



**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PROJECT SUCCESS OF YOUTH  
LIVELIHOOD PROJECTS IN PALLISA DISTRICT**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I, ASIO Suzan, thus attest that this research report is entirely original with no submissions for consideration for any awards or examinations at this or any other university.

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## APPROVAL

This research report is submitted for examination with approval of the authorized academic supervisor.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my parents in appreciation of their understanding, encouragement, and moral support. To my instructors, friends, fellow students, and the Almighty God for His unending blessings, without which this work would not have been possible.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

DCDO	District Community Development Officer
CVI	Content Validity Index
YLP	Youth Livelihood Project
KPMG	Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler
LGMSDP	Local Government Management Service Delivery Program
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development

## **ABSTRACT**

The study was carried out to examine the effect of stakeholder engagement on project success of youth livelihood projects in Pallisa district. This study was driven by the fact that much as the government is spending billions of monies on youth livelihood project, they hardly achieve their intended goals owing to poor project success. The researcher adopted a cross-section research design. With a target population of 130 youth projects, 97 were selected to participate in the study using Krejcie and Morgan (1970). Self-administered closed-ended questionnaires were used to gather data, and SPSS version 22 was used for analysis. The results of the analysis were presented and interpreted using frequency tables, descriptive statistics, regression, and correlation. The findings showed a positive and noteworthy correlation between the stakeholder engagement metrics. (communication, collaboration, and monitoring) and project success. On account of the study findings, the study recommends that project managers should provide continuous, tailored training programs in all aspects of project development such as entrepreneurship, financial literacy, vocational skills, and project management to ensure that youth beneficiaries are equipped not only with startup capital but also with the competencies to achieve sustainable project success. Also, the study recommends that there's need for project managers to involve key stakeholders including local leaders, community members, and youth themselves in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the projects. This fosters transparency, trust, and collective responsibility for project outcomes.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction

The study's background, problem statement, purpose, specific objectives, research hypothesis, significance, scope, subject scope, geographical scope, time scope, and conceptual framework are all included in this chapter.

### 1.1 Background of the study

In the constantly dynamic field of project management, project success has long been a global primacy (Jennifer & Crawford, 2022). A number of elements have expanded the notion of Project Success, including those pertaining to the project itself, the team and project manager, the organization, and the external environment (Siddiqui & Shaukat et al., 2023). Projects are organizational strategic instruments that contributes towards innovation, creation of value, entrepreneurship and the general wellbeing of the society. According to Ika and Pinto (2022) the contemporary notions of project success in today's global environment encompasses organizational benefits, stakeholder benefits, customer satisfaction, and beneficiary satisfaction, and this enlarged dimensions in addition to conventional limitations of scope, budget, schedule, and quality highlights greater influence and pivotal role in augmenting greater project success (Moradi & Kähkönen, 2020).

Globally, research conducted by KPMG Report (2022) showed that 62% of the global projects have had timely delays in the hardware delivery, with 54% in costly construction materials due to resource inefficiencies and quality concerns of projects to adapt dynamic environments and sustain competitive advantage in the long run is a main challenge to developing countries (Daka, 2024). For example, in the United Kingdom, out of the 10,640 projects that were examined, 60% of projects were challenged, and 19% were considered failed projects. Additionally, the rate of project success has declined from 34% in 2014 to 19% in 2021 (Richardson & Marion, 2022), and these were linked to internal project issues (missed deadlines, insufficient resources, bad estimates (budget projections), and scope changes).

In China, a study by to Cheung and Turner (2022) all have confirmed high rates of project challenges and failures as a result of poor budget projections. This led to delayed deadlines and costly management that requires exhaustive analysis. This situation is not different in Asia, as

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