SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABILITY OF CHILDREN REHABILITATION PROJECTS MANAGED BY NGO'S IN ISIOLO COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

Several children rehabilitation projects by Non-Governmental Organizations around the world are still faced by drawbacks that adversely influence their sustainability. Specific socio-economic factors have been identified to pose diverse challenges that have resulted to most of these projects either vulnerable to stalling some of their operations or experiencing eventual collapse. This study particularly investigated socio-economic factors that influence the sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County. In particular, this study looked into the influence of: community support, government support, Non-governmental Organizations' management capacity and sources of funding. The study was supported by three theories; Resource Dependence Theory, Stakeholder Theory and Dynamic Capabilities and Capacity Building Theory. Descriptive survey research design was employed. Target population was 108; 18 Non-governmental Organizations' managers, 63 Project Coordinators and Project Managers, and 27 Finance and Accounting staff. The sample size was 84; 8 Non-governmental Organizations' managers, 55 Project Coordinators and Project Managers, and 21 Finance and Accounting staff in the study locale that were selected as respondents for the investigation. Stratified sampling and Simple random sampling were employed to pick the respondents. Questionnaires were used in the gathering of primary data. Data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively using SPSS version 21.0 and the correlation between study variables was established by use of a multivariate regression model. Frequencies and Percentage Tables were used to present the findings. Hinged on the investigation's findings, a vast majority of respondents as illustrated by mean of 4.1 were of the opinion that in-kind donations of clothing significantly influenced sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County. Additionally, research study findings revealed a majority of respondents as illustrated by a mean of 4.5 felt that government support in the form of provision of social facility influenced sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County. Findings of the investigation also revealed that a vast majority of final sampled subjects as illustrated by mean of 4.8 were of the view that Non-governmental Organizations' management capacity in the form of number of Staff able to monitor and evaluate project progress significantly influenced sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County. Further, a sizeable number of final sampled subjects as demonstrated by mean of 4.42were of the opinion that corporate world funding influenced sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County. Anchored on these findings the investigation concluded government support in the form of provision of social facility such as; sports fields, parks and halls facilitates the process of children rehabilitation for new NGOs operating in this field. It can also be concluded that to enhance sustainability of their projects, Non-governmental Organizations should devise strategies that would enable them to diversify their sources of funding unlike

relying on corporate world, foundation and donor funding. Anchored on the investigation's findings the study recommends to enhance sustainability of children rehabilitation projects NGOs should adopt reliable strategies to win community support in developing agricultural practices for these projects that would contribute to their sustainability instead of reliance on in-kind food stuff donations. The investigation recommends since its variables explained 73.4 percent for variations on sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs, further research studies should be carried to determine the other socio-economic factors that contribute to the unaccounted for 26.6%.

Key Words: *Socio-economic factors, sustainability, children rehabilitation projects, NGO's, Isiolo County, Kenya*

INTRODUCTION

In the United States of America, non-governmental organization projects sustainability implies that the project has to be funded by more than one organization. There is need to have sustainable strategies in the areas of human resources, external relations, strategic direction, religious and moral principles, leadership, management styles, delivery of services, and commercial resources. Most of projects in the USA which has been sustained by NGOs have been found to have an actionable strategic direction and elaborate mission, the necessary expertise to entice resources from a variety of local and international sources, skills and aptitude for effective and efficient management of resources, and relevant efforts geared towards enabling organizational regeneration (Caesar, 2005).

In South Africa, NGO projects' sustainability remains one of the key challenges for NGOs. While a number of NGOs in Africa have continued to increase, most African countries have realized significant efficiency in administration, while others have succumbed to similar difficulties. The efficiency of the management structures compromises the expected outcomes due to overreliance on the nature of the agencies themselves. Majority of non-governmental organizations are new entrants or small entities with uncertain future. This management dilemma is rampant and has led to local and national NGOs' struggle to unsuccessfully implement operative and efficient organizational systems of management for decent governance. A similar tendency is observable across such organizations that survive on donor funding. Furthermore, legitimacy poses a problem in determining the most convenient location of the NGO. Such success is a function of the proposers' convincing power for donors' financing. In real sense, Non-Governmental Organizations with limited managerial prowess threaten their continuity and viability hence, their projects are most likely to fail (Besel, Williams & Klak, 2011)

In Uganda, NGO projects' sustainability have been challenged by how their leadership perceives government and its policies and how the East African Governments demand financial transparency and accountability from the NGOs. Besel, et al. (2011) found that NGOs rely on government policies to decide on their project financing due to the existence of substantial

government restrictions on the use of public funds, and the relatively enormous timeframes and resources utilized in conforming to State and government prerequisites.

