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Project Feasibility Studies and Sustainability of Government Supported Projects in Uganda

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the impact of project feasibility studies on the sustainability of government-supported projects in Uganda using a case study of Parish Development Model in Kabale District. Project feasibility studies were an independent variable, while sustainability of government-supported projects was a dependent variable. Before the study started, a cross-sectional survey was done. 120 people participated in our survey, and we blended quantitative and qualitative analyses. The analysis was conducted on three separate levels and included descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate approaches. Because the descriptive analysis required the presentation of just one variable and its properties, frequency tables were used to illustrate the data. A Pearson correlation matrix was used to analyze the bivariate correlations between the dependent variable and the predictor components. Regression analysis results show that parish development models in Kabale District are more effective when participatory projects are implemented (coef = -0.715, p-value = 0.000). The main finding of this study is that project feasibility studies have a substantial impact on a parish development model project's sustainability. Parish Development Model initiators should focus more on including project beneficiaries in feasibility studies through project applicability, relevance, reliability, and acceptance to ensure the sustainability of all government-funded projects.

1. Introduction

Governmental initiatives are crucial for a country's citizens and residents since they serve as a foundation for the prosperity of that country. One observable sign of a nation's development is the effective completion of projects Abdullah (1) cited in Turyasingura et al (41). Although this is the case, the majority of government-funded initiatives in developing countries like Uganda are viewed as unsustainable because they do not allow project beneficiaries to take part in project feasibility studies. Ahmad, et al (3). Nonetheless, it is asserted that the absence of sustainable development has been attributed limited involvement of project beneficiaries to participate in project feasibility studies Heravi and Ahmadabadi (4). According to Bamgbade, &Kamaruddeen (5) Project sustainability occurs when project beneficiaries participate in decision-making about project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. They are also instructed on how to manage project operations after donor departure. A project is a collection of unrelated but linked tasks that must be completed in a predetermined amount of time while sticking to predetermined standards and budgets. This will ensure project sustainability,

which is uncommon in developing nations like Uganda. Most of the projects undertaken by governments in developing nations are top-bottom. Without consulting those at the bottom who will benefit from the projects, projects are designed from the top down. This is the main reason why most projects fail even before they are started, Budiman,(7). However, Carbonara, & Pellegrino, (8)) suggest that regardless of a project's completion time and cost, it can still be considered as failed if the project does not fulfil its required purpose as agreed during project feasibility studies. Without project feasibility studies, government-funded projects would not be sustainable due to insufficient planning, changes in project design and scope, inflation, contractor competency, and inaccurate cost estimation, to name a few issues that would have been resolved during project feasibility studies Turyasingura&. Agaba (39). Both in rich and developing countries, there are several reasons why government-funded initiatives are not sustainable, and studies have shown that governments have lost significant sums of money as a result. According to Castro-Arce (9) a project feasibility study may be used to evaluate a variety of variables, including cost-effectiveness and if the suggested plan would benefit the project's beneficiaries, resulting in the sustainability of the projects' implementation in the long run. A project feasibility study is a method for assessing if a proposed good, service, or business will succeed

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2. Literature review.

2.1.Sustainability of government funded projects

Continuing to carry out and provide project benefits to the main target group after donor financing expires is one of the reasons why governments launch projects among her people. Keeping up and continuing your work after the funding has ended is sustainability Clark (10). A project is normally considered successful if its goals are achieved on time and on budget. Although the project may have had legitimate goals and objectives, after it was completed, no noticeable outcomes were seen, and five years later, the initiative was abandoned Cui, et al (11). Because project recipients were not fully involved in the project development, it is obvious that government-funded programs are not sustainable. For instance, due to the government's top-down approach, all of Uganda's projects, including the Entandikwasa scheme, plan for modernizing agriculture, Boona Bagaggware, youth empowerment projects, Anyoga projects, operations wealthy creation, parish development model, and many others, are not sustainable. If this condition persists, the government will always incur significant financial losses Dalton et al (12)

