
STAKEHOLDER'S INVOLVEMENT PRACTICES AND PERFORMANCE OF STREET CHILDREN REHABILITATION PROJECTS IN NAIROBI CITY COUNTY

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Abstract

The current study sought to determine stakeholder's involvement practices and performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi County. The study was guided by the following objectives; to examine influence of stakeholders' collaboration, stakeholders' risk management, on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The study was informed by Stakeholder theory, uncertain theory. A descriptive survey design was used in this research. The target population for this study was 205 respondents comprising of 42 social workers, 17 project managers/coordinator, 17 Sub-County children's officers, 32 child protection volunteers and 17 M&E officers from the 17 street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi County. The researcher obtained the sample size of 95 respondents using Yamane formulae. Stratified sampling was employed to select respondents. The study used questionnaires to obtain the primary data. The pilot was carried out in Academic Model Providing Access to Healthcare (AMPATH) in Uasin Gishu County with similar structures as rehabilitation centers in Nairobi City County. The reliability and internal consistency of the instrument was tested by use of Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The validity of this research instrument was measured through the opinion of experts and during the pilot study. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 25 was used to clean and analyze the data that has been collected. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to examine the quantitative data. Standard deviation, mean, and other measures of central tendency make up the majority of the descriptive statistics. Correlation and multiple regression analysis was used as inferential statistics. Frequency tables were used to present the results. The study findings revealed that stakeholders' collaboration ($\beta_1=0.249$, $p<0.05$), stakeholders' risk management ($\beta_2=0.212$, $p<0.05$), stakeholders' monitoring and evaluation ($\beta_3=0.279$, $p<0.05$) had a positive and significant effect on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The study concluded that there exists a strong, positive and statistically correlation between stakeholders' collaboration and performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. There exists a strong, positive and statistically correlation between stakeholders' risk management and performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The study recommended that the street children rehabilitation projects management should always identify stakeholders who are experienced and are experts. The street children rehabilitation projects management should always involve all the stakeholders since they influence decisions of all projects and control the management by raising concerns and potential risks..

Keywords

Stakeholder's involvement practices, stakeholders' collaboration, stakeholders' risk management

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INTRODUCTION

The children at risk are a major social problem that needs to be given attention in addressing their problems (McAlinden, 2018). The children at risk of being in street cannot enjoy their legitimate right to play, associate, and educate. In this connection, there is a need to establish rehabilitation centres to rescue abandoned and runaway children (Dhakai, Adhikari & Turton, 2020). However, in Kenya, the street children rehabilitation projects have been separated from its families for some time, either completely or partially. To survive, they must be innovative and tough. Badgering, collection and selling of plastics, scrap metals, carton boxes, trash and selling trinkets are some of the most common activities they carry out to survive. Those forced to live on the streets often turn to criminal activity such as thievery and prostitution to make ends meet.

Stakeholder collaboration entails processes that will go through many iterations. Full collaboration or partnership is not always going to be the outcome. Instead, the process that stakeholders go through may reveal that other forms of action, campaigns, education, policy development, or advocacy are more appropriate given the conservation goals and objectives identified, and the roles, positions, and interests of the various parties involve (Nguyen, Mohamed & Panuwatwanich, 2018). Most projects will need to engage with a wide range of stakeholders which can include clients, government and local authorities, partners, communities and special interest groups. Every stakeholder has their own concerns and needs, conflicts of interest and levels of influence. Planners and project managers need to understand who the stakeholder groups are, what their issues are, and what motivates them (Xue et al., 2018).

Stakeholder risk management allows stakeholder management teams to understand about who runs the project, why should they care about projects and what they are going to do about the project (Hopkinson, 2017). Good stakeholder risk management can increase the likelihood of securing social acceptance for a project. Behind every risk are individuals, groups or social actors who are (or who perceive themselves to be) affected by a risk (or decisions, strategies and/or processes in its management). These stakeholders are dynamic and likely to change during the course of the process. Some are constant, while others come and go, and others may join in at different stages of the process (Willumsen, Oehmen, Stingl & Geraldi, 2019). Therefore, it is important for the organization to engage with these stakeholders. Stakeholder participation in the risk management process is becoming increasingly recognized as a means of producing decisions that are responsive to the varying interests and values.

