

# Community Inclusivity and Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Project in Rwanda: A case of association of Kigali Women in Sports in Musanze District

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**Abstract-** The study examined the role of community inclusivity on teenage pregnancy prevention project: a case of Association of Kigali Women in Sport project in Musanze District, Rwanda. The specific objectives were to determine effect of community inclusivity in project selection, planning, execution on teenage pregnancy prevention. The significance of this study is based on the extension of researchers' skills on involving beneficiaries in all phases of project. The final work serves as a reference tool to the future research. Results would help the community to note that absence of effective utilization of skills in development activities which cause the project in the community enable to attain its expected outcomes. The study adopted stakeholder theory, and modernization theory. The study used a descriptive and correlation research designs with a mixed approach. The target population was 379 of which a sample of 118 respondents were chosen by simple random sampling technique. The study gathered data using questionnaire and interview guide. Quantitative data was analyzed through descriptive statistics while inferential statistics was used to establish correlation and regression analysis between variables. Results to the first objective show that community inclusivity in project planning and project execution significantly affect teenage pregnancy prevention. Results indicate that the R coefficient .877 reveals that community inclusivity in project selection has a positive relationship with teenage pregnancy prevention. Results to the second objective show that the R coefficient .818 reveals that community inclusivity in planning has a positive relationship with teenage prevention pregnancy. Results to the third objective show that the R coefficient .912 reveals that community inclusivity in execution has a positive relationship with teenage pregnancy prevention. The study concludes that community inclusivity play a very crucial role for ensuring teenage pregnancy prevention. The study recommends that beneficiaries should be trained in order to have active participation in project planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation. The staff of AKWOS project should include all stakeholders and beneficiaries in selecting, planning and executing teenage pregnancy prevention project. Donors should follow ups the application of community inclusivity towards the reduction of teenage pregnancy. Local leaders should advocate for the project beneficiaries.

**Index Terms-** Project, Community Inclusivity, Project Selection, Project Planning,, Project Execution, Teenage Pregnancy Prevention

## I. INTRODUCTION

The growing problem around which this study turns consists in knowing if and how community inclusivity plays a role to the sustainability of teenage pregnancy prevention project in Rwanda. In fact, one of the greatest impediment to the Rwandan society is an increasing problem of teenage pregnancies in Rwanda (Mukundane, 2011). Both scientific and empirical evidence on pregnancy felt that the rate of teenage pregnancy was 12% in Rwandan cities, and 11.4% in rural areas. The Fifth Demographic and Health Survey (DHS5) reported that reveal that 6.8% of adolescent girls between 15 and 19 years had experience sexual relationship. For this perspective, 32.7% were illiterate and 27.0% were not affiliated to any religion (National Institute of Rwanda [NISIR], 2014). In fact, teenage pregnancy in Musanze Distrcit, recorded a high rate (39%) compared to other districts in the country (NISIR, 2014). This has stimulated Association of Kigali Women in Sports to undertake a teenage pregnancy prevention project in this area (Association of Kigali Women in Sports [AKWOS], 2019).

In search of ways to prevent teenage pregnancy in sustainable way, most of Non-Governmental Organizations undertook projects, but most of them were not sustainable. According to the report of Gender Monitoring Office, out of 75 Teenage pregnancy prevention projects, only 19% were sustainable in 2016, 23% in 2017, 39% in 2018 and 41% in 2019 (Gender Monitoring Officer [GMO], 2020). The typical example was a project initiated by Haguruka in the Eastern Province towards the prevention and response teenage pregnancy in Kayonza District where only 7.8% of girls were supported and all most of activities collapsed after one of project termination (Iyakaremye, 2018). Previous studies denoted that about 33% of projects on teenage pregnancy did not succeed (Banenzaki, 2015). Gaitano (2011) has affirmed that 42.0% of project failed after the remove of financial support after project termination (Cusworth & Franks, 2013) were also indicators of unsuccessful projects.

Previous studies pointed out that community inclusivity can play a pertinent role to the sustainability of teenage pregnancy prevention project (Ndengwa, 2015). A study of Mnarana (2010) asserts that 76.4% of respondents confirmed that non-governmental organizations would consult beneficiaries before selecting, planning and executing projects. However, previous studies were conducted especially on monitoring and evaluation, but they did not focus on inclusivity in selection, planning and execution. This become a literature gap. In addition, most of those studies were conducted outside of Rwanda, and using qualitative methods. Therefore, this was a methodological gap. In light with this gap with high rare (39%) of teenage pregnancies in Musanze District (NISIR, 2014) where AKWOS undertook a teenage pregnancy prevention project, this study sought to investigate the role of community inclusivity on teenage prevention project implemented by that NGOs in above District.