Establishing measurement tools will help government and project employees assess the feasibility and actual sustainability of project interventions and results. In particular, outcomes should be measured for donors and their programs Delmon, (13). These systems ought to be implemented during the design phase and modified as necessary as a project progress. Plans for performance management should specify how the project team intends to work toward the outcomes, establish metrics to track progress toward them, report on progress, and make adjustments as necessary. To maximize the likelihood of success, project implementers and the donor organizations should develop and implement sustainability plans or exit strategies Edwards (14). Government donors should carefully examine the various factors identified through this assessment - as well as others - and take into account how those factors play out in their targeted locations when designing programs in the context of decentralized local governance. This will help donors identify which factors are most likely to be crucial to realizing sustainability of their planned interventions Fearnside (2018)

Then, donors should take special measures to address the local important determinants by including them not only in the project designs and work plans, but also in the clear sustainability plans and exit strategies. In order to involve local counterparts and stakeholders

directly in project design, planning, budgeting, and implementation, donors and implementing partners should actively explore and incorporate various techniques. These processes ought to be in place during project implementation at the local, regional, provincial, and/or national levels Feng et al (16)

Leaders in local government and nonprofit organizations, especially middle and upper management, are committed to achieving project goals. This commitment is frequently demonstrated by the creation of strategic plans, the allocation of enough resources, or the replication of adopted practices in other organizations, institutions, or districts Florini, & Pauli, (19) Compliance with local or national policy and regulatory framework priorities. Involvement of stakeholders in the development and execution of projects, including regular coordination and feedback channels. 4. Support for counterpart finance, such as cost-sharing, cost contributions, and other kinds of direct or in-kind assistance. 5. Project management by implementing partners, including ties between field employees and counterparts, the use of regional knowledge and organizations, and close closeness to partners.

2.2.Project feasibility studies

Project feasibility requires examining a project's various elements to determine whether it has the potential to succeed. Before beginning a project, a business might evaluate its feasibility to identify potential issues, develop remedies, and eventually attract investors Ghimire, & Kim, (17). An initial investigation of a prospective project or endeavor to assess its merits and viability is known as a feasibility study. An unbiased evaluation of a proposed project's technical, economic, financial, legal, and environmental issues is what a feasibility study seeks to accomplish. Decision-makers can then use this data to determine whether to move on with the project or not Ghisellini, (12).The findings of the feasibility study can also be used to develop a practical project plan and budget. It cannot be simple to determine whether or not a given project is worthwhile pursuing without a feasibility assessment. A feasibility study evaluates the chances that a proposed project, like a new product line or technological system, will be successful. To determine whether the project is worthwhile of investment, the research examines the pertinent technical, economic, and legal elements. The analysis can also spot possible concerns and issues that might occur if the project is pursued. Feasibility studies also assist businesses in the development of new ventures, including identifying the nature of the new venture, potential challenges, rivalry, market analysis, and the amount and source of financing required for expansion Turyasingura et al (40). They can assist in creating marketing plans to persuade banks and investors that funding a specific project or company is a smart move. Stakeholders should be able to comprehend every element of the project after the feasibility study is finished, at which point they can decide whether they want to move forward with the project Penghao, (37) For instance, a company may examine a feasibility study to determine whether an extension of the plant will result in higher income. If management or directors of a company lack the expertise or time to finish the study themselves, they may assign the task to senior managers or commission a feasibility study. When thinking about starting a new enterprise, feasibility studies are crucial. Each company that accepts a proposed business plan is making an investment, therefore it is wise to consider every aspect of the project, from pre-planning to execution Edwards (14)

Feasibility studies are extremely important when contemplating the undertaking of a new project. Agreeing to a proposed business plan is an investment for any company, so it is helpful to examine all the factors that go into a project from pre-planning to its completion. Because a feasibility analysis assesses the project's likelihood of success, perceived objectivity is a crucial

component of the study's credibility with potential backers and lenders Grotenbreg, & Buuren (20). There are five distinct areas that a feasibility study examines, which are listed below. The technical resources that the organization has access to are the main focus of this examination. It aids organizations in determining whether the technical resources are adequate and whether the technical team has the skills necessary to turn concepts into functional systems Humphries (24). The assessment of the proposed system's technical requirements, including its hardware, software, and other components, is part of the technical feasibility process. An organization wouldn't want to attempt to install Star Trek's transporters inside of their structure this endeavor is currently not technically possible. The process of finding out how you're going to manufacture your good or service to see if it's feasible for your business is called technical feasibility. The organization must plan all aspect of your business operations before launching your offerings, from obtaining production supplies to tracking sales Hasan et al, (22)

