YOUTH INVOLVEMENT AND PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY 
IN RURAL AREAS IN KISOJO SUB-COUNTY 
KYENJOJO DISTRICT, UGANDA 

BY 

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report entitled “Youth Involvement and Project Sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county”, is the original work done by Muhumuza Bendictor, under my supervision.

Signature: [Signature] Date: 3rd Oct 17

Mr. Kakooza Elias
Supervisor
DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my mother Mrs. Kabanyoro Gladys and my late father Mr. Balinda Astone, for materials and financial support rendered to me up to now. my brothers Francis, Alex and Patrick, my sisters Annet, Sarah and my Aunt Betty Mbabazi.
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To the Almighty God, I do humbly appreciate the unconditional protection, guidance, provision and good health granted onto me and my benefactors that rendered the research study a great success.

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Finally, I thank Kampala International University through the department of political and administrative studies from which I have become more intelligent and informed.
ABSTRACT

The general objective of the study was to establish the relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo Sub-county, Kyenjojo district. The specific study objectives were; to determine the level of youth involvement in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county; to determine the level of project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo Sub-county; and to determine the relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo Sub-county; and to determine the relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county.

A cross-sectional survey research design, combined with quantitative research design were used. The sample consisted so respondents selected using purposive and census sampling techniques amongst youth and the community mostly in rural areas; in Kisojo Sub-county. Data was collected using questionnaires and presented on tables using Microsoft excel.

The level of youth involvement in rural areas is high in the informal sector like small scale farming, bodaboda riding, brick making, small scale trading, and the formal sector like carpentry and joinery, community based officers and the other government positions. The level of youth involvement in rural areas is determined by varying government support services, variations in skills acquired from education, varying operational costs, variations in accessibility to financial services, varying physical abilities, variations in demands and personal desires, varying attitudes towards work, Rural –urban migration levels, varying accessibility and varying political situation.

The level of project sustainability in rural areas, counts for about 50% as being low and somehow intermediate, which implies sustainability of projects in rural areas is low.

The levels of project sustainability in rural areas is determined by government involvement, community involvement and participation, level of institutionalisation, source of project funding, educational and literacy levels of members, political situation in the area and attitudes of members towards work.
The relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas portrays that youth participation enhances the sustainability of the youth development projects and this can only be achieved through a youth centered development.

Also study forwarded recommendations for the youth, community, government, and other policy makers to take steps to ensure stable youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLAREATION ............................................................................................. i
APPROVAL ........................................................................................................ ii
DEDICATION ...................................................................................................... iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ....................................................................................... iv
ABSTRACT .......................................................................................................... v
TABLE OF CONTENTS ...................................................................................... vii
LIST OF TABLES ............................................................................................... x
LIST OF ACRONYMS ......................................................................................... xi

CHAPTER ONE .................................................................................................. 1
INTRODUCTION ................................................................................................. 1

1.0 Introduction ............................................................................................... 1

1.1 Background of the study ........................................................................... 1

1.2 Problem Statement ................................................................................... 3

1.3 Objectives of the study ............................................................................ 4

1.3.1 General objective of the study ............................................................. 4

1.3.2 Research objectives ........................................................................... 4

1.4 Research questions .................................................................................. 4

1.5 Hypothesis ................................................................................................ 5

1.6 Scope of the study .................................................................................... 5

1.6.1 Study scope ....................................................................................... 5

1.6.2 Geographical scope ........................................................................... 5

1.6.3 Time scope ........................................................................................ 5

1.7 Significance of the study ......................................................................... 5

1.8 Delimitations of the study ...................................................................... 6

1.9 Limitations of the study ......................................................................... 6

1.10 Definition of significant terms .............................................................. 7

CHAPTER TWO ................................................................................................ 8
LITERATURE REVIEW ....................................................................................... 8

2.0 Introduction ................................................................................................ 8
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Sample size distribution - 22 -
Table 2 Gender of Respondents - 25 -
Table 3 Age distribution of respondents - 26 -
Table 4 Level of education of respondents - 26 -
Table 5 Marital status of respondents - 27 -
Table 6 Designation of respondents - 27 -
Table 7showing areas for youth involvement in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county - 28 -
Table 8 Reason for variations in the levels of involvement in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county - 29 -
Table 9 Project sustainability levels in rural areas - 30 -
Table 10: Factors affecting the levels of project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo subcounty-30 -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIA</td>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Government Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYP</td>
<td>National Youth Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCS</td>
<td>National Council Statute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YLP</td>
<td>Youth Livelihood Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDO</td>
<td>Community Development Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIU</td>
<td>Kampala International University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Project Sustainability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction
This study provided an extensive examination and analysis of the relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county, Kyenjojo district. This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, general objective, and objectives, research questions, study scope, significance, limitations of the study and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study
Young people between ages of 15 and 24 are almost 1.2 billion people, implying 18% of the global populations. Over 3 billion people, nearly half of the world's populations are under the age of 25, and the youth population is projected to peak up to approximately 1.5 billion in 2035. This population is likely to increase most rapidly in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern East Asia by 26% and 20% respectively by 2035. This youth protrusion has far-reaching consequences in terms of development, growth and good governance. Sub-Sahara Africa is the most youthful region in the world with 28% of its population ranging from 12 to 24 years old. “Source: United Nations Population division 2016”.

Unemployment and poverty are a widespread problem in Africa stemming from the general lack of employment opportunities, high population growth, poor quality education, skills mismatch, and low literacy rate. The number of young people aged 15 to 24 seeking jobs in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to outpace the number of new jobs being created in the region. While the youth labor force in Sub-Saharan Africa grew by 29.8%, youth unemployment grew by 34.2% in the region in the last ten years. Moreover, hundreds of millions are stuck in working poverty, living on less than US$2 per day. It is estimated that 209 million young people or 18% of all youth, live on less than one US dollar a day, and 515 million young people, or nearly 45% live on less than 1.2 US dollars per day.