### 1.1 Research Objectives

- i. To determine effect of community inclusivity in project selection on teenage pregnancy prevention in Musanze District.
- ii. To identify the effect of community inclusivity project planning on teenage pregnancy prevention in Musanze District.
- iii. To assess the effect of community inclusivity in project execution on teenage pregnancy prevention in Musanze District.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Review of Empirical Studies

A study carried out in Nigeria by Ofuoku (2011) investigated effect of community inclusion on teenage pregnancy prevention of projects in Delta central agricultural Zone of Delta State. A sample size of 160 respondents provided responses through the utilization of interview schedule. The study found that sexual behavior was the result of a deeper and more complex known as sexual socialization (Shirpak, 2013). This contrary to the approach used by decentralized local entities in Rwanda (MINALOC, 2016) where they involved the community right from the beginning. By doing they feel the project belongs to them and they strive towards teenage pregnancy prevention.

A study carried out in Nyandarua by Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) assessed socioeconomic position and inclusion development in Kenya. The purpose was to analyze the effect of socio-economic factors on the level of family's inclusion in consistency development project in an effort to reduce rural poverty. Utilizing quantitative survey design, 100 respondents were given interview utilizing a semi-structured questionnaire. The raw information from the field was discussed using a descriptive and inferential statistics. The research revealed that people's inclusivity in project selection is stimulating implying that more locals are being actively included in selecting projects. The study suggested community development fund (CDF) Projects be harmonized with the local development needs and the need to give community based organizational strategies to make easy local inclusion in different projects to ensure teenage pregnancy prevention.

Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) carried out a research on effect of community participation on project success in Africa referring to a bottom up approach. The study examines the extent to which the community participation contribute to the success of teenage project in Africa. The study analyzed the benefits of community participation and the reason behind the project imposed to locals without their participation in selecting. The study indicated how financial assistance from advanced countries come to Africa, Uganda included in 1980s and 1990s for development projects but most of them were not sustainable. Obviously, the bottom up approach was not respected.

Peter et al. (2013) asserted that, inclusivity would be a part of institution in needs to prevent teenage pregnancies. The research proposed that it was crucial to possess local community in assessing their needs and drawing up societal action, focuses on the use community inherent knowledge and ability to overcome their problems. Therefore, research rely on involvement emanating from development of donor funded project via the focus on the development.

According to Hodgkin (2014) the teenage pregnancy project, this research has been carried out in all United States of America for International Development (USAID) program in the world using qualitative and quantitative and used triangulation methods of collecting information. A report evidenced that prevention of teenage pregnancies requires adolescents in many cultures were not provided any given evidence on sexual matters that analysis of these problems being considered taboo. Therefore, as was provided left to a child's parents and usually this was put until just before a child's marriage. Therefore, in contemporary society to show sexual behavior at an early age therefore prompting the need of education (Jerma & Constantine, 2010).

Kiyuni (2011), the research revealed that, sex education in the family may be an excellent chance for teens and parents to cooperate about sex. The study proposed that comprehensive sex education and projects that includes people may help teenagers delay onset of sexuality, decrease frequency that include persons may help sexuality activities. Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) a quantitative descriptive study found that the information indicates that female who obtained comprehensive sex were not more in sexual activities, increase them and acquire critical outcomes. The study conducted by Shimwa (2019) on the stakeholders participation and project success in Rwanda with a case study of Bye Bye Nyakatsi project have found that 11.90% of respondents said that the sustainability will be based on the responsibility of their groups, while 4 respondents representing 04.76% do not believe in achievement of Bye Bye Nyakatsi expected project. A proportion of 63.09% of all respondents believed that this project was maintained after withdraw of the support from Rwanda Diaspora which initiated the project. In addition, a number of respondents representing 72.61% were actively involved in project process as they were aware of the project while 27.39% were passive because they did not have enough information about the project.