Analyzing an idea's economic viability helps the manager decide whether investing money and time in it will be worthwhile Hu, et al (23) It also goes by the name of cost-benefit analysis. This type of study takes into account the costs associated with both starting and running the new business. By using this method, the organization can lower the risk associated with trying new things. Many variables are taken into account, and if they demonstrate that the notion is economical, it is usually approved Harrison, et al (21). Economic feasibility study is a decision-making tool used by many different types of companies. It is frequently observed in corporate, governmental, and academic settings. To ascertain whether the expenses of implementing a new technology, constructing a new facility, or otherwise investing in a new physical asset is possible, a study may be carried out. Also, it can assist a company in determining whether the start-up expenses and effort are worthwhile when launching a new program, product, or service. An economic feasibility analysis may take into account the present state of the market, client needs, and the past performance of similar enterprises Kumar et al, (28). The individuals conducting the analysis frequently also make an effort to estimate the amount of time necessary to produce the desired outcomes. In general, an analysis will examine if there is a market for the goods and services that a new enterprise would offer, especially if they are for sale. Determining if a new enterprise will save money might be another aspect of an economic feasibility review. This is sometimes the main motivation behind pursuing the project. Several of the same aspects will be investigated in this scenario, but a successful outcome would also indicate a decrease in costs in addition to benefits Hussain, (25)

An economic feasibility analysis is one of five types of commonly conducted studies that are used to weigh the benefits of new ventures, along with a technology and system feasibility analysis, a legal feasibility analysis, an operational feasibility analysis and a schedule feasibility analysis. A technology and system feasibility analysis are used to help an organization decide if it has the technical resources to take on a new venture Imam et al (26). A legal feasibility analysis helps determine whether a new venture complies with the law. The purpose of an operational feasibility analysis is to decide whether a new venture is likely to solve the problems that it is meant to address, and a schedule feasibility analysis helps determine whether a project can be completed within the allotted time frame Majid (33).This evaluation looks at any potential legal infractions of the planned project, including zoning rules, data protection laws, and social media laws. Let's imagine that a company wishes to develop a new office building in a certain area. The organization's preferred location may not be permitted for that kind of operation, according to a feasibility assessment. By realizing that their project

was unworkable from the start, that company has just saved a great deal of time and effort Mirzania, (34)

An intended restructuring's or its steps plan is checked for potential legal problems during a legal feasibility assessment. A plan is then prepared to be put into action during the restructuring's implementation phase, ensuring that the intended restructuring includes a comprehensive and integrated tax and legal assessment. Each step of the restructuring, from a legal standpoint, represents a separate transaction to be carried out (such as the contribution of shares of one company to another company), necessitating a unique set of documents for each step, which is likely to involve entities incorporated in numerous different jurisdictions Liu et al (32). For instance, when a contribution of shares is made, the legal and corporate mechanics must take into account the legal requirements of the jurisdiction where the seller entity, buyer entity, and target entity were all incorporated (including suitable corporate authority documents for each step). The core legal team will check the restructuring steps plan from a general legal perspective, and will involve lawyers in each relevant territory. This can potentially entail seeking legal input from lawyers in quite a number of jurisdictions across the globe Onjala, (36) This assessment entails conducting research to evaluate whether—and how effectively—the needs of the organization can be satisfied by completing the project. Operational feasibility studies also look at how a project plan satisfies the needs discovered during the system development process' requirements analysis phase. A project's operational viability is determined through a feasibility assessment of the organization. This covers organizational structure, workforce needs, and any relevant legal requirements. The degree to which a proposed system resolves issues, seizes opportunities identified during scope definition, and satisfies requirements found during the requirements analysis stage of system development is measured by its operational feasibility Li, et al, (31)

