Table 3: Effect of stakeholders involvement in monitoring on performance of housing the poor project

n=150	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	St. dev.
During the project-monitoring phase, stakeholders keep tabs on the amount of material being used.	46 (30.7%)	65 (43.3%)	17 (11.3%)	9 (6.0%)	13 (8.7%)	3.81	1.189
Stakeholders convene for a conference to get an update on the program.	48 (32.0%)	60 (40.0%)	15 (10.0%)	15 (10.0%)	12 (8.0%)	3.78	1.225
To ensure that all stakeholders are engaged in project-monitoring, a stakeholder-analysis is conducted.	49 (32.7%)	38 (25.3%)	26 (17.3%)	16 (10.7%)	21 (14.0%)	3.52	1.403
Analysis of comments from stakeholders is carried out in a thorough manner.	46 (30.7%)	32 (21.3%)	27 (18.0%)	19 (12.7%)	26 (17.3%)	3.35	1.466
Stakeholder-participation reflects the requirements of the community and encourages individuals to participate in monitoring.	33 (22.0%)	61 (40.7%)	27 (18.0%)	17 (11.3%)	12 (8.0%)	3.49	1.151
Participation of stakeholders in giving input on the development of the project	37 (24.7%)	51 (34.0%)	25 (16.7%)	16 (10.7%)	21 (14.0%)	3.29	1.266
Project-stakeholders who participate in risk-reporting and contingency plans.	43 (28.7%)	59 (39.3%)	27 (18.0%)	16 (10.7%)	5 (3.3%)	3.79	1.076
Overall mean							3.57

Source: Field data, September 2022

The results in Table 3 show that majority of respondents agreed with statement about stakeholders involvement in monitoring on performance of housing the poor project, therefore 30.7% of all respondents strongly agreed and 43.3% of all respondents also agreed that during the project-monitoring phase, stakeholders keep tabs on the amount of material being used.

Furthermore, the majority of the respondents confirmed that stakeholders convene for a conference to get an update on the program; therefore 32.0% of all respondents strongly agreed and 40.0% also agreed. Moreover, most respondents confirm that to ensure that all stakeholders are engaged in project-monitoring, a stakeholder-analysis is conducted, therefore 32.7% of all respondents responded with strongly agreed and 25.3% responded with agree. Besides, a significant number of the respondents confirmed analysis of comments from stakeholders is carried out in a thorough manner., such that 30.7% of all respondents strongly agreed and 21.3% also agreed.

Meanwhile, the predominance of the respondents confirmed that stakeholder-participation reflects the requirements of the community and encourages individuals to participate in monitoring, therefore 22.0% of all respondents strongly agreed and also 40.7% agreed. A lot of respondents proven that Participation of stakeholders in giving input on the development of the project, therefore 24.7% of all respondents strongly agreed and 34.0% agreed. Moreover, most respondents confirm that project-stakeholders who participate in risk-reporting and contingency plans, therefore 28.7% of all respondents responded with strongly agreed and 39.3% responded with agree. Katiku (2011) mentioned that achievement may be positively influenced by top-level management using stakeholder-participation in monitoring. Consequently, a well-informed and productive stakeholder in the project monitoring is beneficial to companies since it will enhance the success-of the plan.

The researcher revealed that majority of respondents strongly agree and agree on the statement about stakeholders involvement in monitoring on performance of housing the poor project in Musanze District. The findings are supported by overall mean 3.57 as high mean which is an evidence of the existence of the facts.

Table 4: Effect of stakeholders involvement in project funding on performance of housing the poor project

n=150	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	St. dev.
Stakeholders-contribute material inputs for project-sustainability	32 (21.3%)	53 (35.3%)	30 (20.0%)	17 (11.3%)	18 (12.0%)	3.40	1.264
As a way to assure the project's long-term viability, stakeholders arrange fundraising events.	37 (24.7%)	69 (46.0%)	24 (16.0%)	9 (6.0%)	11 (7.3%)	3.75	1.118
Stakeholders provide labor-power	33 (22.0%)	65 (43.3%)	22 (14.7%)	13 (8.7%)	17 (11.3%)	3.56	1.245
This information is made available to stakeholders on a monthly and quarterly basis.	37 (24.7%)	50 (33.3%)	20 (13.3%)	14 (9.3%)	29 (19.3%)	3.35	1.442
Stakeholders should contribute financially to the long-term viability of the project.	29 (19.3%)	82 (54.7%)	17 (11.3%)	14 (9.3%)	8 (5.3%)	3.73	1.047
In order to make a substantial contribution, stakeholders should act like project staff.	29 (19.3%)	80 (53.3%)	20 (13.3%)	11 (7.3%)	10 (6.7%)	3.71	1.070
Stakeholders make the final decision on the amount of content they will provide.	32 (21.3%)	76 (50.7%)	25 (16.7%)	9 (6.0%)	8 (5.3%)	3.67	1.000
Stakeholders should generate funds to ensure that the project runs smoothly and effectively.	30 (20.0%)	70 (46.7%)	18 (12.0%)	19 (12.7%)	13 (8.7%)	3.57	1.195
Overall mean							3.59