According to Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013), beneficiaries were not included much in active planning and execution of projects. The study evidenced that disadvantaged people are rarely included in the execution committees. Most of these groups are managed by those that have affected owing to their financial status and their positions in the community. Community development process was where beneficiaries were actively and entirely included whereby people make decisions on problems related to their living conditions, formulate policies and come up with actions that brought challenges into their living conditions which finally ended to self-reliance to the beneficiaries (Jaques, 2014). Community inclusivity was where beneficiaries help in continuity of projects in the community (Shimwa, 2019). The society assessed with projects they started and may even want their completion with individual purpose. The role of government was to increase the living standards of beneficiaries and organization included in community development without understanding the needs of the society, the aim of such project was not achieved (Kule & Umugwaneza, 2016). In addition, genuine involvement of Memorandum of understanding and community inclusivity are pertinent for making, sex education was not adequate in Kenya. Few girls obtained comprehensive sex education and usually teachers did not have enough training to provide students correction evidences.

## 2.2. Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by Stakeholder Engagement Theory and Human Capital Theory. The framework model that reflects interrelationship between the two variables in the study. Defenders of modernization hypothesis express that cutting edge states are all the more intense, more rich and that their residents appreciate a higher expectation for everyday life through advancements like new data technology and the need to bring up to date traditional methods in production, communication and transport. According to Boyes & Melvin, (2010), the training and technology needed to arrive at the stage of modernization is given by the West. In this case the sustainability of pregnancy prevention project was sustainable through participation of community members by providing critical services like conservation of water basins, ensuring water security, water allocation and permitting and conflict resolution.

The stakeholder theory was proposed by Edward Freeman (1984) who detailed the Stakeholder Theory of organizational management and business ethics that addresses morals and values in managing an organization. Stakeholder Theory argues to be adequate in integration of population or stakeholders in project activities and decision-making. It also helped in assessing stakeholder assessment, classification and knowing their attitude for the best management (Boyes & Melvin, 2010). This theory was divided into three perspective that were descriptive, normative and tool. This point of view supports in knowing the correlation between organization and its stakeholders.

The normative view stakeholders as an end in themselves relied on principals of fairness, that all human being were impacted by any decision owing us all have an equal interest in a safe and stable life as demonstrated by Adhiambo (2013).

The above theories enabled the researcher to establish the conceptual framework as follows:

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is presented in Figure 1

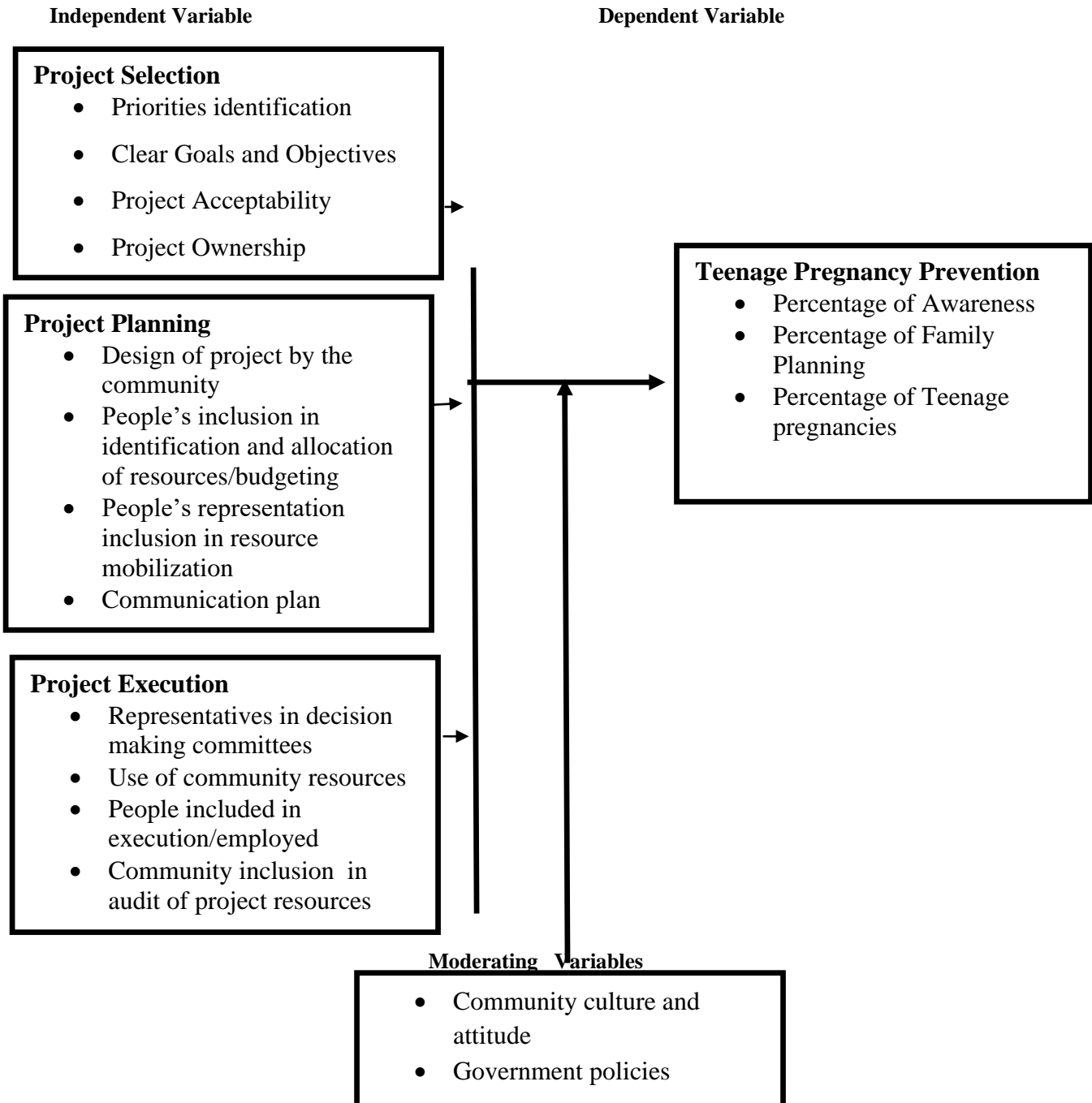


Figure 1 represents correlation between the predicting factors and the outcome. Project indicates the conceptual framework that was establishing the relationship between independent variable; inclusion in project selection, planning and execution with teenage pregnancy prevention project implemented by Association of Kigali Women in Sports. The dependent variable which include sexual health awareness, high demand of family planning, reduction in number of teenage pregnancies. Project selection refers to the process of assessing and examining needs of a

community. The determination of needs was the process of explaining issues of the beneficiaries and possible solutions to these issues. The need was a gap between what is and what should be.

Project selection was conceptualized by problem identification, priorities identification, clear goals and objectives, project acceptability, and project ownership. Project planning and design is defined as communication process where persons with diverse point of view on how an expected condition would look like and how like they were to obtain there any and how to express these options together and attain a consensus. Project planning and design were conceptualized by the design of project and by the community; people's inclusion in identification and allocation of resources/budgeting, people's representation inclusion in resource mobilization and the use of local knowledge. Project execution refers to the implementation of planned action from the planning stage. Project execution was conceptualized by the people's representatives in decision making committees, the use of community resource, and people inclusion in execution, and community inclusion in audit of project resources for better decision making, overcoming challenges, innovation and community training on management and project maintenance. The relationship between community inclusivity and teenage pregnancy prevention project was moderated by use of community culture, attitude, and government policies.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used both descriptive research design and correlational research design. A descriptive research was adopted for the provision of descriptive statistics to community inclusivity, participatory (selection, planning, execution) and teenage pregnancy prevention project (sexual health awareness, high demand of family planning, reduction in number of teenage pregnancies). A correlational research design to measure effects size –regression was adopted. The design was adopted when this researcher wants to know the feature of the like and relationship occurring between variables. In this study, the target population was 379 out of which 371 were beneficiaries of AKWOS project, 4 staff, 2 local leaders in charge of social affairs and 2 donors. For quantitative data analysis, descriptive and inferential statistics were used while qualitative data analysis applied content analysis.