The capacity to complete a project's goals by effectively using the resources allotted is referred to as the operational feasibility of a project. Finding potential project issues and solutions is beneficial. It is crucial to examine a project's feasibility since it reveals its factors and determines whether it is feasible. Eight factors are listed below that demonstrate the importance of feasibility analysis. As a project will fail if it is not finished on time, this assessment is crucial to its success. An organization determines the project's estimated completion time when determining scheduling feasibility Nolden, et al, (35) The feasibility analysis assists in identifying any potential obstacles the proposed project may encounter, such as: Internal Company Constraints: Finance, Marketing, Export and External Constraints: Logistics, Environment, Rules and Regulations, among others. Internal Project Constraints: Technical, Technology, Budget, Resource Li, et al (30)

3. Materials used

3.1.Research Design

The research design for this study was a cross-sectional survey that included quantitative and qualitative techniques. While a qualitative approach assists in comprehending and exploring the depth, richness, and complexity inherent in the issue being investigated, a quantitative approach assists in describing the current condition and evaluating cause-and-effect correlations between the study variables. Agaba and Turyasingura (1). By conducting a case study of the Parish Development Model in the Kabale District of south-western Uganda, the researcher was able to gather thorough justifications for how project feasibility studies contributed to the sustainability of a government-funded project in Uganda using both indictive and deductive technique.

3.2.Area of Study

Only Kabale District local government was included in the analysis. Kabale District is situated in the southwest of the Republic of Uganda. Its location is between 0° and 0° South latitude and between 29° 45° and 30° 15° East longitude. Along its southern, eastern, and western borders are the districts of Rubanda, the Republic of Rwanda, and Rukiga. The Kabale district covers around 575 square kilometers overall (222sq.mi). There are 337 kilometers between Kampala and Kabale (209miles). Li, et al ,(21).

3.3. Study population

Local administrative units that make up the Kabale District local government are Maziba, Kaharo, Kyanamira, Buhara, Katuna town council, Ryakarimira town council, Rubaya, Kitumba, Kahungye, Kibuga, Butanda, Kamuganzuzi, and Kabale municipality, which is divided into three regions: the southern, central, and northern. Agaba and Turyasingura (1). One hundred twenty (120) individuals in total were chosen for the study, and the sample size was calculated as shown using the formula provided by Tora Yamane (1970:886–87).

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

Therefore, 120 respondents were sampled.

Table1: Categories of Respondents

Respondent	Proportionately selected sample (n_i)	Sampling technique
Politicians	25	Simple random sampling
Farmers	53	Simple random sampling
Business Community	24	Simple random sampling
NGOs	10	Simple random sampling
TOTAL	120	

Source: Field Data, 2022

3.4. Simple random Techniques

The act of randomly and equally likely choosing a sample of people from a larger group of people is known as simple random sampling. It is a technique used by Kavishe, & Chileshe,(27) to choose samples at random. This strategy was chosen by the researcher because it enables the selection of participants based on how well they are familiar with the parish development model. The researcher also considered this sampling approach since it is economical because just a tiny part of the population with relevant knowledge was sampled. The researcher picked businesses, NGOs, politicians, and farmers. This strategy is suitable for the study since it allowed participants who were judged to be more knowledgeable and experienced about the participation project to submit accurate data and information.

3.5. Data collection methods and techniques The researcher used a structured questionnaire to collect information from primary sources. This gave the enumerators a chance to respond to any queries or concerns the respondents might have had. NGOs, farmers, businesspeople, and politicians all received questionnaires. The researcher, two research assistants, and enumerators distributed the questionnaire. After spending a whole day learning how to do fundamental research, notably through practice questionnaires, the enumerators were ready to begin collecting data.