Stakeholder monitoring and evaluation is evaluation the process of monitoring project stakeholder relationships and tailoring strategies for engaging stakeholders through modification of engagement strategies and plan (Shihemi, 2016). Engaging stakeholder is an important part of the monitoring and evaluation of development projects. Projects which seek to create change in the actions and behaviours of individuals rely on effective engagement and getting this just right can add substantial value to the learning of your evaluation, as well as to whether or not your work is ever used to create further positive social change. Monitoring is the on-going collection and analysis of data that informs project managers if progress toward established goals is being achieved (Waithera & Wanyoike 2015). Evaluation is a comprehensive appraisal that looks at the long-term impacts of a project and exposes what worked, what did not, and what should be done differently in future projects. Stakeholder resource mobilization involves participation in resource sourcing, collection and sharing for any project to be considered successfully completed. Resources forms the pillars of virtually all organizations. It is important that organization formulate strategies for

resource mobilization, this should be identified in order to achieve the intended results (McDermott, Kurucz & Colbert, 2018).

Statement of the Problem

The number of street children in Kenya has increased. This is a common occurrence in developing countries and major cities like Nairobi. One of Kenya's most pressing issues, given that more than half of the population under the age of 18 live on the streets, is the plight of street children. Cities Report (2016) indicates that a big number of people are homeless, sleeping in the streets, parks, abandoned buildings and makeshift structures but the exact number is unknown. According to the last global survey by the UN in 2005, it estimated over 100 million people are homeless worldwide. There are 1500 former street boys and girls who have been successfully rehabilitated in Nairobi by over 5 centres. Nearly 300 children are rehabilitated each year in Nairobi representing almost 30% of national rehabilitation programs in the country. The census of KNBS (2020) established that 13 percent of the street family's rehabilitation institutions were Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), 40 percent were Charitable Children's Institutions (CCIs), 16 percent were Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), 23 percent were Community Based Organization (CBOs) and 8 percent were Educational Centers. Total population of the street families in the 90 institutions stood at 7206 against maximum capacity of 9,140. The census established that the institutions had a population ranging from 4 to 700 persons. Further, the findings showed that 29 percent of the institutions had 20-39 persons and 22 percent of them had 40-59 persons. For street children rehabilitation projects to perform their role, there is a need for stakeholder's involvement; since seventy per cent of these programs do not live to celebrate their sixth birthday (Solter, 2021). Most of these programs for rehabilitating street children cannot continue their work because of difficulties in maintaining their financial viability in the wake of donor withdrawal. This is majorly fuelled by government regulations and in most cases poor financial strategies put in place among stakeholders running projects. Because of this, these children return to the street and become a problem, creating a vicious cycle of the issue. Few studies have been done to determine the long-term viability of these organizations, particularly regarding the involvement of stakeholders. Nestor (2015) focused factors influencing sustainability of street children rehabilitation projects managed by nongovernmental organizations: a case of rescue centers in Mathare constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. When examining the sustainability of NGO-run children's homes in Mbeere South, Embu County, researchers like Maringa (2018) looked at factors influencing sustainability of children homes programmes managed by Non-Governmental Organizations in Kenya. In Nairobi County, researchers Eunice, Gichunge, and Mbebe (2017) studied the impact of sustainability initiatives on orphanage home performance. Kenya. An examination of the International Rescue Committee-strategic Kenya's implementation of donor-funded programs was carried out by Shigoli (2018). As a result, there is a knowledge void that the research set out to fill by looking into the influence of stakeholder's involvement practices on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi County.

Objectives of the Study

- i. To examine influence of stakeholders' collaboration on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County.
- ii. To establish influence of stakeholders' risk management on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County

Theoretical Review

Stakeholder Theory

This study is based on stakeholder's theory which originates from Freeman (1984). Friedman (2006) states that the organization itself should be thought of as grouping of stakeholders and the purpose of the organization should be to manage their interests, needs and viewpoints. This stakeholder management is thought to be fulfilled by the managers of a firm. The managers should on the one hand manage the corporation for the benefit of its stakeholders in order to ensure their rights and the participation in decision making and on the other. Assumptions of the theory are based on the principles; the first principle of the 'organization effect' state that, 'the organization and its managers are responsible for the effects of their actions on others'. Assumptions of the theory underlie in the following principles; The principle is consciously drawn from the modern moral theory of utilitarianism which holds that moral worth of actions or practices is determined solely by their consequences.