As at 2012, Kenya's NGO sector accounted for 5% of Kenya's gross domestic product (GDP) (Kenya Bureau of Statistics). Non-Governmental Organizations play imperative responsibilities in the society. The most salient role entails supporting local and foreign endeavors in providing amenities to the citizens of the host country. NGOs perform this role by soliciting funds from local and international donors. Recent statistics indicate an increased registration of Non-Governmental Organizations in Kenya. However, seventy percent of these NGOs do not live to celebrate their fifth birthday (NGO Council, 2013). In spite of the consistency of this problem, researchers have not conducted studies on the trigger factors that foster the collapse of these organizations, especially on withdrawal of donor funds, which has resulted in many programs being stalled or lack sustainability.

In Isiolo County, there have been massive NGO support of children projects and their sustainability has been a problem. According to Karanja and Karuti (2014), the funding process of NGO's in Isiolo has been an issue that has led to the projects not having longer life-spans, and which is further translated to being non-beneficial to communities over a given period of time. These NGOs require enough funds for the purpose intended and to improve the living standards of the populations and especially the children of Isiolo County, which is a marginalized area.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The realization of children rehabilitation project sustainability is a fundamental constituent of any society. This success allows Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to improve their competence in providing extremely complex services in support of vulnerable children in Isiolo County. With the increasing demand on the State engagement by the citizens, it is indisputable that vulnerable children will be left out and most of them will find their way to the streets begging, and some involving in crimes. The State through the Ministry of Labour and East African affairs and the department of children services has provided an open-door policy for other stakeholders to come in and provide solution for vulnerable children who are left out in the society. These open-door policies have attracted non-governmental organizations and they have targeted the northern side of Kenya including Isiolo County. Due to this, Isiolo County has witnessed substantial increase in the number of NGOs following the severity of Post-Election Violence (PEV) of 2007. The trends are attributable to the growing presence of transnational financiers and interests of global non-governmental organizations on trepidations of the civil society, particularly in children rehabilitation programs. NGOs have started rehabilitation programs for the children who have been drug addicts, offering trainings, counseling and behavior change mentorship. In addition, they have been offering business training to youths and building resource centers for vulnerable children. These programs are meant to decrease the plight of children and make them responsible. However, in order to ensure these projects, have values to the children, the sustainability of the projects should be ensured. In Isiolo County,

children rehabilitation projects supported by NGOs have not been yielding the desired outcomes because their benefits erode very fast. Most of the projects have been abandoned and some NGOs have been running several children rehabilitation projects at the same time. According to Karanja and Karuti (2014), projects managed by NGOs need to be monitored to ensure that there is sustainability and beneficial outcomes of the projects. It is clear that the government and NGOs operate under complex and diverse relationships that probably affect the projects' sustainability and the agency's activities. Therefore, a healthy relationship between NGOs and both levels of government is essential to help the former entity to realize its important contribution to the management and maintenance of children rehabilitation projects in Isiolo County. In their role of complementing the State, NGOs act as the implementers of development activities and fill the gaps left by the public service. There has been steady decline in international involvement and levels of donor contributions to Isiolo County as a result of donor withdrawal and change of focus from humanitarian assistance and socio-economic recovery hence, affecting the children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in the County. It is from this background that an academic inquiry is necessary to establish the factors influencing sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study was to establish how socio-economic factors influence sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Isiolo County, Kenya.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess how community support influences sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-Governmental Organizations in Isiolo County;
2. To establish the influence of government support on sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-Governmental Organizations in Isiolo County;
3. To determine the influence of Non-governmental Organizations' management capacity on sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-Governmental Organizations in Isiolo County;
4. To determine the influence of sources of funding on sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-Governmental Organizations in Isiolo County.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Resource Dependence Theory

Formulated by Pfeffer and Salancik (1978), the Resource Dependence Theory is founded on the premise that organizations are always resource-insufficient; they attempt to procure and sustain resources from their external setting. They also note that resources are controlled by external actors who employ demands on the relationship (Pfeffer and Salancik, 1978). These partners

comply with certain merits in their association with the organization and discharge power through management of resources. Froelich (1999) a proponent of the Resource Dependence Theory posits the theory is also based on the argument that the greater the reliance on external resources, the more the demands of particular actors controlling these resources is significant. He further notes that the challenge is presented to the Non-profit organization to proactively manage contentious and competing demands (Froelich, 1999).