“Source: United Nations population division 2016”

The regional figures follow the global trend in which the number of unemployed youth has continued to rise year after year. Uganda has the world's youngest population with over 78% of its population below the age of 30. With just under 8 million youth aged 15 to 30 years, the country also has the highest youth unemployment rates of 68% in Sub-Saharan Africa. Although
Uganda is making strides economically, it faces significant challenges in meeting its young people's needs today and their challenges tomorrow as its population continues to grow at a rate of 3.2% annually. "World Bank Development Report 2007".

In 2010, Uganda was ranked second in youth employment globally. Urban youth unemployment was 12% about seven times the rural rate of 17%. Therefore the country needs to design sound policies that will ensure effective involvement of young people in sustainable rural development and governance processes. Despite their majority representation on the population structure, there is no single-agreed definition of youth across the world. Different countries world over define youth differently according to age bracket and other sets of characteristics. The United Nations official definition of youth refers to the people in the age bracket 15-24 years. While African youth charter established in 2006 by the African union considers that youth as people between 15;35 years of age. In Uganda, youth are defined as all young person’s between the ages of 18-30 years. "UN Report 2007"

Since the 1990's youth involvement has become increasingly popular. Youth involvement refers to the participation of youth in responsible, challenging action that meets genuine needs, with opportunities for planning and decision making affecting others in an activity whose impact or consequence is extended to others. This recognizes and nurtures the strengths, interest and abilities of young people through the provision of real opportunities to become more involved in decision that affect them at individual and systematic levels.

Youth involvement can take different forms, from encouraging youth volunteering in economic development projects, to empowering young people to offer their perspectives on the world issues, to having youth serve as members of advisory board, become peer mentors, and lead development programmes, non-profit organizations and small business. However what is most important is that in all these cases, attention is paid to the quality of this involvement to ensure that young people are not just token figures, but that they are meaningfully engaged in ways that strengthen their problem-solving, decision making and leadership skills. This prepares and engages young people today to actively build both a better future and a better present. It also illustrates one of the most effective forms of sustainable development achieved only when the processes cultivated today last for generation to come. "Wikipedia 2007".
Rural development is facilitated by the ability of local people to mobilize resources to address local needs. Youth are in a position to be among the stable and long term contributors that help guide this process. Youth represent a vast and often untapped resources for immediate and long-term rural development efforts. They also provide an invaluable resources for program planning and effective evaluation of both government and non-government organization’s programs. As youth are brought into and connected with organizations and civic roles that they have traditionally been exclude from, they can participate in active and equal decision making at multiple levels. As youth engage in more sustained positive relationship with adults, other youth and community organizations, they will hear that they are valued citizens of their communities. Such collaborations will lead to skill enhancement and confidence building traits, which will help prepare them for navigation towards adulthood. The general overview is that development objectives cannot be met if young people are not involved and taken into account. “UNICEF 2009”.

The government of Uganda has established policies that seek to integrate youth in development programs. In addition to youth livelihood program(YLP) and the 2001 national youth policy, which encourages youth involvement process, other policies promote universal education, integration of gender into all aspects of development, entandikwa scheme and the right of the youth to HIV counseling and testing. However, besides such good plans and intentions to increase youth access to socio-economic services, there is no preparation to empower young people through their meaningful participation in planning and execution of these services either by government or NGO’s. In addition to the government interventions by non state actors have also been implemented in the country. These range from livelihood improvement and humanitarian interventions mainly provided by international agencies such as help her project international(HPI), world vision, red cross society, among other targeted to meet the needs of the youth to development interventions. “Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development Report 2001”.

1.2 Problem Statement
Sub-Sahara Africa, among other locations categorized as the developing world, has proved to be heavily dependent on agriculturally driven livelihoods. The developments of this region undoubtedly hinges on agro-based communities, even more so in the republic of Uganda.
However, mounting evidence suggest that young people are uninterested in farming or rural features (White, 2012). With Uganda having a median age of 15.5 years old according to the CIA (central intelligence agency) fact book 2013 (making it the second youngest country after Niger), it is undeniable that the youth are the bulk of the population and responsibility of pioneer development efforts relies largely upon their meaningful. The centralization of resources and functionality in the capital city Kampala has propelled rural-urban migration, subsequently increasing urban unemployment rates. There is a need to identify channels and opportunities which are applicable to existing youth population, to draw them towards rural communities and effectively bring about a natural decentralization of Uganda.

1.3 Objectives of the study
1.3.1 General objective of the study
To establish the relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas, Kisojo subcounty, Kyenjojo district.

1.3.2 Research objectives
i. To determine the level of youth involvement in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county, Kyenjojo district.

ii. To determine the level of project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county, Kyenjojo district.

iii. To determine the relationship between Youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo subcounty, Kyenjojo district.

1.4 Research questions
a. What is the level of Youth involvement in rural areas in Kisojo subcounty, Kyenjojo district?

b. What is the level of project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo subcounty, Kyenjojo district?

c. Examine the relationship between Youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo subcounty, Kyenjojo district?
1.5 Hypothesis

For this study the hypothesis is as follows:

There is a positive relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural area.

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Study scope.
The study specifically focused on, determining the level of youth involvement in rural areas; determining the level of project sustainability in rural areas; and determining the relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo subcounty, Kyenjojo district.

1.6.2 Geographical scope
The study was conducted at Kisojo subcounty, kyenjojo district in mid-western Uganda. It suits the study, it being a rural area with numerous households and with the greatest number of youth both employed and unemployed; involved and not involved in rural project sustainability. It was also conveniently located to the researcher for easy and quick data collection.

1.6.3 Time scope
The study employed literature for the past twenty five years, ranging from 1990's to present. The period was deemed relevant and therefore aided in capturing up-to-date and historically reliable data for the study. The primary data for the study was gathered from the field in between June and September 2017.

1.7 Significance of the study
The study is expected to contribute to existing knowledge on youth involvement and sustainable rural development, through filling the gap on their involvement in the already existing studies that have hardly emphasized the influence of participation of the youth in project sustainability in rural areas.
The government will use this study to revise governance structures and ways in which involvement in rural development within which informal settlements is addressed.