Utilitarianism is committed to the maximization of the good and the minimization of harm and evil. The second principle, namely the principle of Organization rights, states that the corporation and its managers may not violate the legitimate rights of others to determine their own future. Respect for human beings is demanded because human beings possess a moral dignity and therefore cannot be treated as if they merely have conditional value (Beauchamp & Bowie, 2004). The implication is that the corporation must treat its stakeholders as rational beings with a right to pursue their own interests without undue interference (Freeman & Robert, 2002).

Stakeholder's theory is relevant to this study because it guided the variable on stakeholders' involvement. A cumulative interrelation is observed between the concepts of stakeholder theory, corporate responsibility, and business ethics. The stakeholder style in the union incorporates stakeholder relations within a company's supply base, business setting, and socio-political field into a single logical agenda. Stakeholder's theory has, nonetheless, been criticized for being ambiguous and undermining the rights of the owners of the company and property, compromising strategies of the free market and affecting the operations of legal department. However, Freeman (2004) proposes that the notion is better agreed not as a monumental theory, but fairly as a field of stakeholder concepts. The stakeholder theory is a theory of organizational management and business ethics that accounts for multiple constituencies impacted by business entities like employees, suppliers, local communities, creditors, and others

Critics show that the vital concept is that an administration's success is reliant on how fit it manages the affairs with key collections such as clients, workforces, providers, societies, sponsors, and others that can distress the understanding of its goal. The managers' goal is to strive to make the work environment conducive for everyone regardless of the designation, gender or race. This ensures justice for all. This covers areas of remuneration, fair hearing non-discrimination and equitable distribution of resources for all. Identified shareholders' interests are the supervisor's work is to keep the support of all of these crowds, harmonizing their interests are harmonized in order to achieve the organizations goals (Freeman et al., 2002).

Uncertain theory

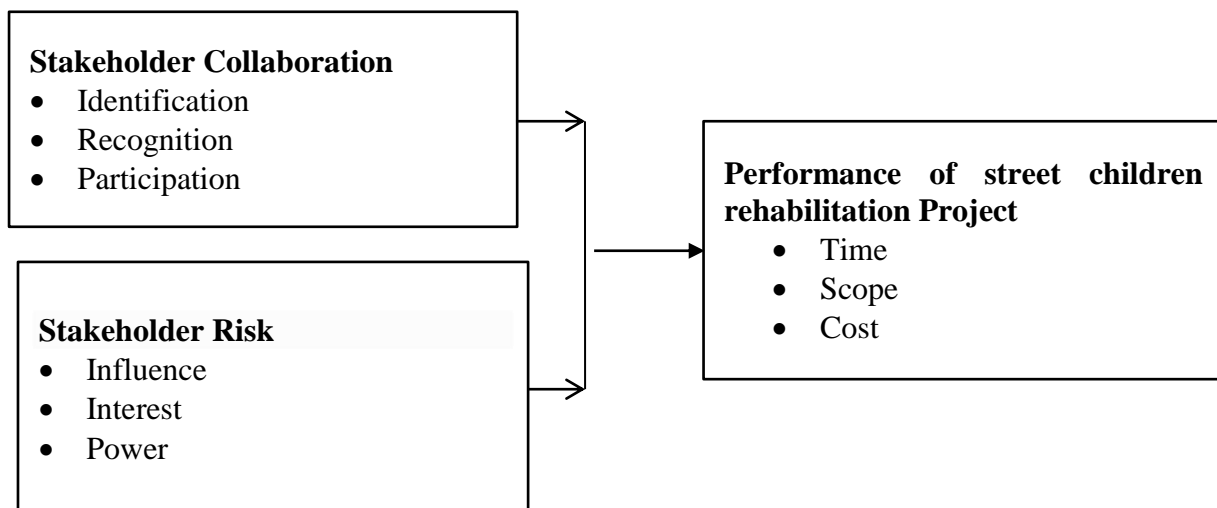
The study was also guided by Uncertain theory introduced by Liu in 2010. The theory stated that if risk is not identified, it may influence project management. Uncertainty risk also affects how project management should approach stakeholder management. Through anticipating uncertainties, they could proactively write in the contingencies reflecting these uncertainties, possibly staking out a claim before other stakeholders had thought of it (Prinsolo, 2015).

This theory consists of basic assumptions. These assumptions are based on the idea that communication is the most important element of human behavior. The assumptions are that individuals feel uncertainty in interpersonal settings; uncertainty is an aversive state that produces cognitive stress; when individuals first meet their main concern is to reduce uncertainty or to increase predictability; interpersonal communication is a developmental process that happens in stages; interpersonal communication is the main process of uncertainty reduction; the quantity of data that individuals share changes through time; and that it is possible to predict individual's behaviour (Wang *et al.*, 2021). These assumptions provide an explanation for what people experience when they first meet with someone new and how those feelings will change as additional interactions occur in the future.

