through income generating activities	3.781	.902
The government affirmative funds also provide funding to youth	3.451	.893
Average mean	3.413	

Source: Research data (2023)

Table 2. Human resource mapping

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Youth groups have members with management skills	3.789	.9023
Youth groups have members with required work experiences	3.567	1.023
All members receive training before commencement of work	4.102	.8653
Groups have talent management strategies to attract and retain best brains	2.962	.9837
We engage experts in complex business decisions	3.262	1.113
Average	3.5364	

Source: Research data (2023)

Table 3. Physical resource acquisition

Statement	Mean	Std.dev
Groups have sufficient materials	4.213	.784
Much of the materials are sourced through credit	3.981	1.271
Affordability of material is a key determinant in acquisition	3.213	.905
Youth groups have offices and required office tools	2.904	.875
We have the capacity to put up our own business premises	3.873	.923
Average	3.6368	

Source: Research data (2023)

4.5 Influence of Community Involvement on Sustainability of Youth Group Projects in the Mvita Sub County

The influence of community involvement on sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County formed the fourth independent variable in this research. Data was amassed via mean as well as standard deviation. The mean and standard deviations of the facts gathered on community involvement items were calculated and the outcomes were presented in Table 4. As the outcomes revealed, Youth projects are geared towards solving problems facing the community had a mean of 3.611 and standard deviation of .8123; Members of the community are always invited to the discussions had a mean of 3.192 and standard deviation of .7652; Suggestions of the members are always put into consideration had a mean of 3.525 and standard deviation of .8123; Final decisions are made after consultations with community leaders had a mean of 3.022 and standard deviation of .8733

while statement on community members are involved to secure interest of the project had a mean of 3.418 and standard deviation of .7993. On an average mean response of 3.3536, study participants agreed that Community Involvement influences sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub-County.

The results coincide with those of Moningka (2020) who posited out that community actively involved is a long run process whereby its peoples get involved at various stages. He added that the intensity and degree of such envelopment in programme cycle with an aim of enhancing the capability of the community to accomplish the programme after prior management team to have exited. Moningka (2020) added that participation of the community in all phases of the programme, including its design, implementation, and assessment, encourages communities to continue running programme activities after it has ended.

Table 4. Community involvement

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Youth projects are geared towards solving problems facing the community	3.611	.8123
Members of the community are always invited to the discussions	3.192	.7652
Suggestions of the members are always put into consideration	3.525	.8123
Final decisions are made after consultations with community leaders	3.022	.8733
Community members are involved to secure interest of the project	3.418	.7993
Average	3.3536	

Source: Research data (2023)

Table 5. Model summary

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.919 ^a	.845	.836	.40462945

Source: Research data (2023)

Table 6.a. ANOVA of the Regression

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	41.937	5	8.3874	22.83	.027 ^b
	Residual	15.063	41	0.3674		
	Total	97.000	46			

Source: Research Data (2023)

Table 6.b. Regression co-efficient

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	4.375	.041		.000	1.000
Financial resource acquisition	.566	.059	.517	8.795	.014
Human Resource Mapping	.454	.056	.254	4.563	.022
Physical resource acquisition	.658	.050	.156	3.098	.017
Community Involvement	.418	.069	.318	4.604	.034

Source: Research data (2023)

$$Y = 4.375 + .566X_1 + .454X_2 + .358X_3 + .418X_4$$

4.6 Regression Analysis

The R-square in the model summary results shows the variance explained by the set of independent variables in the model. The model summary results show that the IVs in the model accounts for 83.7 % of variance in project sustainability.

The ANOVA outcomes demonstrate that the F_{ratio} is 22.83 with a conforming p-value of .027. This indicates that the model is fit. The projected model linking the independent variables' to the dependent variable is a decent model

4.7 Discussion of Findings

The first objective of the study was to ascertain the impact of financial resource acquisition on the sustainability of youth group initiatives in Mvita Sub County. The study established that Financial resource acquisition has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability ($\beta = .566$, $p < .014$). The second objective was to determine the impact of human resource mapping on the sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County. The study established that human resource mapping has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability ($\beta = .454$, $p < .022$); The third

objective of the study was to assess the impact of physical resource acquisition on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub County. The study established that physical resource acquisition has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability ($\beta = .658$, $p < .017$); The fourth objective of the study was to assess the impact of community involvement on the sustainability of youth group projects in the Mvita Sub County. The study established that community involvement has a positive and significant impact on project sustainability ($\beta = .418$, $p < .034$).

5. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that to a greater extent, social movements' efficacy is based on their capacity to raise funds, labor, and other resources. The study revealed that resource mobilization is one of the most important problems facing social movements is resource access. The researcher found out that the efficiency with which a social organization uses its resources determines how successful it is. The researcher also concluded that human resource for sustainable development is based on a paradigm of living processes as opposed to a mechanistic viewpoint. Recurring features and patterns in complex biological systems can be

used as effective leadership plans. The researcher also came to the conclusion that each business needs the necessary internal physical resources in order to accomplish its long-term goals. An organization must integrate labour, capital, energy, materials, and information to generate a good or service, which increases the sustainability of its operations.

The study further concludes that to a greater extent it is necessary for the organization to produce the requisite goods and services, it is of utmost importance. They also claim that the strongest factor in producing the good or service is capital. It might take the shape of tools and machinery. The researcher finally concluded that participating in regional efforts to address pressing issues is a common definition of community involvement. When it is feasible, people should have the option to 'participate' in initiatives that have an impact on their lives, but it cannot be mandated. Involving the community has shown to be one of the most important ways to guarantee steady and progressive changes in our society. Instead of receiving partial help, it can be described as a proactive approach where all project beneficiaries actively participate in the overall planning, design, and implementation of the project. People may have the opportunity to create and put into practice ideas that will better their circumstances by getting involved in the community.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the study's conclusions, the researcher makes the following suggestions: given that most members of youth groups have completed secondary school education. The report suggests adding required courses on entrepreneurship to the secondary school curriculum. The youth will develop an entrepreneurial spirit as a result of this. In order to provide youngsters with mentorship from an early age, the private sector ought to be included in the program. The youth will develop a saving culture as a result of this. The young entrepreneurs will receive business acumen mentoring from the private partnership in areas like taking calculated risks, persevering in their ventures, managing their time effectively, and solving problems.

All government funding ought to have a training component. The younger generation needs to be made aware of the importance of entrepreneurship, the creation of workable business strategies, networking, finding new and

large markets, placing bids on public procurement possibilities, and maintaining accurate records. Instead of creating new CBOS, new development agencies should think about collaborating with the ones that already exist. Because Enduring CBOs are a sign of sustainable development, this is significant.

7. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The survey only had 15 respondents, which was a quite low response rate for this kind of research. Owing to the variety of community organizations supporting youth initiatives, there was less consistency in perspectives and approaches about the difficulties facing the youth projects' viability. Due to additional obligations from the firm, the researcher can have time constraints. Due to potential budget constraints, the study will only examine one group of people.

8. SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDY

To provide a clear understanding of the influence of resource mobilization on the sustainability of youth group projects in Mvita Sub-County, this study recommends that;

1. A similar study be carried out in other Sub Counties to assess the influence of different resource mobilization ad how sustainable youth projects are in Mombasa County
2. A similar study be carried out in different regions with an emphasis on the use of a larger population

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

We hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing this manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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