By examining the various factors influencing youth involvement in sustainable rural development, this study intends to look into the deficiencies and success factors that influenced the participation of youth and recommended the strategies that to address the deficiencies and lessons learnt from the study area.

Local leaders will use the findings to as empirical evidence to deal with these factors and promote youth involvement in sustainable rural development.

1.8 Delimitations of the study
The study was conducted in Kisojo sub county, Kyenjojo district, mid; Western Uganda, focusing on various youth development projects and their sustainability in rural areas. This study adopted a descriptive research design. This research design was chosen because it allowed one to investigate a large sample in a short time and rapid data gathering hence it was economical. It allowed a researcher to understand a population from part of it and was suitable for extensive research.

The questionnaire was used to collect data because it was a convenient tool especially where there were large numbers of respondents to be handled as it facilitated easy and quick derivation of information within a short time. Interview schedules were also applied to provide qualitative data. These are the general reasons(problems) to all the community, government and NGOs. Therefore it's upon this background that the researcher carried out the research study.

1.9 Limitations of the study
The researcher encountered the following barriers and challenges;

It was not easy to locate the respondents the fact that these respondents were widely spread and conducted their activities from different places, this hindered data collection. The researcher however designed a structured questionnaire that enabled respondents fill in their free time.

Some study respondents for some reasons withheld important information from the researcher and therefore the researcher had to assure them (participants) of their confidentiality so that they would freely open up to offer information; the findings were influenced by the researchers
subjectivity. Though the researcher addressed this through citing literary sources to support personal views and minimize subjectivity.

The interviews that were used in the data collection although had many advantages, they were time consuming, costly and the researcher was compelled to set timeframes within which the interviews were to be conducted to save time and to reduce cost.

The questionnaires that were sent to different personalities, and offices, though provided some key information, they were not answered in time, and sometimes did not reach the intended respondents and the researcher was forced to derive them personally for immediate response and effectiveness.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

Youth Involvement

The participation of youth in development projects or efforts and responsibility in running and management. It also refers to youth taking part in initiation and implementation of decisions.

Policy

Government principles and rules that guides decisions on the youth involvement in sustainable rural development efforts.

Democratic right

The right of the youth to influence development policies within their area of residence and the way in which their needs should be addressed.

Accessibility

The degree to which services and opportunities are available to the youth.

Sustainability

Is the ability of a project to maintain it's operations, services and benefits during it's projected life time.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter will help to clarify the study topic by identifying and reviewing relevant literature from credible sources like reports, dissertations, thesis journals and institutional records. It covers the broad concepts of youth involvement and project sustainability, overview of the youth in Uganda, factors influencing youth involvement in rural areas, the level of youth involvement in rural areas, donor and NGO perspective on project sustainability, ways of ensuring project sustainability and

2.1 Overview of the youth in Uganda

According to the 1993 Uganda National Youth Policy, youth refers to all young persons female and male aged 12 to 30 years.

This is a period of great emotional, physical and psychological changes that require societal support for a safe passage from adolescent to full adulthood.

From activities such as review of literature on youth policies and programmes, consultations with the national youth policy (NYP) workshops and consensus conference, the youth aged 15-19 years contribute about 29% of the 21.6 million estimated Ugandans population.

Of these, females constitute 53% and males 47%. Most of the youth live in rural areas. (source Ministry of gender, labour and social development Kampala 2001)

A trend of rural urban migration by the youth is observable, however most of the youth fail to get jobs and end up in urban slums and streets.

The major causes for this migration pattern indicates search for employment opportunities and business opportunities, better social services and amenities, domestic violence, parental neglect and many more according to Janat Balunzi MUKWAYA, 2001, MGLSD).
Poverty, unemployment and underemployment are the main problems affecting the youth, the major causes of these are; lack of employable skills, access to resources like land and capital, locus by crashing programmes in the informal sector, comprehensive employment policy and negative attitudes towards work.

Overall two thirds of the youth 67.8 are literate. Like in the general population, male at 76.7% and 59.9% respectively, according to ministry of gender, labour and social development 2001.

2.1.2 The level of youth involvement in rural areas

According to the Uganda National Youth Policy 1993, trend analysis of involvement and participation in leadership and decision making in rural areas since independence shows that the youth were mostly marginalised and their involvement seen only as beneficiaries of projects and or programmes rather than as active participants in the development process.

The national council statute (NCS) was enacted 1993 at a platform to organise youth into a unified body to participate in the development process. But still participation or representation of the youth was then 25 years of age or those who are illiterate or semi-illiterate in the position of leadership at all levels is limited. Informal sector work accounts for the majority of young workers in Uganda. 32% of the youth work for waged employment, 90.9% work for formal employment, and 5.8% of the Ugandan youth are self-employed. Source: wikipedia,(2016)

The law involvement of youth in decision making is mainly due to lack of leadership and management skills, organisational regulatory barriers and impediments and low resource allocation to youth programmes.

2.2 Factors influencing youth involvement in rural areas

Youth typically spend a substantial amount of time in activities extracurricular to school, involving in community based organizations, schools and local sports teams and school based clubs. All these and the interactions with individuals within them, directly influence youth involvement in their communities.

Previous research supports the premise that involvement in community development activities is associated with behavioral well-being among adolescents, influences on youth becoming
involved, such as increasing academic performance during high school, increasing the likelihood of college attendance (Eccles and Barber, 1999), grade school engagement (Brown, 1992), and reinforcement (Yates, 1997), have been found to effect involvement of the youth in sustainable rural development.

Other factors have been reported by youth as influencing their need for and willingness to be part of a greater good through involvement. These include feelings of efficacy (Flanagan, Sherrod and Youniss, 2002), the need to be valued and taken serious by others in the community (Flanagan, and Van Horn, 2001), increasing their own self-esteem, and having a responsibility towards society by performing a public duty (Independent sector, 2001). Recognition by the community at large is part of feeling valued (Scales and Lettert, 1999).