3.6. Quality Control (Validity and Reliability)

3.7.1 Validity

The degree to which a test successfully forecasts the anticipated result is known as validity. The research tool considered every aspect of the phenomena under inquiry as it is defined in the conceptual framework in order to assure validity. Turyasingura et al, (41). In order to produce the reliable findings, conclusions, and recommendations demanded by the study's aims and problem, the researcher made sure the instruments' validity for efficiency and efficacy. The instruments were developed and evaluated for completeness, clarity, simplicity, and relevance to the study's objectives by government-funded initiatives and research professionals. Using the CVI, whose formula is; a Content Validity Test was performed.$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of relevant items}}{\text{Total number of items}} \times 100 = \frac{100}{110} \times 100 = 99.9$

Summary of the reliability statistics

Judge 1. = 110/120=0.916

Judge 2. =115/75= 0.958

Judge 3. = 100/120= 0.833

Judge 4. = 112/120=0.933

Total 3.64. therefore 3.64/4=0.91

These results indicated the validity of the research methods used to compile data on the viability of government-funded projects in Kabale District. In order for instruments to be taken seriously, according to Agaba & Emenike (3), the average content validity index (CVI), which measures the proportion of items that have been found to be valid compared to all items, must be at least 0.7. Cheshmehzangi, & Dawodu (11), who examined the instruments, concluded that they were real because the CVI value was higher than 90%. A questionnaire with a high content validity index of 0.948 qualified as a valid instrument for gathering data.

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability assessments consider how consistently the measurement techniques provide results when the same populations of people are assessed repeatedly under the same circumstances. Dawodu and Cheshmehzangi (11). Additionally, a pilot study is carried out with participants who were purposefully and randomly chosen from the study region to examine the validity of the research techniques. Participants in a pilot research with questionnaires included NGOs, farmers, businesses, and politicians. They had to check the layout, phrasing, thoroughness, and clarity of the questionnaire. The reliability of the instruments was demonstrated using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient Abdullah, (1). The results are 0.76 on a Statistic Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) scale, which suggests that the tools are more accurate and valuable.

Table 2. Reliability statistics

Variable	Cronbach's alpha	Number of items
Applicability,	0.845	20
Relevance,	0.982	20
Reliability, and	0.789	20
Acceptance.	0.981	25
Sustainability of government funded projects	0.897	20
. Total	4.494	
Average	4.494/5=0.899	

Source: Field Data 2023

Hence, if different components are significantly connected to one another, it is implied that there is a high level of confidence in the dependability of the complete scale. Cronbach's alpha (5) states that the acceptable ranges are "> 0.9 - Excellent, > 0.8 - Good, > 0.7 - Acceptable, > 0.6 - Questionable, > 0.5 - Bad, and 0.5 - Unacceptable."

3.8 Data Management and Analysis

3.8.1 Data Management and processing

Descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate data analysis processes were completed. The descriptive analysis resulted in the creation of tables and other data. In a bivariate investigation, the Pearson rank correlation was used to determine the relationships between categorical factors and the dependent variable as well as those between independent variables. Cross tabulations were once more used to show how the variables related to one another.

Multivariate analysis

A substantial association between the independent factors and the dependent variable had been shown at the bivariate stage, but at this point the model had already been fitted and the linear regression model had simply been enlarged to include those independent variables. To put it another way, at the multivariate level, only the components that had been determined to be significant at the bivariate stage were regressed. The multivariate model is shown in the equation below. $SGFP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 A + \beta_2 R + \beta_3 A + \varepsilon$

Where,

$SGFP$= Sustainability of government funded projects

$$\beta_1 PIL = Applicability$$

$\beta_2 R = Relevence$

$\beta_3 R$ = Reliability

$\beta_2 PEB$= Acceptability

ε =Error term

β1, β2, β3 and β4 are the partial coefficients which explain how each of the independent variables

The feasibility of government-funded initiatives will be impacted by properly specified parameters, using the Parish Development Model as an example. The Parish Development Model in the Kabale District was used as a case study to demonstrate how participatory project execution might benefit the sustainability of government-funded initiatives.

Ethical Considerations

The researcher explained that the study was being conducted for academic purposes in his request for approval from the Kabale District Local Government. Before distributing the questionnaire, they additionally obtained the respondents' permission.

Limitations and delimitations of the study

Response bias was an issue for the researcher because of the respondents' lack of interest in how project feasibility studies affected the sustainability of government funded project. Instructions on how to chat to respondents and come up with a solution were given to both the researcher and the research assistants.