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### **4.1 Effect of Community Inclusivity in Selection on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Project in Musanze District**

Table 1 presents the views on effect of community inclusivity in selection on teenage pregnancy prevention project in Musanze District

**Table 1: Correlation Analysis on Community Inclusivity in Selection and Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Project in Musanze District**

		Sexual Awareness	Health High Demand of Family Planning	Reduction Number of Teenage pregnancies	in of
Priorities identification	Pearson Correlation	.119*	.049	.074	
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.048	.414	.223	
	N	115	115	115	
Clear Goals and Objectives	Pearson Correlation	.025	.007	.098	
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.683	.910	.105	
	N	115	115	115	
Project Acceptability	Pearson Correlation	.121*	102	.005	
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.044	.091	.939	
	N	115	115	115	
Project Ownership	Pearson Correlation	.121*	102	.005	
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.044	.091	.939	
	N	115	115	115	

Findings reveal correlation between variables. For priorities identification, there was a positive insignificant association between priorities identification and sexual health awareness ( $r=0.049$ ,  $p=0.414$ ) and priorities identification with reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=0.074$ ,  $p=0.223$ ). These correlations were statistically insignificant given that the p value was  $>0.05$  implying that the rise of priorities identification did not affect sexual health awareness, high demand of family planning and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies and vice versa. For clear goals and objectives there were positive and significant correlation between clear goals and objectives and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=0.119^*$ ,  $p=0.048$ ). This was related since the p value  $<0.05$  proposing a variation in clear goals and objectives leads to increase in sexual health awareness and vice versa. Contrary to insignificant correlation between clear goals and objectives and high demand of family planning ( $r=0.025$ ,  $p=0.685$ ), clear goals and objectives and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=0.007$ ,  $p=0.910$ ). These correlation were statistically insignificant given that the p value was  $>0.05$  implying that the rise of clear goals and objectives did not affect sexual health awareness, high demand of family planning and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies and vice versa.

Results on the correlation between project acceptability and dependent variables indicate that there is insignificant correlation project acceptability and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=0.005$ , p value= $0.919$ ). These were statistically insignificant given that the p value was  $>0.05$  implying that the rise of project acceptability did not affect reduction in number of teenage pregnancies. However, project acceptability was positively correlated with sexual health awareness increase, ( $r=0.121$ ,  $p=0.044$ ) and high demand of family planning rise



( $r=0.102$ ,  $p=0.091$ ). There were positive and significant correlations between project acceptability and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=0.119^*$ ,  $p=0.048$ ). Results on the correlation between project ownership and dependent variables, there were significant correlation between project ownership and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=.121^{**}$ ,  $p\text{ value}=0.044$ ), project ownership and high demand of family planning rise ( $r=102$ ,  $P\text{ value }0.091$ ). There was positive correlation since the  $p$  value was less than 0.05. Contrary, these are insignificant correlation between project ownership and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $.005$ ,  $p\text{ value } .939$ ) given that the  $p$  value was  $>0.05$  implying that the rise of project ownership did not affect reduction in number of teenage pregnancies. An interview with AKWOS project manager argues “the community inclusivity in project selection is very important in term of improving sexual health awareness, high demand of family planning rise and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies”..

#### 4.2 Effect of Community Inclusivity in Planning on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Project in Musanze District of Rwanda

Table 2 depicts views on the effect of community inclusivity in planning on teenage pregnancy prevention project in Musanze District of Rwanda.

**Table 2: Correlation between Community Inclusivity in Planning and Teenage Pregnancy Prevention in Musanze District**

			Sexual Health Awareness	High Demand of Family Planning	Reduction in Number of Teenage pregnancies
Design of project by the community	Pearson Model	Correlation	0.215	0.244	0.512*
		Sign. (2-tailed)	0.048	0.346	0.036
		N	115	115	115
People’s inclusion in identification and allocation of resources	Pearson Model	Correlation	-0.308	0.680**	0.931**
		Sign. (2-tailed)	0.229	0.003	0.000
		N	115	115	115
People’s representation inclusion in resource mobilization	Pearson Model	Correlation	-0.523*	-0.637**	0.986**
		Sign(2-tailed)	0.031	0.006	0.000
		N	115	115	115
Communication plan	Pearson Model	Correlation	-0.391	-.0301	0.443
		Sign. (2-tailed)	0.120	0.241	0.075
		N	115	115	115

\*Correlation is Significant at the 0.5 level (2-tailed).