Other factors, such as parental involvement, can facilitate influences on youth involvement. Youth whose parents are actively involved in the community are more likely to become active themselves (Chan and Elder, 1999). Youth whose parents do not participate in civic activities may still become active in their rural communities, however, a supportive and reinforcing parental relationship may have a greater contribution to civic engagement than parental modeling (Fletcher, and Van Horn, 2002). Perhaps as a result of an increased awareness of the advantages for adolescents, parents play an important role in linking their children to the world around them (Parke and Ladd, 1992).

Youth have identified a variety of motivators for volunteering and becoming active in their rural communities. These have included practical assessments of their activities such as to meet school requirements, hopes of getting higher grades in a particular class, improving their chances of getting into college, or as an entry to a desired job (As according to Andolina, Jenkins, Keeter and Zukin, 2002).

Motivation can also be the result of more practical conditions such as the need to develop job contracts and enhance existing skills. In geographical areas where employment opportunities are limited, voluntary activities can offer a valuable alternative to paid employment (Independent sector, 2001).

According to Clary (1992), youth also report becoming active for self actualization (rise self esteem) and social responsibility (setting an example, public duty), feeling of efficacy (Flanagan
and Youniss, 2002), having responsibility or leadership (Kubisch, 2005), and the need to be taken seriously (Flanagan and Van Horn, 2001) have all emerged as important reasons why youth pursue rural community involvement.

Finally, activeness in the rural community is facilitated by youth involvement in community-based groups, interactions between social groups promote awareness of needs and helps identify volunteer opportunities (Wilkinson 1991). Overall, a variety of motivations are present that shape civic behaviour, included are: traditional factors (motivations and social demographics), but also the extent to which people interact with each other.

2.3 Donor and NGO perspective on project sustainability in rural area

According to World Bank sustainability is defined as the ability of a project to maintain an acceptable level of benefit flows through its economic life.

Looking at the perspective of donors and NGOs, project sustainability simply implies the continuation of project activities and sustenance of project outcomes after the initial grant expires. Most donors are concerned about sustainability aspect of a project and often fund projects which have a well-defined sustainability than a place. Integrating sustainability principles in the ongoing projects can be an effective way to ensure long-term impact.

Project sustainability at NGO point of view, it means continuing to perform and deliver project benefits to the primary target group after the funding from a donor terminates. In other words, sustainability is to maintain and continue your efforts after the funding is over.

From the NGO and donor perspective, project sustainability can take the following forms;

Financial sustainability; it refers to ensuring a steady flow of funds and generating revenue for maintaining and continuing the organisations work.

Institutional sustainability; it refers to ensuring proper working of your organisation and institutions that were developed as part of the project.

Programmatic sustainability; it means to continue the organisations projects and programme in the absence of donor support (source; Upasana Joshi. July 6. 2016)
2.4 Ways of ensuring project sustainability

According to World Bank sustainability is defined as the ability of a project to maintain an accessible level of benefit flows through its economic life.

Project sustainability can also be defined as the ability of a project to maintain its operations, services and benefits during its projected lifetime.

The issue of sustainability should also be seen within time and changing social, economic and political contexts. A project that is seen as worth and sustaining today may not be so in future. (According to U. Joshi, 2016).

For example, in case of Sri-Lanka, today production which formed the mainstay of the agricultural economy only a few years ago, does not appear to be all that profitable nor is it sustainable under the current market economic conditions. This and several similar examples from elsewhere illustrate that what was once considered important and sustainable, may not be so today.

According to U. Joshi, 2016, there are several ways of ensuring project sustainability in rural areas.

Community involvement; involving the community is the key to have long term impacts from any projects. Make sure that your project involves the community at various stages, this will give them ownership of the project and there are high chances that they may continue with some project aspects even after the project duration. As the entire process will be participatory the skills and knowledge gained by the present groups of people will be transferable and also replicable.

Institutionalize local groups; Local groups play a very important role in maintaining your project objectives. You can strengthen local institutions like youth groups and involve them in planning and implementation phase of your project.

Community advocacy; Sensitising the community about the benefits of a policy advocacy can also ensure sustainability in the long-run.
Involving local governments and departments; Involvement of local agencies and government will ensure improved access to the government initiatives in this direction. As these agencies are permanent they will help in sustaining the project activities beyond the project duration.

Volunteer engagement; One of the strategies that many NGOs use to sustain their projects is through engaging volunteers for performing some activities. As volunteers do not take any salary you can use this human resource to continue your mission without spending money.

Communication and outbreak; Have a strong communication strategy that can help you in showcasing your project results to a large audience. Have a monthly communication plan that can be used for updating your webpage, social media profile, sending donor mails etc.

Develop new partnerships; to develop a sustainable organisation you should develop new partnerships. These partnerships will make you stable and will also help you in taking your mission ahead.

Explore new opportunities; keep a flexible approach while looking for new opportunities you may have to modify your priorities to changes.

Sale of product; some of the products that your organisations produces can be sold in the market. This may not be a huge amount but will help you to continue your efforts.

Diversifying donors; look at various options through which you can get some funding, this includes from corporate houses, local institutions, individuals etc.

Service fee; once the funding comes to an end you can start charging a nominal fees from the target beneficiaries for the maintenance and functioning of your project.

Membership fees; you can charge annual fee from all members this may be a small amount but can help you continuing some of the project activities.

2.5 Relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas

Internationally resources for social welfare services are stinking population pressures, changing priorities, economic competition and demands for greater effectiveness are all affecting the course of social welfare (Ben, 1994). The utilization of non-professionals through youth
involvement mechanism to address social problems that became more common place (Kautman and Paulin, 1996).

Karten (1990) says that authentic youth participation enhances the sustainability of the youth development projects (YDP) and this can only be achieved through a youth centered development.

Effective youth participation may lead to social and personal empowerment, economic development and social-political transformation (Kautman and Alfonso, 1997).

The issue of sustainability relating to development activities started to become important to government, donors and development theorists from the 1980s (Scoones, 2007). The importance of the notion of sustainability is used as one of five yardsticks in evaluating development interventions (Brown, 1998).

Furthermore, concern with the issue of project sustainability also comes from the mounting pressures from domestic constituencies to drastically reduce or possibly have foreign aid programmes together (Brown, 1998, p.55).