Thus, foreseen uncertainty requires disciplined risk management, the identification of potential risk that could affect the project followed by the planning of preventive measures to block adverse events and multiple contingent courses of action that are then triggered by the events. Progress tracking demands monitoring not only which activities have been completed, but also to the uncompleted project activities. The project manager must not only be able to trouble shoot, but also function as a reactive consolidator of what has been achieved up to a certain stage in the project. All risks the incidents in the environment, or certain outcomes of the project work) must be constantly monitored and communicated to project stakeholders. Hence this theory thus helps in explaining risk acceptance strategy and its effect on project performance (Schrøder, 2015).

The term "uncertain measure" appears to be too wide to be restricted to self-dual set functions, as most modern approaches to uncertainty give up the self-duality assumption. In many cases, the author thinks that self-duality plus countable subadditivity is more essential (Liu, 2013). Uncertainty causes us to think differently and creatively, and to stay focused on the present. It tests our character, our strengths, and our wisdom.

Conceptual Framework



Stakeholder engagement plan is a significant part of a general project management plan aimed at involving stakeholders in project management activities. It covers thorough stakeholder analysis and close interaction. Street children rehabilitation projects can engage the stakeholders through the community participation, having diversity in composition of stakeholders, open communication as well as enhancing administration and governance.

It is important that everyone be informed about project risks on a regular basis. The frequency and level of detail may depend on the nature of the risk, its impact, and the role that a person or group is playing on the project. Children rehabilitation project may as well

involve risk management which shall include developing the risk management plan, followed by identifying risks, performing qualitative analysis, performing quantitative analysis if required, and planning risk responses.

Empirical Review

Moses (2019) determined strategies for improving effectiveness and collaboration of rehabilitation interventions for street children social development in Kakamega Central Sub-County, Kenya. Evaluation research design was adopted. Study population included 220 street children in closed and open rehabilitation systems, 30 NGO's rehabilitation staff, 10 social workers, 8 GOK officers, 5 counselors and 21 businessmen. Primary and secondary data were used. Primary data collection utilized questionnaires, interview guides, observation checklists and Focus Group Discussion. Cluster and snow-ball sampling were used to sample street children. Census and purposive sampling were used to sample key informants. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, specifically frequencies, percentages and mean. Inferential statistics were Chi-square test of independence and Spearman's rank order correlation. Qualitative data analysis and interpretation utilized coding, voices and narrative analysis. Data was displayed in form of graphs, charts and tables. This study established that, 191(87%) of key informants and street children indicated that rehabilitation interventions should be improved. Strategies to improve effectiveness of rehabilitation interventions were; establish a listening platform for stakeholders and beneficiaries' views in street children rehabilitation programmes 56(25.6%); establish a comprehensive rehabilitation and dropping centre for street children 31(13.9%); start Income Generating Activities in street children's interventions 28(12.6%) while 10(4.7%) insisted on the improvement on education services and employable vocational skills training. This study was conducted in Kakamega whereas the current study will be a case of rehabilitation centres in Nairobi City County.

Menoka, (2014) carried out a study on stakeholder collaboration and sustainability-related project performance in construction. The study focused on stakeholder engagement with the aim to improve the construction project performance through achieving construction sustainability. A framework was developed which integrated stakeholders with sustainability driven project performance. This research performed an empirical investigation through mixed-method research as the appropriate research technique. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) revealed the variation of the perception of participant's roles and companies' strategic focuses towards the stakeholder's engagement, construction sustainability and construction project performance. Based on the findings from the interview and questionnaire survey a conceptual framework was set out that underlined the preparation and presentation of stakeholder engagement to improve the construction project performance through achieving construction sustainability. This derived framework demonstrated that such engagement can be valuable in anticipating the expectations of the different stakeholders from the projects, which may impact on behaviour. The study failed to show how stakeholder engagement affects the sustainability and performance of rehabilitation centres which current study will attempt to find out.

Srinivasan and Dhivya (2020) investigated the awareness of stakeholder management and collaboration amongst project managers in the construction industry in Ireland. The outcome of the primary research showed project managers in the Irish construction industry considered the vast majority of stakeholder analysis and engagement methods as effective. The particular method adopted is often dependent on the characteristics of the project and stakeholders. The results suggest construction project managers in Ireland are more likely to undertake stakeholder management processes in accordance with a standardized methodology. In

addition, the respondents strongly advocate the use of a project stakeholder register and the central role of stakeholder management in delivering successful projects.