Hodge and Piccolo, (2005) other proponents of the theory note Non-governmental Organizations are no exception as they seek different types of resources specifically funding from different actors such as; individual donors, corporate world funding and foundations their environment. They therefore contend that guided by the theory it is assumed that NGO characterized by high resource dependency observe donor interests while those of the contrary standing experience funding constraints (Hodge and Piccolo, 2005). In linking this theory to the investigation, the researcher sought to answer research question four on sources of funding. The theory therefore assisted the researcher in making a case that time and again the extent of resource dependence defines the behavior of a non-governmental organization. Additionally, the theory is employed to make a case that to realize sustainable children rehabilitation projects Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) need to meet the requirements of their donors albeit diversify their sources of funding. To avoid projects, collapse, there is need to not only request for children rehabilitation projects' funding from individual donors, corporate world funding and foundations but NGOs can also develop strategies for financial sustainability.

Stakeholder Theory

Formulated by Freeman (1984), Stakeholder Theory is founded on the premise that each and every legitimate individual or group engaging in the undertakings of an organization or firm, do so to gain benefits, and that the prime concern of all reasonable stakeholders cannot at the first instance be easily pinpointed. Donaldson, and Preston, (1995) proponents of the theory observed that the Stakeholder Theory extends identical credit to internal as well as external stakeholders; owners, staff and managers including investors, government, clients, special interest groups and the community. According to this theory it is imperative for Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in any field to identify their stakeholders and hold in respect the different roles they play in ensuring success of the programmes they implement (Mitchell, Agle & Wood, 1997).

Barrett (2001) a proponent of the stakeholder theory posits that it can therefore be used to argue the community and the government is significant stakeholders in Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) projects implemented to address societal issues. It is argued that to enhance the sustainability of NGOs' projects it is important to engage these stakeholders in projects activities from the start (Barrett, 2001; Cooper, 2014). In linking this theory to the investigation, the researcher sought to answer research question one and two on community support and that on government support. In so doing the researcher guided by the theory argued that there are resources that are only within certain stakeholders reach and for NGOs to benefit

from them they need to not only identify these stakeholders but also work closely with them. These resources can be in the form of in-kind donations, the creation of an enabling environment and can also be trainings for purposes of capacity building.

Dynamic Capabilities and Capacity Building Theory

Eisenhardt and Martin (2000) proponents of the dynamics capabilities and capacity building theory observed that it is grounded on the premise that organizations and business firms enjoy competitive when they invest in dynamic capabilities. They further note that it is these dynamic capabilities that inform the adoption of new sufficient techniques or strategies that are applicable to the competitive environment that an organization operates in (Eisenhardt and Martin (2000). According to Teece, Pisano and Shuen (1997) other proponents of the theory observed that to able to effectively respond to internal as well as external competition, organizations need to build the skills of their employee. These dynamic capabilities among an organization's employees therefore can only be developed and their benefits realized through building their current unique capacities (Teece, et al., 1997).

Boesen and Therkildsen (2004) other proponents of the dynamics capabilities and capacity building theory posits that it can therefore be used to argue that it is those organizations that effectively identify the competencies of their staff and work building them that remain competitive in times of crisis. It has been argued that there is need to bring into a Non-governmental organization (NGO) dynamic capabilities through capacity building of its staff for the realization of sustainability of its programs (Bogodistov and Botts, 2016). In linking this theory to the investigation, the researcher sought to answer research question three on Non-governmental Organizations' (NGOs') management capacity. The theory therefore assisted the researcher in making a case that if NGOs in the children rehabilitation industry are to realize sustainable projects there was need for them to build the competencies of their staff into dynamic capabilities. NGOs' staff could therefore benefit from capacity building trainings in; monitoring and evaluation (M&E), grant writing and guidance and counselling competencies that would enhance sustainability of children rehabilitation projects.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Research design is the comprehensive plan or blueprint selected to incorporate all elements of a study under investigation in a logical flow enabling the researcher to address the problem under study comprehensively and successfully (Vogt, Gardner & Haeffele, 2012). This research employed the use of a descriptive survey research design to carry out an investigation into socio-economic factors influencing sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Isiolo County, Kenya. A descriptive survey research design was ideal for the study because it enabled the gathering of both qualitative and quantitative data on the relationship between study variables; Community Support, Government

Support, Non-Governmental Organizations' Management Capacity and Sources of Funding and sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Isiolo County (Fram, 2014). Descriptive survey research design was also adopted because it facilitated the process of information gathering on the current state of affairs and thoroughly depicting traits of the study population (Salaria, 2012).