These matures have made governments, donor organisations and development workers start to think about the effectiveness and the value of aid being delivered to third world countries over the past decades. Donor organisations and development workers are concerned that aid being delivered seems to give few positive impacts to the recipient continents. In most cases, the benefits of development projects or programs also seem to end with the withdrawal of government or foreign assistance from the projects. The USAID and World Bank’s post evaluation show that the majority of development interventions have low levels of sustainability after the completion of the project (Goldsmith and Brinkerhoff, 1992, p. 369).

This has created the demand for governments and donors to finance projects that helps beneficiaries become independent at some point in the future rather than giving them charity which is unsustainable which leads to dependency on governments and donors (Bossert, 1990, P. 1015). The increasing capability of the youth to be able to fulfill their own needs and maintain the benefit of the project also contributes to the eradication of poverty and hunger in the long-term (Picciotto, 2002, p.2)
There are various ways of defining sustainability in the context of development projects which depend on the perspectives and priorities of the stakeholders (Cannon, 1999).

Sustainability can be defined as the ability of a system of any kind to endure and be healthy over the long term. A sustainable society is one that is healthy, vital, resilient and able to creatively adapt to a changing conditions over time.

Sustainability can also be defined as the continuing of project benefits beyond the project period, and the continuation of the local action stimulated by the project and the generation of the successor services and initiatives as a result of project-built local capacity (Honable and Vansant as cited in Kamarah 2001, p. 262-263)

For sustainable development to be realised, the youth must play a role (Pearce, 1994). Sustainable development should be defined by people themselves, to represent on going process of self-realisation and empowerment. The youth is supposed to be brought into focus through participation. Without the youth becoming both the architects and engineers of the concept, sustainability of the projects may not be achieved since the community is unlikely to take responsibility for something they do not own themselves (Redclift, 1992).

2.6 Theoretical frame work
There are several theories that have been brought forward to explain the human behavior in social, economic and cultural process. Thus study adopted the Hart’s ladder to participation is a model that can be useful when developing and reviewing youth participation projects. The model can help you decide the most suitable level of youth participation for your project. It can be used to improve youth participation in the organizations.

Hart’s ladder provides an easy way to evaluate the quality of youth participation in any project.

Using Hart’s ladder helped the researcher to identify and get ride of non – participation practices. It encourages people to climb off the lower levels of non-participation and think of ways to genuinely engage young people in the higher levels of participation, in rural areas.

By this theory the researcher identified a number of issues from Kisojo sub-county concerning youth involvement and project sustainability.
Against this background this study was designed to determine the relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas Kisojo sub-county.

Fig 1: Ladder of young people's participation

| 9. Youth initiated and directed | Maximum Youth Participation |
| 8. Youth initiated, shared decisions with adults | |
| 7. Youth and adults initiated and directed | |
| 6. Adults initiated, shared decisions with youth | |
| 5. Consulted and informed | |
| 4. Assigned and informed | |
| 3. Tokenism | |
| 2. Decoration | |
| 1. Manipulation | |

Adapted from “Harts ladder” from “youth participation in community planning, “ a report of the American planning association innovation center for community and youth development flow connection avenue. Cherry Chase, MD 20315 (301)961-2837.

2.6.1 Degrees of youth participation

9. Youth initiated and directed; designed and run by youth and decisions made by youth.

8. Youth initiated, shared decisions with adults; designed and run by youth who share decisions with adults.

7. Youth and adults initiated and directed; designed and run by youth and adults in full partnership.
6. Adults initiated, shared decisions with youth; designed and run by adults who share decisions with the youth.

5. Consulted and informed; designed and run by adults who consult with the youth. Youth make recommendations that are considered by adults.

4. Assigned and informed; youth do not initiate, but understand and have some sense of ownership.

3. Tokenism; symbolic representation by few may not have genuine voice may be asked to speak for the group they represent.

2. Decoration; adults use youth to promote or support a cause without informing youth. Youth are not involved in design or decisions.

1. Manipulation; youth involvement used by adults to communicate adults messages.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

According to Mugenda (2008), a conceptual framework is a relationship between variables in a study showing them graphically and diagrammatically. The purpose is to help the reader quickly see the proposed relationship of concepts. The assumed relationship between Youth Involvement and Project Sustainability is captured in Figure 2 below.
This conceptual framework explains the relationship between Youth Involvement independent variable and Project Sustainability as the dependent variable. When there are proper factors that leads youth project to involve in project such as Parental involvement, Motivation, Self actualization, Activeness. Different types projects can be achieved like Financial Sustainability, Institution Sustainability, and Programmatic Sustainability hence Increase In Income, Social Wellbeing, Better Cooperation Skills and finally Empowerment of community such as youth.
2.8 Related Studies

Below is a study on participation and project sustainability carried out from local development program (PRODEL) in Nicaragua.

PRODEL, a social project operated in Nicaragua between 1994 and 1998, had been reported to have provided sustainability and successful outcomes in achieving its objectives to improve the physical environment and the socio-economic conditions of the poor population in the cities where it operates, particularly for women and vulnerable groups (skein, 2001, P.14).

Lessons learned from the experience of the PRODEL showed participation influence project sustainability if it included the community throughout the project cycle; from the identification, execution and maintenance, to the evaluation of the project (Stein, 2001, P.19).

The involvement of the community included:

a) The formation of institutions which consisted of community representatives and the main entities involved in the program, namely the municipal commission and the community project administration committee (CPAC), which had tasks to identify project activities and handle management and administration of the project (stein 2001):

b) Regular meetings conducted every month involving the representative of the communities;

c) The identification and prioritization of the main problems in macro – planning workshops and through interviews in small groups participatory with women and children.

d) The agreement which was signed by representatives of the municipal governments and community organizations.

e) Training on management and administration of the building materials, warehouse, and the methods used to manage the human resources used in the project.

f) The evaluation where the municipal commission carried out project evaluations together with the members of the CPAC and other community members (Stain, 2001).