Mares (2019) study in Cambridge UK focused on risk management methods in securing human rights. The study aimed to understand the prevention of human rights impacts through risk management approaches instead of standard management conventions. The desktop study covering the globe assesses three approaches to establish how management can change their risk avoidance strategy, without leaving the stakeholder vulnerable or unaware of the entities' operations' risks. The study concluded that to avoid negative impact on stakeholders, a clause including reduction at source or beginning of a project for the entity should be included. Mares recommended the increased clarity on this risk avoidance measure to have entities get well prepared for mitigation measures. This study focused on international bodies for their guidance, while the current study will focus on street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County.

Johnson, Wandera, Jensen and Banerjee (2019) focused on the Kenyan index-based insurance project and risk management strategies. The study aimed to understand stakeholders' expectations, including insurance companies, donors, the government, NGOs, and pastoralists. The study worked through project periods from 2009 to 2013 through to 2015 using desk research and several observations with focused group discussions. The results concluded that risk sharing was through a safety net of partners, fast sales of pastoralists' products through linkage to demand centres, livestock insurance and introduction of sharia banking as an assurance that the pastoralists' products are readily purchasable by the wider community and not just from the pastoralist community. Johnson et al., (2019) recommended that projects incorporate risk assessment in the project initiation stage involving all stakeholders. This study applied desk research combined with fieldwork, while the current one will apply field visits to establish the objective.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A descriptive survey design was used in this research. According to Kenya children's home report (2020) there are 42 street children rehabilitation projects in Kenya where 17 are located in Nairobi County. This study targeted 42 social workers, 17 project managers/coordinator, 17 Sub- County Children Officers, 32 Child Protection Volunteers and 17 M&E officers from the 17 street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi County. Therefore, the target population was 205 respondents. The researcher obtained the sample size using Yamane formulae (1967). Stratified sampling was employed to obtain the desired level of representation from various demographic segments within the overall population. The study used both structured and semi-structured questionnaires to obtain the primary data. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 25 was used to clean and analyze the data that has been collected. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to examine the quantitative data. Standard deviation, mean, and other measures of central tendency make up the majority of the descriptive statistics. Correlation and multiple regression analysis was used as inferential statistics. Frequency tables and diagrams, bar graphs, and pie-charts presented the results.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Descriptive Statistics Results

Stakeholders' Collaboration

The first specific objective of the study was to examine the effect of stakeholders' collaboration on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement on various statements relating to of stakeholders' collaboration on performance of street children rehabilitation

projects in Nairobi City County. A 5-point Likert scale was used where SD symbolized strongly disagree, D symbolized disagree, UD symbolized undecided, A symbolized agree and SA symbolized strongly agree. The results were as presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Stakeholders' Collaboration

Statements	Mean	Sd
1. Stakeholders identified are able to influence the project outcomes and success	4.28	0.88
2. Stakeholder are recognized through their input's characteristics, interests and intentions for the project.	3.60	1.15
3. Stakeholders identified bring experience and expertise	4.12	0.96
4. Stakeholder participation in the project is effective hence improving project success	3.76	1.21

Table 1 showed that 64(85.3%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that Stakeholders identified are able to influence the project outcomes and success. However, 2(2.7%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement that Stakeholders identified are able to influence the project outcomes and success. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that Stakeholders identified are able to influence the project outcomes and success (Mean, =4.28, Std. dev=0.88). Based on their feedback, 37(49.3%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that Stakeholder are recognized through their input's characteristics, interests and intentions for the project. This is a cumulative number of those who strongly agreed and those that agreed. However, 13(17.3%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement that stakeholder assessment os conducted to explore characteristics, interests and intentions for recognition which was cumulative number of those who strongly disagreed and those that disagreed.

Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that stakeholder assessment os conducted to explore characteristics, interests and intentions for recognition (Mean, =3.60, Std. dev=1.15). On whether stakeholders identified bring experience and expertise 61(81.3%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed with the statement. This however was not the feeling of 5(6.7%) of the respondents who strongly disagreed and disagreed with the statement that stakeholders identified bring experience and expertise. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that stakeholders identified bring experience and expertise (Mean, =4.12, Std. dev=0.96).