Target Population

According to the Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) County government of Isiolo department and the social service office there are 18 NGOs operating within the county. The entire number of management and administration staff that is; managers, project coordinators and managers and finance and accounting staff working for these NGOs is 108 which form the research study's target population. The researcher used the management and administration staff because of their accessibility and exposure to issues affecting NGOs implementing children rehabilitation projects.

Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Steven, (2012) defines sampling as the procedure of selecting a number of study units from a define study population. This research study used probability sampling technique. Specifically Stratified and Simple Random sampling was used. The investigation's sample size was 84 picked from a targeted population of 108 respondents. This sample size was obtained by applying the formula:

$$Ns = (Np)(p)(1-p)$$

$$(Np-1)(B/C)\,2 + (p)(1-p)$$

$$n = (Z^2.PQ/\alpha^2) \text{ by Dillman, (2007)}$$

The adjusted sample size $n_1 = 1+384/ (1+384/108) = 84$

The sampling techniques that were employed in this investigation are Stratified and Simple Random sampling techniques. This is because the target population was grouped into three different categories; stratified sampling ensured proper representation of the different study's respondents to enhance representation of variables related to them. Simple random sampling was then employed to select the final respondents proportionately from dissimilar strata. The sample size was computed as follows:

At 95% confidence level or probability of 0.05, sample size n can be calculated as:

$$\text{Desired sample } n = (Z^2.PQ/\alpha^2)$$

Where: Z= Critical value of Z at 0.05 which is equal to 1.96; P = Accessible proportion of the target population = 50%; Q = In accessible proportion of the target population = 50%; The acceptance error estimate $=\alpha$.

Using the above formula, the maximum sample size (n_o) required from a large population of 10,000 or more units would be 384 units. The sample size can be adjusted with respect to target population as:

The adjusted sample size $n_{1} = n_o/ (1+n_o/N)$.

Where: N is the size of the target population in the area of study

The adjusted sample size $n_1=1+384/ (1+384/108) = 83.7$

Research Instruments

Required primary data was collected by employing a questionnaire. Questionnaires were used because they are independent of interviewee prejudicial tendencies and respondents had sufficient time to give logical feedback. The questionnaires also provide relatively straight forward information to analyze (Leedy and Ormrod, 2010). Additionally, questionnaires can can also be used on diverse groups of individuals to measure their dissimilar view points and they also grant the researcher an opportunity to create rapport with respondents by elucidating both items on the instruments and the overall goal of the research (Muijs, 2011). The design of the research study's questionnaire integrates both closed as well as open ended questions. A fixed set of questions constituted the group of closed questions to be answered by the study's target sample. Open ended questions on the other hand provided respondents with opportunities to reveal information in a naturalistic way. The questionnaire was divided in 6 sections. Section one requested the respondent to fill in his or her background information, whereas the remaining 5 sections consisted of variables which the researcher intends to research on. The sections were; Community Support, Government Support, Non-Governmental Organizations' Management Capacity, Sources of Funding and Sustainability of Children Rehabilitation Projects by Non-Governmental Organizations.

Data Collection Procedures

The collection of primary data was achieved making use of the research tool of choice in person and the drop and pick later procedure to the sampled respondents was employed. The study also employed structured questionnaires due to their design nature which presented each item with a set of choice answers and were also economical in terms of time and money (Bell, 2010). As a precaution of ensuring the achievement of the desired response rate, a record that facilitated the tracking of administered questionnaires was developed and applied during the process of data collection.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the procedure that involves the establishment of order, a framework and context to the pile of primary data collected by a researcher (Jackson, 2012). To ensure that data is entered correctly, scores are high or low and how many in each category, frequency and percent distribution was constructed using SPSS version 21.0. SPSS was used because it aids in the identification of in accuracy in data entry or unexpected data marks and has full set of statistical tests (Pallant, 2011). Data to be collected was analyzed to get statistical measures such as correlations among different variables, mean and standard deviations for easy interpretation of the study findings. Further, the analysis helped the researcher to make valid inference on the topic of study. To establish the significance of each of the study's four variables with respect to sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs, the investigation employed a multivariate regression model. This is an adjustable approach of data analysis that is suitable in situations when (the dependent variable are to be evaluated in relation to either of existing alternative factors. Further, the model shows correlations between the independent (predicator) variables and the dependent or outcome variable. The relationship may be linear which means that the degree to which the change in the dependent variable is related to the change in the independent variables (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2013). The analysis assisted in making valid inference on the topic of investigation. The regression model is presented as:

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

Where: Y = Sustainability of Children Rehabilitation Projects by Non-governmental Organizations; β_0 = Constant Term; β_1, β_2, β_3 and β_4 = Beta coefficients; X_1= Community Support= $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \varepsilon$; X_2= Government Support= $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$; X_3= Non-Governmental Organizations' Management Capacity = $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$; X_4= Sources of Funding =$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$; ε= Error Term

INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

Pearson Correlation Analysis

Correlation is a means by which to index to the extent to which two or more variables are associated with or have a relationship to each other. The extensively employed bi-variant correlation statistics is the Pearson product-movement coefficient, generally named as the Pearson correlation which this investigation made use of. Correlation coefficient between two variables ranges from +1 (i.e. perfect positive relationship) to -1 (i.e. perfect negative relationship).

Additionally, Pearson correlation analysis was carried out to illustrate a linear relationship between the predictor (independent) variables and the explanatory variable of the investigation. It, thus, assists in establishing the aptitude or intensity of relationship in the model, that is, which variable best elucidated the socio-economic factors influencing sustainability of children

rehabilitation projects by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Isiolo County, Kenya. Presented in Table 1 are results of this

Table 1: Correlation Table

		Sustainability Children Rehabilitation Projects	Of Community Support	Government Support	Non-governmental Organizations Management Capacity	Sources of Funding
Sustainability Of Children Rehabilitation Projects	Pearson Correlation	1		.		
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
Community Support	Pearson Correlation	0.783	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.006				
Government Support	Pearson Correlation	0.657	0.027	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.004	0.154			
Non-governmental Organizations Management Capacity	Pearson Correlation	0.765	0.010	0.026	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.004	0.237	0.480		
Sources of Funding	Pearson Correlation	0.822	0.075	0.094	0.065	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.009	0.207	0.115	0.251	

Based on the findings of the correlation analysis, a Pearson Product Moment correlation was conducted. The correlation analysis between diverse socio-economic factors influencing sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Isiolo County, Kenya was carried out. The investigation found a strong positive correlation between Sources of Funding and Sustainability of Children Rehabilitation Projects as shown (r=.822, Sig. =.009). Additionally, the investigation found a strong positive correlation between Community Support and Sustainability of Children Rehabilitation Projects (r=0.783, Sig. =.006). Further the investigation found a strong positive correlation between Non-governmental Organizations Management Capacity and Sustainability of Children Rehabilitation Projects (r=.765, Sig. =.004). The investigation also found a positive correlation between Government Support and Sustainability of Children Rehabilitation Projects (r=.657, Sig. =.004). Further, the investigations independent variables were correlated among themselves.

Regression Analysis

The investigation also carried out a multivariate regression analysis for assessment of the influence among independent or predictor variables. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS V 21.0) was employed to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multivariate regressions. Presented in Table 2 are the model summaries;

Table 2: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.818[a]	0.808	0.734	0.32340

R is the correlation coefficient which indicates the association between the investigation's variables, hinged the findings shown in the table 4.13 there was a strong positive relationship between the investigation's variables as shown by 0.818. Adjusted R squared is coefficient of determination which informs on the variation in the dependent variable emanating from changes in the independent (predictor) variables. Anchored on the findings in the table 4.13 the value of adjusted R squared was 0.734, evidence that there existed a variation of 73.4 percent on sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs emanating from changes in Community Support, Government Support, Non-Governmental Organizations Management Capacity and Sources of Funding at 95 percent confidence interval. This demonstrates that 73.4percent variations or modifications in on sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs could be linked to alterations in Community Support, Government Support, Non-Governmental Organizations Management Capacity and Sources of Funding.