Source: Alfredo Stein Research article 2001.
2.9 Research gap
According to the reviewed studies, not much has been done in Uganda to establish relationship between youth involvement and project sustainability.

The researcher identified a geographical gap, for example the studies carried out on PRODEL project in Nicaragua portrays that participation influence project sustainability if it included the community through out the project cycle; from the identification, execution and maintenance, to the evaluation of the project. This may not easily be applicable to Uganda because countries differ in locations and characteristics.

Even the study did not clearly stipulate alternative ways for sustaining projects in rural areas.

For that gap, the researcher decided to carryout more research about “youth involvement and project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county.”
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction
This chapter presented the methodology that will guide the study. It covers the research design, study population, sample design, study. It covers the research design, study population, sample design, study procedures types and sources of data, data collection methods, data processing, analysis and presentation and the ethical consideration.

3.1 Research Design
The study employed across sectional survey research design. It will be conducted using qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis. Quantitative methods will be used to collect data on measurable variables like farm inputs and quality thus variable.

3.2 Area of the study
The study was carried out in kisojo subcounty, Kyenjojo district. This are suited the study since it is home to numerous and growing youth that have attracted the operation of projects, it being a rural area.

3.3 The target population
According to Lewis, A (2007) population refers to individuals or elements that the researcher interfaces with the study constituted of 60 including community leaders, politicians, students, farmers and the entire youth fraternity of Kisojo sub-county, Kyenjonjo district.

3.4 The sample size
The sample was determined using the sample size formular designed by Solevene(2001). The table was designed using the formula below.

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

Where; \( n \) = required sample size, \( e \) = confidence level (0.05) as in social science, \( N \) = the population size(11003 persons).

\[ n = \frac{11003}{1 + 11003(0.05^2)} \]

\[ n = 100(1 + 100 (0.05^2)) \]
n=100+1.25
n=80 respondents

Given that the study population is 100, from the sample size formula by Solevene, the sample size was 80 respondents. This was distributed as follows;

Table 1: Sample size distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study population</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 Sampling methods/techniques
The study used purposive and simple random sampling techniques among the target population.
For the youth, simple random sampling was used to render each of them eligible for the study. Purposive sampling was used to select community members/practitioners in rural development.

3.6 Research Procedures
Before gathering of data from the field, the researcher ensured approval of research instruments to be used especially questionnaires obtained introductory letter from the university and finally undertook data collection among the target population using the approved methods.

3.7 Source of Data
Primary data was gathered for the first time from respondents by the researcher using approved questionnaires, interviews, while secondary information was captured majorly from local government reports and other records in Kisojo sub-county relating to youth involvement and project operations for the past ten years.

3.8 Data Instruments
The researcher obtained data from the field using the following important instruments;

3.8.1 Questionnaire
The researcher used questionnaires which were both open ended and closed for respondents to answer (Saunders, M, Lewis, P and Thornhill, A(2007). Here self-administered questionnaire
were employed both containing open ended and close ended questions. The open ended questions enable respondents to contribute their views and suggestions, while the close ended questions allowed respondents to respond to common queries and responses.

3.8.2 Interviews
These are instruments to be used to conduct face-to-face interactions, make conversations between the interviewee and the researcher with the sole aim of soliciting data (Prokole, 2003).

The researcher used both formal and informal interviews with the respondents. This enabled the researcher to get more information in greater depth, reduced resistance and also obtained personal information from the respondents. The advantage of this method was that, it helped to further clarify certain information that was in the questionnaires. Again the interview was employed to cross-check certain information from the respondents.

3.9 Data processing analysis and presentation.

3.9 Qualitative data;
Data processing involved editing raw facts to detect errors and omissions, classifying data according to common features and tabulation to summarize and organize it. Data analysis involves qualitative approach of identifying the major themes a rising respondents' answers; assigning codes to these major themes: Classification of the major responses under the main theme; and integrating the responses into the report in a more descriptive and analytical manner. Data analysis can then be done using content analysis that describes major themes from the ideas and opinions of the respondents.

3.9.2 Quantitative Data
Data processing and analysis include a number of closely related operations that are performed with the purpose of summarizing the data collected and organizing it to answer research questions. On receipt of questionnaires, manual editing was done to eliminate errors. After editing and coding tabulation was done to a clear presentation of various responses and significance of each interpretation.
Frequencies and percentages were used in tabulation to portray statistics used to analyse and interpret study findings. Frequency tables, pie charts, graphs and other charts aided in presenting the collected data so as to make summarised and more understandable using statistical packages like Microsoft excel, and word. Analysis and interpretation was then made using the information provided from the tables in form of percentages.

3.10 Ethical consideration
The researcher will protect respondents by keeping the information given confidential and were there was a need to reveal, consent was first obtained.

The questionnaire shall not include the names of the respondents for matters of privacy and secrecy.

After the collection of data questionnaires will be destroyed so that collected information could not leak.
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS
This chapter focuses on the presentation, analysis and discussion of findings in accordance with the research objectives. The findings are summarized from primary and secondary sources of data and presented in frequency tables and percentage contributions as follows:

4.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Table 2 Gender of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The gender distribution of the respondents is presented on table 2 above. Out of 80 respondents, 44 (55%) were male and 36 (45%) were female. This gender distribution implies that both women and men run projects in rural areas, to meet their daily needs and as an alternative to formal employment.

Likewise both men and women are employed by different projects to extend services to youth and the entire community overall, the study itself, youth and projects were gender based by involving both male and female sexes.
Table 3  Age distribution of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age range (years)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-46</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 47</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The age groups of all respondents are presented in table 3. Here 35 (43.8%) were aged between 15-30 years; 30 (37.5%) were aged between 31-46 years; 15 (18.7%) were above 47 years. This implies that the study targeted the right respondents since projects are normally run by persons (youth) at the age of 15 or more years. For rural based projects they serve clients aged mostly between 15-46 or above 47 years for productivity reasons respectively.