Lastly, 42(56%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that Stakeholder participation in the project is effective hence improving project success. On the other hand, 13(17.3%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement that Stakeholder participation in the project is effective hence improving project success. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that Stakeholder participation in the project is effective hence improving project success (Mean, =3.76, Std. dev=1.21). The study also reveals that stakeholders' collaboration has a positive influence on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. This implies that Stakeholders identified are able to influence the project outcomes and success, explore characteristics, interests and intentions for recognition and it is as easy as possible for stakeholders with clear benefits of participating.

The study results agree with Moses (2019) who established that, 191(87%) of key informants and street children indicated that rehabilitation interventions should be improved. Strategies to improve effectiveness of rehabilitation interventions were; establish a listening platform for stakeholders and beneficiaries' views in street children rehabilitation programmes

56(25.6%); establish a comprehensive rehabilitation and dropping centre for street children 31(13.9%); start Income Generating Activities in street children's interventions 28(12.6%) while 10(4.7%) insisted on the improvement on education services and employable vocational skills training. The study also concurs with Menoka, (2014) found out that underlined the preparation and presentation of stakeholder engagement to improve the construction project performance through achieving construction sustainability. This derived framework demonstrated that such engagement can be valuable in anticipating the expectations of the different stakeholders from the projects, which may impact on behaviour. The study failed to show how stakeholder engagement affects the sustainability and performance of rehabilitation centres which current study will attempt to find out.

Stakeholders' Risk Management

The second specific objective of the study was to examine the effect of stakeholders' risk management on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement on various statements relating to stakeholders' risk management on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. A 5-point Likert scale was used where SD symbolized strongly disagree, D symbolized disagree, UD symbolized undecided, A symbolized agree and SA symbolized strongly agree. The results were as presented in Table 2.

Table 2 stakeholders' Risk Management

Statements	Mean	Sd.
1. Stakeholders influences decisions of all projects and control the management.	4.12	0.91
2. The stakeholder's interest in the project can raise concerns and potential risks.	3.77	1.11
3. The interests of parties involved in process execution is clearly managed and documented in policy documents	4.07	1.09
4. Stakeholder's power can influence project risk management.	3.75	1.13
Valid N	3.93	

Table 2 showed that 62(82.7%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that stakeholders influence decisions of all projects and control the management. However, 4(5.3%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement that stakeholders influence decisions of all projects and control the management. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that stakeholders influence decisions of all projects and control the management (Mean, =4.12, Std. dev=0.91). Based on their feedback, 41(54.7%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that the stakeholder's interest in the project can raise concerns and potential risks. This is a cumulative number of those who strongly agreed and those that agreed. However, 8(10.7%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement that the stakeholder's interest in the project can raise concerns and potential risks which was cumulative number of those who strongly disagreed and those that disagreed. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that the stakeholder's interest in the project can raise concerns and potential risks. (Mean, =3.77, Std. dev=1.11). On whether the interests of parties involved in process execution is clearly managed and documented in policy documents 58(77.3%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed with the statement. This however was not the feeling of 5(6.7%) of the respondents who strongly disagreed and disagreed with the statement that the interests of parties involved in process execution is clearly managed and documented in policy documents. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that the interests of parties involved in process execution is clearly managed and documented in policy documents (Mean, =4.07, Std. dev=1.09).

Lastly, 54(72%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that stakeholder's power can influence project risk management. On the other hand, 13(17.3%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement that Stakeholder's power can influence project risk management. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that Stakeholder's power can influence project risk management (Mean, =3.75, Std. dev=1.13).

The study results also reveal that stakeholders' risk management has a positive influence on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. This implies that stakeholders influence decisions of all projects and control the management, raises concerns and potential risks and ensures that Stakeholder's power can influence project risk management. The study results concur with Mares (2019) found out that to avoid negative impact on stakeholders, a clause including reduction at source or beginning of a project for the entity should be included. Mares recommended the increased clarity on this risk avoidance measure to have entities get well prepared for mitigation measures. The study results also agree with Johnson, Wandera, Jensen and Banerjee (2019) f established that risk sharing was through a safety net of partners, fast sales of pastoralists' products through linkage to demand centres, livestock insurance and introduction of sharia banking as an assurance that the pastoralists' products are readily purchasable by the wider community and not just from the pastoralist community.