The results demonstrated that there are clear relationship between design of project by the community and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=0.215^*$ ,  $p=0.048$ ), design of project by the community and Reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $0.512^*$ ,  $p= 0.036$ ). These mean a highly project by community increased sexual health awareness and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies and the vice versa. Contrary, there was insignificant correlation found between project by the community and high demand of family planning ( $r= 0.244^*$ ,  $p=0.346$ ), this correlation was statistically insignificant since the  $p$  value is  $>0.05$  for project the community did not affect automatically high demand of family planning and vice versa. For people’s inclusion in identification and allocation of resources and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=0.931^{**}$ ,  $p=0.000$ ) people’s inclusion in identification



and allocation of resources within the sector and high demand of family planning ( $r=0.680^*$ ,  $p=.003$ ) were positively correlated. Insignificant correlation was found people’s inclusion in identification and allocation of resources/budgeting within the sector and sexual health awareness increase. This means that people’s inclusion for identification or allocation of resources/budgeting within the sector did not affect sexual health awareness increase. There was a significant correlation found between people’s representation inclusion in resource mobilization and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=-0.523^*$ ,  $p=0.031$ ). Significant positive correlations were found between people’s representation inclusion in resource mobilization and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=0.986^*$ ,  $p=0.000$ ), meaning that a change in people’s representation inclusion in resource mobilization improved reduction in number of teenage pregnancies and the vice versa. Negative correlations were communication plan and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=-0.391$ ,  $p=0.120$ ), insignificant correlations also found between communication plan and high demand of family planning ( $r=0.301$ ,  $p=0.241$ ). Furthermore, a positive correlation was found between communication plan and net profit increase ( $r=0.443^*$ ,  $p=0.075$ ).

#### 4.3 Effect of Community Inclusivity in Project Execution on Teenage sustainability of AKWOS project in Musanze District of Rwanda

Table 3 illustrates the views on the effect of community inclusivity in project execution on teenage sustainability of AKWOS project in Musanze District of Rwanda

**Table 1: Effect of Community Inclusivity in Project Execution on Teenage sustainability of AKWOS project in Musanze District of Rwanda**

		Sexual Awareness	High Health of Planning	Demand Reduction in Family Number of Teenage pregnancies
Representatives in decision making committees	Pearson Correlation	.167	.393**	.560
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.078	.000	.056
	N	115	115	115
Utilization of community resources	Pearson Correlation	-.050	-.159	.167
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.602	.093	.078
	N	115	115	115
People included in execution/employed	Pearson Correlation	.032	.058	-.041
	Sign.(2-tailed)	.741	.545	.669
	N	115	115	115
Community inclusion in audit of project resources	Pearson Correlation Model	-0.391	-.0301	0.443
	Sig.2(2-tailed)	0.120	0.241	0.075
	N	115	115	115

\*\*Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed)

The findings demonstrated a positive correlation Adequate Team Members and project quality Statistically there was a significant relationship between representatives in decision making committees and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=.167^*$ ,  $p=.078$ ), representatives in decision making committees and High Demand of Family Planning ( $r=.393^*$ ,  $p=.000$ ), and representatives in decision making committees and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=.560$ ,  $p\text{ value}=0.56$ ). It implies that increase in representatives in decision making committees increase sexual health awareness, high demand of family planning and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies and vice versa. There was a negative relationship between narrow, use of community resources and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=-.050^*$ ,  $p=.602$ ), narrow, community resources and high demand of family planning ( $r=.159$ ,  $p=.093$ ) for the

reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=.167$ ,  $p \text{ value}=.078$ ). Meaning that community resources sexual health awareness and high demand of family planning.

Significant positive correlations were found between people included in execution and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=.032^*$ ,  $p=.741$ ), people included in execution/employed and high demand of family planning ( $r=.058^*$ ,  $p=.549$ ) and people included in execution/employed and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=.041$ ,  $p \text{ value} .669$ ). The study implies that people included in execution/employed increase Sexual Health Awareness, high demand of family planning and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies and the vice versa. Finally, insignificant correlations were found between community inclusion in audit of project resources and sexual health awareness increase ( $r=.0391^*$ ,  $p=.0.120$ ), community inclusion in audit of project resources and high demand of family planning ( $r=.0301^*$ ,  $p=.0.241$ ). However, a significant relation was found between community inclusion in audit of project resources and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=-0.443^*$ ,  $p=.0.075$ ).