Table 4  Level of education of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uneducated</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post graduate</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Table 4 above portrays the respondents’ education level. The excustion shows 10 (12.5%) were uneducated, 15 (18.8%) were primary dropouts, 25 (31.3%) had secondary education; 10 (12.5%) attained a diploma; 15 (18.8%) degree holders were and 05 (6.1%) post graduates. Most of those with higher qualifications were community development practitioners, most project operators had acquired relevant education, so most of them opt for small scale projects due to lower levels of education or failure to break into the formal job market, but on average, most respondents had acquired basic literacy skills.
Table 5 Marital status of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>57.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Table 5 above presents marital status of respondents. It was found out that 34 (42.5%) of them were single or unmarried, and 46 (57.5%) were married. Thus the study involved youth and other community members who are mainly married. For the youth, they run their projects to realize returns and meet family and personal needs like school fees, clothing. Likewise for community members and government, the work with the youth and so must be paid adequately to fulfill family obligations.

Table 6 Designation of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community based officers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business operators</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politicians</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Table 6 above shows the designation of respondents with 10 (12.5%) community based officers; 20 (25%) were students of different institutions of learning; 15 (18.7%) business operators; 25 (31.3%) were farmers mostly on small scale in Kisojo sub-county and 10 (12.5%) were politicians.

Community based officers and politicians work in the policies governing projects and ensure monitoring their success in rural areas. Students supplement on the project operation knowledge and compile research discoveries and business operators and farmers majorly were consulted because they are the target beneficiaries of projects in the community.
The study involved the government (project implementers) and the community (beneficiaries) to get a balanced argument.

4.2 The level of youth involvement in rural areas

Table 7 showing areas for youth involvement in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field occupation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodaboda riding</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick making</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentry and joinery</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small scale trading</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other activities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: primary data

From the table above of the respondents 25(31.3%) were farmers both in crop cultivation and animal and poultry keeping; 15(18.7%) of the respondents ride bodaboda; 08(10%) of the respondents practice brick making; carpentry and joinery is practiced by 04(05%) of the respondents; 08(10%) of the respondents were involved in small scale trading like hawking, brokers etc and other activities involved 20(25%) of the respondents. The above data portrays that most of the youth are farmers and others are involved in small ventures, which require great project potentials to enhance rural development.

The study involved both farmers, bodboda riders, brick layers, carpentry and joinery, small scale trading, after activities and the government to balance the argument.
The respondents identified the different reasons for variations in the levels of youth involvement in rural areas. Here 20(25%) noted the variations in parental influence in rural areas; varying government support services was cited by 20(25%) of the respondents; 25(31.3%) of the respondents cited variations in skills acquired from education, 15(18.8%) denoted the varying operational costs; 20(25%) cited variations in accessibility to financial services in most rural areas; 10(12.5%) denoted varying physical abilities; variations in demand and personal desires was denoted by 12(15%) of the respondents; 10(12.5%) cited varying attitudes towards work and 25(31.3%) denoted rural-urban migration levels; varying political situation was denoted by 10(12.5%) as the determinant for variation of youth involvement in rural area in Kisojo sub-county.

These findings clearly portrays that the levels of youth involvement in rural areas is determined by both personal differences, government policies and parental influences and physical inequalities.
4.3 Project sustainability levels in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county

Table 9: Project sustainability levels in rural areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability levels</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

The table 9 portrays the sustainability of projects in relation to the time they have been in existence and operation. It was found out that 05(6.2%) of the respondents cited high; 35(43.8%) responded by intermediate sustainability and 40(50%) accepted that the level of sustainability was low.

From the data in the table, it is clearly portrayed that most of the projects in rural areas, operate for a relatively less time and then breakdown and some continue operating.

Therefore this calls for improved youth involvement and empowerment by the government to sustain the initiated projects.

Table 10: Factors affecting the levels of project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determinants of project sustainability levels</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government involvement</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community involvement and participation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of institutionalization</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of project funding</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational and literacy levels of members</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political situation in the area</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitudes of members towards work</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of advocacy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication strategy</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: primary data

The factors affecting sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county are shown in table 10 above. As seen 20(25%) noted rate of government involvement; community development and participation was cited by 15(18.8%) of the respondents; 25(31.3%) cited level of
institutionalization in local groups. Advocacy and sensitization levels was cited by 10 (12.5%) of the respondents; 12 (15%) noted source of project funding in rural areas; 22 (27.5%) piece noted educational and literacy levels of members in the projects, political situation in the area was cited out by 9 (11.3%) of the respondents and 30 (39.5%) noted attitude of members towards work as the determinant of project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo sub-county.

Therefore, it can be observed and concluded that the levels of project sustainability in rural areas is influenced by a wide range of variables. These can be categorized as economic, political, internal and external. But some of the outstanding factors include government involvement, community involvement, political situation, educational and literacy levels and advocacy and sensitization levels.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction
This chapter provides the presentation of summary of the findings from the study per research objective (or question); conclusions drawn, recommendations derived; and areas for further research.

5.1 Summary of study findings

5.1.1 The level of youth involvement in rural areas varies from sector to sector.
Finding portray that most of the youth in rural areas are involved in farming, bodaboda riding, Brick making, carpentry and joinery, small scale trading internal sector work accounts for the majority of young workers in rural areas.

5.1.2 Reasons for variations in youth involvement in rural areas.
The reasons for variations in youth involvement in rural areas included, variations in behavioral well – being among adolescents, varying influences on youth becoming involved, feeling of efficiency; variations in parental involvement; varying practical conditions; varying government support services; varying operational costs; variations in accessibility to financial services; varying attitudes towards work; varying physical abilities; and variations in skills acquired from education.

5.1.3 Level of project sustainability in rural areas.
The level of project sustainability in rural areas, was found out to be mostly low and intermediate that is 50% and 43.8% respectively. Though others are sustained for the adequate time.

5.1.4 Factors affecting the level of project sustainability in rural areas.
The level of project sustainability in rural areas is most affected by; the level of government level; community involvement and participation; level of institutionalization: source of project funding; educational and literacy levels of members, political situation in the area; attitudes of members towards work; level of advocacy; and communication strategy applied.
5.2 Conclusion of the study

The study concludes that the levels of youth involvement in rural vary from one sector to the other.