Performance of Street Children Rehabilitation Projects

The main objective of the study was to examine the effect stakeholder's involvement practices and performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement on various statements relating to stakeholders' involvement practices on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. A 5-point Likert scale was used where SD symbolized strongly disagree, D symbolized disagree, UD symbolized undecided, A symbolized agree and SA symbolized strongly agree. The results were as presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Performance of Street Children Rehabilitation Projects

Statements		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	Standard dev.
1. Time affects performance the projects	F	38	30	3	1	3	4.40	0.85
	%	50.6	40	4	1.3	4		
2. Scope of project affects performance of projects	F	34	35	0	3	3	4.25	0.96
	%	45.3	46.7	0	4	4		
3. Cost of the project affects performance of projects	F	36	33	3	0	3	4.32	0.89
	%	48	44	4	0	4		
4. Needed quality affects performance projects	F	33	18	15	6	3	3.96	1.16
	%	44	24	20	8	4		
5. There is effective child rehabilitation	F	25	26	1	8	5	3.77	1.21
	%	33.3	34.6	1.3	10.6	6.7		
6. The project is able to hire qualified services	F	14	26	12	9	14	3.23	1.39
	%	18.7	34.7	16	12	18.7		
Valid		75					3.99	

Table 3 showed that 68(90.7%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that Time affects performance the projects. However, 4(5.3%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement that Time affects performance the projects. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that Time affects performance the projects (Mean, =4.40, Std. dev=0.85). Based on their feedback, 69(92%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that Scope of project affects

performance of projects. This is a cumulative number of those who strongly agreed and those that agreed. However, 6(8%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement that Scope of project affects performance of projects which was cumulative number of those who strongly disagreed and those that disagreed. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that Scope of project affects performance of projects (Mean, =4.25, Std. dev=0.96).

On whether Cost of the project affects performance of projects 69(92%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed with the statement. This however was not the feeling of 3(4%) of the respondents who strongly disagreed and disagreed with the statement that Cost of the project affects performance of projects. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that Cost of the project affects performance of projects (Mean, =4.32, Std. dev=0.89).

Moreover, 51(68%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed with the statement that Needed quality affects performance projects. This however was not the feeling of 9(12%) of the respondents who strongly disagreed and disagreed with the statement that Needed quality affects performance projects. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that Needed quality affects performance projects Mean, =3.96, Std. dev=0.116).

Also, 51(68%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that there is effective child rehabilitation. On the other hand, 13(17.3%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement that there is effective child rehabilitation. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that there is effective child rehabilitation (Mean, =3.77, Std. dev=1.21). Lastly, 40(53.3%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that the project is able to hire qualified services. On the other hand, 23(30.7%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement that the project is able to hire qualified services. Further the study findings showed in terms of means and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that the project is able to hire qualified services (Mean, =3.23, Std. dev=1.39).

The study results also reveal that stakeholder's involvement practices have a positive influence on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. This concur with (Solter, 2021) who asserts that for street children rehabilitation projects to perform their role, there is a need for stakeholder's involvement; since seventy per cent of these programs do not live to celebrate their sixth birthday.

Inferential Statistics Results

Correlation Analysis Results

Table 4: Test of Correlation Analysis

		Performance	Stakeholders' collaboration	Stakeholders' risk management
Performance	Pearson	1		
	Correlation			
	Sig. (2-tailed)			
Stakeholders' collaboration	N	75		
	Pearson	.557**	1	
	Correlation			
Stakeholders' risk management	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
	N	75	75	
	Pearson	.526**	.374**	1
	Correlation			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	
	N	75	75	75

The findings are shown in Table 4 which indicated that stakeholders' collaboration has a positive and statistically significant effect on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County with ($r=0.557$; $p<0.01$). This implies that Stakeholders' collaboration affects performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. Findings also revealed that stakeholders' risk management has a positive and statistically significant effect on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County with ($r=0.526$; $p<0.01$). This implies that stakeholders' risk management affects performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County in Kenya.

Simple Linear Regression Model of Stakeholders' collaboration

The simple linear regression analysis models the relationship between the dependent variable, performance of street children rehabilitation projects and independent variable Stakeholders' collaboration. The results are shown in the section that follows;

Table 5 Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.557 ^a	.311	.301	.65301

The results of the simple linear regression in Table 4.17 indicated that $R = 0.557$ and $R^2 = 0.311$. R value gives an indication that there is a strong linear relationship between Stakeholders' collaboration and performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The R^2 indicates that explanatory power of the independent variables is 0.311. This means that about 31.1% of the variation in performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County, Kenya is explained by the regression model. The adjusted R^2 of 0.301 which is slightly lower than the R^2 value is exact indicator of the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable because it is sensitive to the addition of irrelevant variables. The adjusted R^2 indicates that 30.1% of the changes in performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County are explained by the model.