## V. DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

This paper determined whether inclusivity of beneficiaries in project selection significantly affects teenage pregnancy prevention project implemented by AKWOS. The study results did not contradict with the conclusion of Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) which found felt that people's inclusivity in project selection is stimulating implying that more locals are being actively included in selecting projects. The study concurs with Peter et al (2013) revealed that many projects were influenced by socio-economic and cultural elements in order to attain project objectives. The study is in line with Hodgkin (2014) the success of supporters given to rural water provision for a research carried it USAID program in the world that pinpoint the factors that may be taken into consideration to preserve sustainable project.

The second objective was to assess whether community inclusivity during project planning significantly affects teenage pregnancy prevention project implemented by AKWOS project in Musanze District of Rwanda. Hodgkin (2014) who felt that sustainable project emanates from constant analysis and discussion through the adoption of strategies that may be taken into consideration whether and interference necessitates to preserve its attainment among beneficiaries by knowing habits and stakeholders. Results from the study was relevant since Kiyuni (2011) found a strongly correlation between responsibility of each stakeholders included in problem a well supporting regime that were for teenage pregnancy prevention project. This research concurs with results of Mukundane (2011) who concluded that progress of project is dependent on stakeholder integration through accessibility to information and consultation that help in preventing teenage pregnancies. The information did not contradict the study conducted by Shimwa (2019) who found that 11.90% said that teenage pregnancy prevention was based on the responsibility of their groups. Moreover, 72.61% were actively involved in project process as they were aware of the project.

The third objective was to establish whether inclusivity of community during project execution significantly affects teenage pregnancy prevention implemented by AKWOS in Musanze District, Rwanda. The measurements used are decision making, overcoming of challenges and encouraging innovation during project implementation. The results did not concur with Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) who evidenced that disadvantaged people are rarely included in the execution committees. However, a significant relation was found between community inclusion in audit of project resources and reduction in number of teenage pregnancies ( $r=-0.443^*$ ,  $p=.0.075$ ). These were not revealed in the beneficiaries help in continuity of projects in the community (Shimwa, 2019). Although Mnaranara (2010) tried to conduct studies in relationship inclusivity, participation and teenage pregnancy prevention, the researcher did not consider the impact of inclusivity and teenage pregnancy prevention in terms of selection, planning, and execution. In another context, population plays a significant and role in execution of projects and their success (Mukundane, 2011).

## VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, it was evident that community inclusivity during project planning play a very crucial contribution to ensure teenage pregnancy prevention. During project planning, beneficiaries come up with project objectives that were achieved, hence solving needs of the community. When clear goals were set by the locals, it is easier to achieve the goals set as the communities know the vision of the project. It was important that training during project planning was done so that beneficiaries fully take part during these phases. Therefore, beneficiaries confirmed to what the donor wants only to benefit from the monetary gains during the project period but after

the donor exits the teenage pregnancies can be prevented. Therefore, AKWOS should consider the needs of the beneficiaries and these needs differ from one community to the other before a project commences.

The study recommends the beneficiaries of the project to commit themselves to other project activities and not only activities regarding sport so that they should be included in all project activities to increase the reduction of early teenage pregnancies in Musanze District of Rwanda. The trainings should enable the community to plan the project at the initial stages and in the actual project implementation. Beneficiaries also become more analytical about situations and are therefore able to come up with adequate measures to overcome shortcomings.

The study suggests the staff of AKWOS project to take part and parcel of the process including all the project stakeholders and project beneficiaries in terms of selection, planning and execution to ensure the reduction of teenage pregnancy prevention in Musanze District of Rwanda. Reconsidering the results, the study recommends that donors of AKWOS project to do follow ups and check whether community inclusivity is applied in the project to enhance AKWOS teenage pregnancy prevention in Musanze District of Rwanda. Local leader in charge of social affairs were proposed to motivate sports activity at local level and make sure that as the project stakeholders, they do advocacy for the project beneficiaries to include beneficiaries of the project in all project activities from needs selection, project planning, project execution to ensure teenage pregnancy prevention in Musanze District of Rwanda. In accordance with results and gaps left out by previous researchers in relation to inclusivity and teenage pregnancy prevention, the researcher would like to recommend that further studies should be conducted on the following: (i) Influence of level of education on teenage pregnancy prevention of projects in Musanze District ;(ii) Influence of economic levels on teenage pregnancies in Musanze District; (iii)Future researches would be conducted in cities in order to compare objective to generalize results to the entire community; (iv) A study should be done to establish causes and effects of teenage pregnancies differently from inclusivity of the urban communities. .

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