Further, the investigation conducted analysis of variance. The results for the association between its four independent variables and sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of One-Way ANOVA results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1625.82	4	406.455	58.815	.000
	Residual	387	56	6.911		
	Total	2012.82	60			

The probability value of 0.000 demonstrates that the regression relationship was significant in predicting the influence of Community Support, Government Support, Non-Governmental Organizations Management Capacity and Sources of Funding on sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs. The calculated F (58.815) was significantly larger than the critical value of F= 2.4288. Additionally, this portrays that that the overall test model was significant and that the Null Hypothesis could be rejected.

The investigations regression coefficients for the association between its four predictor (independent) variables and sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Regression coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	0.674	0.123		5.480	.000
Community Support	0.765	0.342	0.688	2.237	.031
Government Support	0.567	0.187	0.487	3.032	.004
Non-governmental Organizations' Management Capacity	0.678	0.276	0.654	2.457	.018
Sources of Funding	0.853	0.156	0.786	5.468	.000

The established multivariate regression equation for predicting sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County obtained from the four investigation's independent variables was:

$$Y = 0.674 + +0.765X_1 + 0.567X_{2+}0.678X_3 + 0.853X_4$$

Where: Y= Performance of devolved system of governance; β_0=constant; β_1, β_2, β_3 and β_4 = regression coefficients; X_1= Community Support; X_2= Government Support; X_3= Non-governmental Organizations' Management Capacity; X_4= Sources of Funding; ε=Error Term

The regression equation above has established that with respect to all socio-factors in the investigated on (Community Support, Government Support, Non-Governmental Organizations Management Capacity and Sources of Funding) and placing their constant at zero sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs was 0.674. The findings presented also illustrate that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in the Sources of Funding would result to a 0.853 increase in the scores of sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs and a unit increase in the scores of Community Support would result to a 0.765 increase in the scores of sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs. Additionally, the findings shows that a unit increases in the Non-governmental Organizations' Management Capacity would lead to a 0.678 increase in the scores of sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs. The investigation also found that a unit increase in the scores of Government Support would lead to a 0.567 increase in the scores of sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County. Overall, Sources of Funding had the greatest influence on the sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs, followed by Community Support, then Non-governmental Organizations Management Capacity and eventually Government

Support presented the least influence to the sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs. All the investigations variables were significant (p-values < 0.05).

CONCLUSIONS

The investigation concludes that in-kind donations of clothing significantly influenced sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-governmental Organizations in Isiolo County. This is because given that the study locale is urban-rural mainly occupied by nomadic pastoralists whose children have limited access to clothing especially those that have chosen the street life. Additionally, Non-governmental Organizations implementing children rehabilitation projects therefore need to provide clothing to children they have rehabilitated to make their interventions sustainable.

The research study also concludes that government support in the form of provision of social facilitysignificantly influenced sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-governmental Organizations in Isiolo County. This is because the provision of social facilities such as; sports fields, parks and halls facilitates the process of children rehabilitation for new NGOs operating in this field.

The study investigation concludes Non-governmental Organizations' management capacity in the form of number of staff able to monitor and evaluate project progress significantly influenced sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-governmental Organizations in Isiolo County. This is because monitoring informs decision on weak components of the projects as it is been implemented and evaluation looks at past project activities informing direction on how to make them better.

Additionally, the investigation concludes that corporate world funding significantly influenced influenced sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-governmental Organizations in Isiolo County. This is because given that the study locale is predominantly semi-arid most corporate are approachable to support efforts from their corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes NGOs in implementing sustainable children rehabilitation projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, this study investigation recommends that to enhance sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Isiolo County, NGOs should adopt reliable strategies to win community support in developing agricultural practices for their children rehabilitation projects that would contribute to their sustainability instead of in-kind food stuff donations.

Further, anchored on the findings this study investigation it is also recommended that to improve on sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by NGOs in Isiolo County, NGOs should

approach government for provision of social facilities, reduced taxation on in-kind donations and opportunities for capacity building of their staff.

Based on the findings, this study investigation also recommends that to enhance sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Isiolo County, NGOs should be working closely with other stakeholders come up with trainings and seminars that would improve on the capacities of their staff such that they are able to offer reliable guidance and counseling to children they have rehabilitated.

Based on the findings, this study investigation also recommends that to enhance sustainability of children rehabilitation projects by Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Isiolo County, NGOs should devise strategies that would enable them to diversify their sources of funding unlike relying on corporate world, foundation and donor funding.

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