The researcher anticipated a challenge in being unable to meet with some of the respondents due to the nature of the respondents' work schedules. The researcher attempted to schedule meetings with this group of respondents in such circumstances.

Obtaining sufficient funds to cover trip costs, print study materials, and contact all the anticipated respondents proved to be difficult for the researcher. The solution to this problem was to obtain sponsorship money. Data collection was challenging due to time constraints.

4. Results

Descriptive data on the sustainability of government-funded projects and Project feasibility studies were employed for a case study of the Parish Development Model project in the Kabale District. In this section, a case study of the Kabale District's Parish Development Model project is presented together with descriptive statistics based on respondents' opinions of participatory project design and project effectiveness. Parish Development Model project in Kabale District as a case study of participatory project implementation and sustainability of government-funded programs.

Table 3. Descriptive data on Project feasibility studies

Key: Strongly Agree (SA) 5, (Agree (A) (4), Undecided (UD) 3, Disagree (D) 2 and strongly Disagree (SD) 1

Statements on project feasibility studies	SA		A		UD		SD		D	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
The application of project feasibility studies to parish development model has made it sustainable in Kabale District	00	00	00	00	30	25	90	75	00	00
Project feasibility Studies on project viability are always pertinent for parish development model in Kabale District	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	83.3	20	16.7
Studies on project viability are trustworthy indicators of parish development model sustainability in Kabale District	00	00	00	00	00	00	120	100	00	00
Studies on project viability have aided people in accepting the parish development concept in Kabale District	00	00	00	00	15	12.5	100	83.3	5	4.2
Parish development model will be sustainable in Uganda in Kabale District	00	00	00	00	00	00	120	100	00	00

Source: Field Data 2023

With a case study of the Parish development model in the Kabale District, five statements were presented to respondents to ascertain whether project feasibility studies have impacted the sustainability of government-funded initiatives. When asked if the parish development model in Kabale District had become sustainable as a result of the use of project feasibility studies, 25% of the respondents were unsure, leaving 75% of the respondents strongly disagreeing with the assertion. When asked if project viability studies are always relevant for parish development models in the Kabale District, 83.3% of respondents flatly disagreed, leaving 16.7% of respondents in disagreement. This suggests that no feasibility studies for the project were conducted. This is in agreement with Turyasingura et al. (41) who state that the majority of government projects use a top-down approach in which project feasibility studies are not a concern. This prevents project beneficiaries from having a say in their projects or assuming ownership once the project has ended.

In Kabale District, when asked if studies on project viability are reliable indications of parish development model sustainability, 100% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. When respondents were once more asked if studies on project viability had helped residents in

Kabale District accept the parish development concept, 83.3% of them strongly objected, 4.2% disagreed, and 12.5% were undecided. All respondents disagreed with the statement when asked whether the Parish development model will be sustainable in Uganda in the Kabale District during data collecting. This is in line with because project recipients were not fully involved in the project development, it is obvious that government-funded programs are not sustainable. For instance, due to the government's top-down approach, all of Uganda's projects, including the Entandikwasa scheme, plan for modernizing agriculture, Boona Bagaggware, youth empowerment projects, Anyoga projects, operations wealthy creation, parish development model, and many others, are not sustainable. If this condition persists, the government will always incur significant financial losses Dalton et al (12)

Sustainability of government funded Parish Development Model in Kabale District

In this part, descriptive statistics based on respondents' opinions are presented for a case study of a government-funded initiative using the Parish Development Model in the Kabale District.