Source: Field data, September 2022

The results in Table 4 show that majority of respondents agreed with statement about stakeholders involvement in project funding on performance of housing the poor project, therefore 21.3% of all respondents strongly agreed and 35.3% of all respondents also agreed that stakeholders-contribute material inputs for project-sustainability. Furthermore, the majority of the respondents confirmed that as a way to assure the project's long-term viability, stakeholders arrange fundraising events; therefore 24.7% of all respondents strongly agreed and 46.0% also agreed.

Moreover, most respondents confirm that to ensure that stakeholders provide labor-power, therefore 22.0% of all respondents responded with strongly agreed and 43.3% responded with agree. Besides, a significant number of the respondents confirmed this information is made available to stakeholders on a monthly and quarterly basis, such that 24.7% of all respondents strongly agreed and 33.3% also agreed. Meanwhile, the predominance of the respondents confirmed stakeholders should contribute financially to the long-term viability of the project, therefore 19.3% of all respondents strongly agreed and also 54.7% agreed. A lot of respondents proven that in order to make a substantial contribution, stakeholders should act like project staff, therefore 19.3% of all respondents strongly agreed and 53.3% agreed.

Moreover, most respondents confirm that Stakeholders make the final decision on the amount of content they will provide, therefore 21.3% of all respondents responded with strongly agreed and 50.7% responded with agree. Besides, a significant number of the respondents confirmed stakeholders should generate funds to ensure that the project runs smoothly and effectively., such

that 20.0% of all respondents strongly agreed and 46.7% also agreed. According to the statements of one of the respondents, "*Before I joined a housing the poor project, I was really depressed. But nowadays, I focus on growing produce to sell at the market. Since then, a lot of positive things have happened in my life*".Ndegwa, (2015) stated that stakeholder engagement in initiatives helps to increased resources, like the resources needed to make the project-successful and beneficial in its operation, according to previous study.

The researcher revealed that majority of respondents strongly agree and agree on the statement about stakeholders involvement in project funding on performance of housing the poor project in Musanze District. The findings are supported by overall mean 3.59 as high mean which is an evidence of the existence of the facts.

Inferential statistics

The section below described inferential statistics including correlation and regression tests used to test the hypotheses of the study.

Table 5: Correlation matrix

		SIPI	SIDM	SIM	SIPF	PP
SIPI	Pearson Correlation	1	.687**	.617**	.448**	.711**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N		150	150	150	150
SIDM	Pearson Correlation		1	.719**	.689**	.727**
	Sig. (2-tailed)			.000	.000	.000
	N			150	150	150
SIM	Pearson Correlation			1	.664**	.679**
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.000
	N				150	150
SIPF	Pearson Correlation				1	.672**
	Sig. (2-tailed)					.000
	N					150
PP	Pearson Correlation					1
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N					150

Source: Field data, September 2022

SIPI: Stakeholders involvement in project identification, **SIDM:** Stakeholders involvement in decision making, **SIM:** Stakeholders involvement in monitoring, **SIPF:** Stakeholders involvement in project funding, **PP:** Project Performance

Table 5 shows the correlation between variables under the study. The results indicated $p<0.05$ with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.711. This indicates that there is a significant relationship between Stakeholders involvement in project identification and performance of housing the poor project in Musanze District.Correlation results indicate a probability value of 0.000 that is less than significant level (0.05) and a Pearson coefficient of 0.727 indicating that stakeholders involvement in decision making is correlated with performance of housing the poor project in Musanze District. The results show the correlation between variables under the study.

The results indicated $p<0.05$ with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.679. This indicates that there is a significant relationship between Stakeholders involvement in monitoring and performance of housing the poor project in Musanze District. Table 4.12 shows the correlation between variables under the study. The results indicated $p=0.000<0.05$ with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.672. This indicates that there is a significant relationship between Stakeholders involvement in project funding and performance of housing the poor project in Musanze District.