Model fitness was run to find out if model best fit for the data. The study results were presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Regression Model Fitness Results

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	14.038	1	14.038	32.919	.000 ^b
Residual	31.129	73	0.426		
Total	45.167	74			

From Table 6 the F-statistics produced ($F = 32.919$.) and a significant $p=0.000$ thus confirming the fitness of the model and therefore, there is statistically significant relationship between Stakeholders' collaboration and performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County the F value indicates that the variables in the equation are important hence the overall regression is significant.

The third output of the analysis is the summary of the coefficients that provide the information upon which the dependent variable can be predicted from the independent variable. The summary is as displayed in Table 7:

Table 7: Regression Model Coefficients

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	2.125	0.375			5.663	.000
Stakeholders' collaboration	0.533	0.093	0.557		5.738	.000

The study results in Table 7 revealed that there was positive linear effect of stakeholders' collaboration on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County ($\beta_1=0.533$, $p=0.000$). This reveals that an increase in Stakeholders' collaboration increases performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County by 0.533 units.

$$Y = 2.125 + 0.533X_1 \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 4.1}$$

Simple Linear regression model of Stakeholders' Risk Management

The second objective sought to determine the effect of stakeholders' risk management on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The results are as presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.526 ^a	0.277	0.267	0.66895

The model summary Table 9 showed that the simple correlation between the variables $R=0.526$ which indicates a high degree of correlation. This means that there was a high strength of association between stakeholders' risk management and performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The R-square value (.277) indicates that 27.7% of the total variation in performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County could be explained by Stakeholders' risk management.

The second output of the analysis showed how well the regression equation fitted the data that is, how well the independent variable predicted the dependent variable. The study results were presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Regression Model Fitness Results

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	12.499	1	12.499	27.932	.000 ^b
Residual	32.667	73	0.447		
Total	45.167	74			

The results in Table 10 revealed that the statistical significance of the regression model was 0.000 which is less than .05 and F-statistics =27.932. This indicates that the regression model significantly predicts the dependent variable. The third output of the analysis is the summary of the coefficients that provide the information upon which the dependent variable can be predicted from the independent variable. The summary is as displayed in Table 4.22:

Table 10: Regression Model Coefficients

	Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B		Beta		
(Constant)	2.352	0.364		6.455	.000
Stakeholders' risk management	0.472	0.089	0.526	5.285	.000

Regression of coefficients results in Table 10 showed that Stakeholders' risk management has a positive and significant influence on performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County ($\beta_2=0.472$, $p=.000<0.05$). This implies that an increase in Stakeholders' risk management leads to increase in performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County by 0.472 units.

Therefore, the coefficients generate the regression equation as expressed hereunder:

$$Y = 2.352 + 0.472X_2 \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 4.2}$$

Conclusions

The study concluded that there exists a strong, positive and statistically correlation between Stakeholders' collaboration and performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. This implies that Stakeholders identified are able to influence the project outcomes and success, explore characteristics, interests and intentions for recognition and it is as easy as possible for stakeholders with clear benefits of participating.

The study concluded that there exists a strong, positive and statistically correlation between Stakeholders' risk management and performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. This implies that stakeholders influence decisions of all projects and control the management, raises concerns and potential risks and ensures that Stakeholder's power can influence project risk management.

Recommendations

The street children rehabilitation projects management should always identify stakeholders who are experienced experts in various fields and make the participation as easy as possible for the stakeholders with clear benefits of participating. The street children rehabilitation projects management should always involve all the stakeholders since they influence decisions of all projects and control the management by raising concerns and potential risks.

Suggestions for Further Study

The study suggests that future research can be carried on the challenges facing the performance of street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. The study recommends that a similar study should be conducted in the other projects at homecare for children for comparison purposes as this study was done only in street children rehabilitation projects in Nairobi City County. Also, not only in Nairobi City County can the study be explored but also studies can be done on other street children rehabilitation projects as this would help in expanding the study further and give an insight that can also help in comparison and widen the scope. The observations from this research too can help in providing insights for scholars wishing to explore the issues raised here, and offer guidance on actions to be taken by managers street children rehabilitation projects who are responsible for sustaining the projects. Future research could include other characteristics in order to give a comprehensive result.

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