Table: 4 descriptive statistics of sustainability of government funded Parish Development Model in Kabale District

Key: Strongly Agree (SA) 5, (Agree (A) (4), Undecided (UD) 3, Disagree (SD) 2 and strongly Disagree (D) 1

Statements	SA		A		UD		SD		D	
	F	%			F	%	F	%		
I have been taking part in PDM management.	00	00	10	13.3	00	00	65	86.7	00	00
There is project continuity following government funding for PMD.	00	00	00	00	00	00	120	00	00	00
After receiving government financing, group members will still engage in PDM.	00	00	00	00	00	00	120	100	00	00
PDM projects will be held by recipients of government support following funding.	00	00	00	00	00	00	120	100	00	00
Project feasibility needs to be a top priority in government-funded initiatives if PDM is to be sustained.	120	100	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Source: Field data 2022

To ascertain whether the Kabale District might gain from a parish development model project, five questions were put to the respondents. Respondents responded when asked if I have been taking part in PDM management, 13.3% of the respondents agreed with the statement during data collection compared to 86.7% of the respondents who disagreed with the statement. When asked whether, there is project continuity following government funding for PMD, 100% of the respondents disagreed. Once more, when asked if group members would continue to participate in PDM if they received government funding, 100% of respondents disagreed. When asked if project feasibility needed to be given top priority in government-funded programs in order for PDM to continue, all respondents said yes. The parish development model in the Kabale District serves as an example of how project feasibility assessments affect the sustainability of government-funded projects. According to Grotenbreg, & Buuren (20). When thinking about starting a new enterprise, feasibility studies are crucial. Each company

that accepts a proposed business plan is making an investment, therefore it is wise to consider every aspect of the project, from pre-planning to execution. Perceived objectivity is a key element of the study's credibility with potential investors and lenders because a feasibility analysis evaluates the project's likelihood of success.

Bivariate analysis

Correlation Analysis

A predictive variable for the project feasibility studies is the association between the longevity of a government-funded project and a case study of a parish development model. The correlation matrix below shows the association between the predictor variables and the dependent variable.

Table:5 Correlations between the independent variables and the dependent variable (Sustainability of government funded Project)

		Project feasibility studies	**Sustainability of government funded Project**
Project feasibility studies	Pearson Correlation	1	0.715**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	120	120
Sustainability of government funded Projects	Pearson Correlation	0.715**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	120	120

Source: Field data 2023

The statistics in the following table show a significant positive association between project feasibility studies and sustainability of government funded projects a case study of parish development (r=0.715**; p-value0.01). These findings demonstrate a significant relationship between the longevity of government-funded initiatives and the parish development model employed as a case study in Kabale District.

Multiple regression analysis

This section displays the multivariate results for project feasibility studies on sustainability of government funded project sing the parish development model as a case study in the Kabale District. The parish development model's project sustainability was its dependent variable, and this model was chosen since it transformed it into a continuous variable.

Table 6. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.715[a]	0.692	0.754	0.32395

a. Predictors: (Constant), Project feasibility studies

b. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of government funded Project

Project feasibility studies are an independent variable that independently explains 64.3% of the variation in parish development model project success, according to Table 4.18 (adjusted R-squared = 0.754). This demonstrates that using project feasibility studies would only increase the parish development model's sustainability by 64.3%. This demonstrates that the various participatory project implementation techniques used may have an impact on the parish development model project's ability to succeed in the Kabale District.

Table 7. Results of linear regression evaluating the influence of independent factors on the Kabale District parish development model's project success.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Project feasibility studies	0.421	0.186	0. 890	1.929	0.015

a. Dependent Variable: sustainability of government funded projects
Source: Field Data, 2023

Findings show that the parish development model is significantly and favorably impacted by the participative implementation plan (coef = 0.715a, p-value = 0.186). The alternative hypothesis is favoured above the null hypothesis, which claims that project feasibility studies have no discernible impact on the outcome of parish development model projects in Kabale District.

5. Conclusion

According to the research and analysis, there is a significant connection between the parish development model and sustainability of parish development model. The study led to the conclusion that until project feasibility studies are used, in which the project's beneficiaries are completely incorporated into project ownership and decision-making, the parish development model cannot be sustained.

6. Recommendation

In order to achieve the intended goals of the PDM, the following should be put in place:

To ensure the sustainability of all government-funded projects, PDM initiators should place more focus on including project beneficiaries in feasibility assessments.

Throughout participatory project feasibility studies, the main PDM beneficiaries should be made aware of the fact that these government-sponsored projects are theirs. Once completed, project ender-users will comprehend that this project is for them, and following completion, they are accountable for maintaining continuity.

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