Table 6: Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate

1	.826[a]	.682	.673	8.08100

a. Predictors: (Constant), Project funding, Project identification, Monitoring, Decision making

Source: Field data, September 2022

The results in Table 6 indicate model summary on stakeholders involvement in Project funding, Project identification, Monitoring, Decision making and project performance. The value of R was 0.826, the R Square was 0.682, and the adjusted R Square of 0.673 means that performance of housing the poor project in Musanze District initiated by stakeholders involvement at 68.2%. Kelly (2015) revealed that long-term relationships with project stakeholders provide customer satisfaction and help build trust and integrity, which in turn helps firms expand and satisfy their customers' expectations. Stakeholder participation in a program improves its ability to handle change as it progresses.

Table 7: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20268.914	4	5067.228	77.596	.017[b]
	Residual	9468.879	145	65.303		
	Total	29737.793	149			

a. Dependent Variable: Project performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Project funding, Project identification, Monitoring, Decision making

Source: Field data, September 2022

Findings in Table 7 show analysis of variance between independent variable and dependent variable whereby F=77.596 and p value of 0.017<0.05 which is significance level indicates that regression was significant as Stakeholders involvement in Project funding, Project identification, Monitoring, Decision making are good predictors of performance of housing the poor project in Musanze District.

Table 8: Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-9.706	3.201		-3.032	.003
	Stakeholders involvement in project identification	1.599	.277	.389	5.781	.000
	Stakeholders involvement in decision making	.519	.266	.162	1.950	.003
	Stakeholders involvement in monitoring	.381	.239	.119	1.593	.013
	Stakeholders involvement in project funding	1.192	.268	.308	4.443	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Project performance

Source: Field data, September 2022

$Y = \alpha + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4+\varepsilon$
Y = Project performance
α = constant
b_1-b_4 = Regression Coefficient
ε = error term
$Cs=f(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)$
X_1 is Stakeholders involvement in project identification
X_2 is Stakeholders involvement in decision making
X_3 is Stakeholders involvement in monitoring
X_4 is Stakeholders involvement in project funding

Table 8 on regression equation shows that project performance will always depend on a constant factor of -9.706 regardless of the existence of other determinants. The other variables explain that; every unit increase in stakeholders involvement in project identification will increase performance of housing the poor project by a factor of 1.599. Every unit increase in Stakeholders involvement in decision making will increase performance of housing the poor project by a factor of 0.519. Every unit increase in stakeholders involvement in monitoring will increase project performance by a factor of 0.381. Every unit increase in stakeholders involvement in project funding will increase project performance by a factor of 1.192.

It showed that Stakeholders involvement in project identification (p=0.000<0.05). Hereby, researcher rejected the hypothesis **H_0a** stated that there is no is effect of stakeholders involvement in project identification on performance of Housing the poor project. While **H_1a:** There is effect of stakeholders' involvement in project identification on performance of Housing the poor project is confirmed. Stakeholders' involvement in decision making (p=0.003<0.05); researcher rejected **H_0b:** There is no is effect of stakeholders involvement in decision-making on performance of Housing the poor project. While **H_1b:** There is effect of stakeholders involvement in decision-making on performance of housing the poor project. Stakeholders involvement in monitoring (p=0.013<0.05); researcher rejected **H_0c:** There is no is effect of stakeholders involvement in monitoring on performance of Housing the poor project while **H_1c:** There is effect of stakeholders involvement in monitoring on performance of Housing the poor project. Stakeholders involvement in project funding (0.000<0.05); researcher rejected **H_0d:** There is no is effect of stakeholders involvement in funding on performance of Housing the poor project while **H_1d:** There is effect of stakeholders involvement in funding on performance of Housing the poor project.

CONCLUSION

It was revealed that stakeholders involvement in Project funding, Project identification, Monitoring, Decision making are good predictors of performance of housing the poor project in Musanze District. From the above points, Researcher rejected all null hypotheses and confirmed the alternative hypotheses. The research gap was addressed by bringing new knowledge on existent literature as the study was successfully completed.

Recommendations

So that the project doesn't have to rely on finance from outside sources as much, it's recommended that the management teach the people who use the organization's resources how to manage their resources well.

According to the results, the people in charge of the Housing for the Poor project should make sure that everyone knows the ground rules for taking part.

The study advises that as following the orders of the national government, the Housing the Poor project's administration should also take into account the interests of all parties involved. Some stakeholders were found to be less involved in making the most important decisions for the study.

According to the results, the Housing the Poor initiative would benefit a lot from having more stakeholders help choose projects.

Suggestions for further studies

This study's results suggest that the following should be given careful analysis in the future, as suggested by the researcher. Contribution of revenue sharing on project sustainability, Relationship between revenue sharing and welfare of surrounding communities in other National parks.

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