These variations mostly depend on the levels of rural urban migration accounting for 31.3% of the respondents, government support, and skills acquired from education.

From the study conducted from Kisojo sub-county it was concluded that most of the projects operate on an informal basis ranging from traditional farming, break making and many others.

It can also be concluded that involvement and participation are key drivers for projects, especially the youth and government.

This implies that youth involvement and project sustainability co-exist and complement are another to words rural areas development.

Also interviewing variables, like NGO’s and other charitable organization play a significant role in project sustainability in rural areas of Kisojo sub-county.

5.3 Recommendations

The government needs to ensure that the programs and projects that brought in place are highly monitored and evaluated; this will help to see the progress hence sustainability.

The government should put in place initiatives targeting the engagement of the youth to overcome breakdowns in project. This is because they need to be adequately supported with human and financial resources, but without reducing resources from these projects. In addition, more information and research on youth and project sustainability are needed to identify cost effective practices and frame work for building effective partnership between community and youth to eliminate project break downs.

There is a need for a youth platform to talk, examine, and organize for project sustainability of any form; and to discuss other related community issues. The government needs to address that issue and overcome project breakdown. There is need for clarifying youth issues of power and powerlessness, and their expectations and sense of entitlement to power, including power of influence and engagement in community development programs.
There is a clear requirement to further engage international agencies like UNICEF: in developing and promoting broad based strategies to engage youth in promoting project sustainability in overcoming poverty, and to form broader partnerships, adding youth’s groups to their civil society partnerships.

The cooperation of the state, civil society, media and the private sector is a necessary for sustaining projects in rural areas. Assertion of political will and actions are needed at all levels in support of youth involvement and project sustainability. National policy framework should be developed, disseminated and interventions that address and support youth involvement to sustain projects, particularly in rural areas.

It is vital to support and developed mechanisms to break the discrimination of youth at all levels. In this regard opportunities need to be created and availed equality for young people to have a voice and vote regarding promoting project with particular focus in rural areas as well as other regions.

Generally, more efforts are required to show linkages between involving the youth. Sustaining of projects and reaching other development goals so that policy makers and practitioners alike will see that youth involvement and project sustainability are not side issues but pre-requisites for rural development.

5.4 Suggested areas for future study
This section suggests areas for further study by the future researchers on youth involvement and project sustainability. These areas are portrayed below:

- The impact of education on project sustainability.
- The impact of NGO’s on project sustainability.
- The impact of youth involvement in community development.
REFERENCES
Udensi, Lawre Ceo. (July, 2013), Youth Participation in Community development (CD) Programs in Cross River State. Implications for sustainable Youth Development in Nigeria, 10SR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (10SR – JHSS), Vol 13, issue 5, University of Uyo, Uyo, Nigeria.


Dear, Respondent,

RE: Youth Involvement and Project sustainability in rural areas in Kisojo Sub-county.

I am Muhumuza Bendictor, from Kampala International University (KIU) pursuing Bachelor of Public Administration. A part of the pre-requisites for the above award, it is a policy for me to carry out a research study. It is my humble request that you take part by filling this questionnaire. All information given will be treated with the maximum confidentiality and will only be used for academic purposes.

Section A: Bio Data

1. Gender: Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. Age 15-30 [ ] 31-46 [ ] 47 and above [ ]

   62 and above [ ]

3. Marital Status: Single [ ] Married [ ]

   Widowed [ ] Divorced [ ]

Others (Specify)

4. What is your level of education?

   Uneducated [ ] Primary [ ] Secondary [ ]

   Diploma [ ] Degree [ ]

Others (specify)

5. Designation

   Community based officer [ ] Student [ ]

   Business operator [ ] Farmer [ ]
SECTION B: Level of Youth Involvement in Rural Areas.

6. Are you involved in any venture in your area?
   Yes [ ] No [ ]

7. If yes, in which way?
   Farmer [ ] Boda boda rider [ ]
   Brick making [ ] Carpentry and joinery [ ]
   Small scale trading [ ]
   Others (specify) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. Do you agree that the level of involvement in rural areas vary among the youth?
   Yes [ ] No [ ] Not sure [ ]

9. If yes, what factors influence these youth involvement variations?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Tick</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Tick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parental influence</td>
<td></td>
<td>Operational costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government support services</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accessibility to financial services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills acquired from education</td>
<td></td>
<td>Demands and personal desires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical abilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attitudes towards work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural urban migration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 38 -
SECTION C: Project sustainability levels in rural areas

10. Are you aware of existence of projects in your area

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]
- Not sure [ ]

11. If yes, what are their levels of sustainability?

- High [ ]
- Intermediate [ ]
- Low [ ]

12. What factors affect the sustainability levels of projects in rural areas?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Tick</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Tick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Involvement and participation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Level of Institutionalization source of project funding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational and literacy levels among members</td>
<td></td>
<td>Political situation in the area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitudes of members towards work.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Others specify .................................................................
APPENDIX II
INTRODUCTORY LETTER

Office of the Head of Department
Date: 17th July, 2017

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MR. MUHUMUZA BENDICTOR
REG. NO.BPA/434871/143/DU

The above mentioned candidate is a bona fide student of Kampala International University
pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration.

He is currently conducting a field research for his dissertation entitled, YOUTH
INVOLVEMENT AND PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY IN RURAL AREAS IN KISOJO
SUB COUNTY KYENJOJO DISTRICT, UGANDA.

Your organisation has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his
research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to accept and avail him with
the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost
confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Gerald Muzaire
HOD-Administrative and political studies

“Exploring the Heights”

- 40 -
The Head of Department  
Political & Administrative Studies  
Kampala International University.

RE: ACCEPTANCE LETTER FOR MR. MUHUMUZA BENDICTOR.

This serves to inform you that the above named person approached us requesting to be allowed to conduct a field research for his Dissertation in our organization.

The purpose of this letter is to let you know that he has been allowed and we shall do as much as we can to accord him all the necessary assistance during his stay.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

MUHENDA PETER  
SUBCOUNTRY CHIEF-KISOJO.