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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the influence monitoring and evaluation practices have on the implementation or performance of various development projects implemented in the devolved units in Kenya. This study sought to answer the following questions: To what extent do monitoring and evaluation plans influence government funded projects performance in Kwale County? How does monitoring and evaluation training influence government funded projects performance in Kwale County? What is the extent to which baseline surveys influence government funded projects performance in Kwale County? To what extent do information systems influence government funded projects performance in Kwale County? This study was guided by the theory of change and the realistic evaluation theory. The research design for this study was a mix of ex-post facto research design and survey. The target population of the study was 113 respondents. A sample size of 100 respondents was considered as calculated by the Morgan and Krejcie. From the analysis done, it was noted that majority of the respondents (97%) entirely supported the concept that monitoring and evaluation plans influence the performance of county funded development projects significantly. Further, it was found out that majority (84.6%) of the respondents supported the idea; monitoring and evaluation training influences County funded projects performance. Also, majority of the respondents (95%) strongly supported the idea that baseline surveys have a significant influence on the performance of county funded development projects in Kwale. Finally, it was discovered that user friendliness in the adopted M&E IS influences the implementation of projects in the county significantly (m= 4.0) mean. The researcher suggested that a study be done to examine the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation practices on the performance of development projects in Kwale County and other counties of Kenya.

Key words: M&E plans, M&E training, M&E baseline survey, and M&E IS.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

M&E has evolved in practice and levels of consideration since it was introduced by a group of consultants and development experts in the USA in the 1980s. The evolution of M&E has

been attached to its importance in the field of projects planning, management and implementation. In the USA, Switzerland, New Zealand, Uganda and even Nigeria, the adoption of effective monitoring and evaluation in projects has been associated with improved performance of these projects. In Uganda and Kenya, it has been observed that the adopted of monitoring and evaluation by various international bodies like IMF and World Bank that funded a number of road projects led to effective completion of these mega road projects not limited to the Narok- Kisii-Siarare link road and Busia-Kampala link road. UNDP (2018) has outlined some of the major practices of M&E that influence projects performance across the globe to include: planning for monitoring and evaluation, resources mobilization, capacity building, community participation etc.

Despite the importance of monitoring and evaluation in development projects performance, researchers like Njuki, Kaaria, Chitsike and Sanginga (2016) conclude that in Kenya with the exception of a few projects implemented by the NGOs and other international agencies, monitoring and evaluation is very poor in development projects management. In fact, in majority of the government funded projects, it is seen as a bother and a witch hunt thus poorly conducted or sabotaged at all costs; leading to projects failure. This is further supported by Oyuga (2016) who argues that among the determinants of development projects performance in Kisumu East is the concept of monitoring and evaluation but it is normally seen as a bother by majority of the projects implementers. This means that M&E is poorly integrated in process for development projects implementation; more specifically those funded by the government-leading to poor performance of these projects.

Since the introduction of county governments in the constitution, over 35% of the national budgets flow directly to counties outside the revenue these counties collect in terms of local imposed taxes. However, the World Bank (2018) has always shown that despite the fact that county development projects consume billions of tax payers' money, majority of these projects have totally failed to achieve their objectives. Some of the reasons as to why these projects are becoming white elephants due to poor monitoring and evaluation practices among other factors. Equally, majority of analyzers (be it from the educational world or alternative sectors of the economy) haven't intense their research on the influence of each democratic M&E and M&E practices on the performance of the varied government funded development comes within the new created counties. The few studies out there are dispensed in numerous NGOs as epitomized by Kimweli (2018), Njuki, Kaaria, Chitsike and Sanginga (2016), Oyunga (2016) etc. In realization of the aforesaid shortcomings in county comes implementation, this study was dispensed. The study was dispensed with the aim of examining the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the performance of state funded projects in Kenya; a case of Kwale County.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by the following objectives

- i. To establish how monitoring and evaluation plans influence government funded projects performance in Kwale County
- ii. To assess how monitoring and evaluation training influence government funded projects performance in Kwale County
- iii. To determine the extent to which baseline surveys influence government funded projects performance in Kwale County
- iv. To establish the extent to which information systems influence government funded projects performance in Kwale County

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation Plans on Government Funded Projects Performance

Proper planning ensures that relevant resources are available for the project, materials are sourced properly, the manpower is trained for the job, practical and objective goals are set, practical timeframes of delivery are outlined among others (UNEG, 2017). According to UNDP (2015), up to 74% failure monitoring and evaluation witnessed in various projects is due to poor planning for effective monitoring and valuation exercise. Majority of the organization never even set aside budgets for monitoring and evaluation planning with copy pasted M&E procedures backfiring on the activities' process-leading to failure of the whole exercise. Thai (2017) confirmed that for successful M & E to be executed in any given project plans for the whole process must be looked at by experts, various resources allocated and the same be re-evaluated for its viability. This is supported by Ling (2018) who carried out a study in Singapore and established out that effective monitoring and evaluation plans lead to effective integration of M&E in community development projects in the cities. This is very crucial in determining the success of various projects- whether funded by the-government or non-government agencies. UNDP (2015) outlined key constituents that make up a well-defined M&E plan. They include planning for the time or period of M&E, planning for both monetary and human means, formation for the expected outcomes and remedies, preparation for the procedures and framework etc.

In a study carried out by Chaplowe (2018) in Ethiopia has indicated that M&E frameworks are related to M&E work plan which later on effects the execution of projects significantly. In this study, implementation of projects has been used interchangeably to show the performance of development projects. The measures of implementation being the; rates at which projects are completed, the rates at which projects fail or the delays in the implementation of these projects. A study distributed by Steff (2018) in Republic of South Africa has indicated practically that monitoring and evaluation plans considerably influence the performance of development comes enforced informal settlement areas of metropolis. During this study that was funded by United Nations home ground, it absolutely was completed that there are variety of things that verify the tight housing comes for the poor folks within the slums. Within the study, among the determinants of effective housing projects implementation includes effective watching and analysis. The study complete that variety of the comes (more specifically people who received funds from the South African government and therefore the African development bank) were performing arts poorly because of poor watching and analysis caused by poor coming up with for watching and analysis.

Yusuf, Amuhaya & Odhiambo (2017) in their study in a very variety of state companies in operation in city and Kakamega County discerned that coming up with for watching and analysis influences the performance of state funded projects. Projects thought of within the study were education construction building, roads construction and therefore the water infrastructure surpass the varied government agencies. The study suggested for clear coming up with for M&E before the total method of watching and analysis is commenced within the numerous projects cycles. Kimwele (2018) asserts that coming up with for watching and evaluations influences the performance of food security comes enforced in Kibwezi District, Makueni County. The most important areas for M&E that are tied to effective implementation of the projects are: planning for human and monetary resources, coming up

with for the framework and timelines of activities, coming up with for human capability coaching and continuous induction, coming up with for the varied supporting structures among others. Once and for all, watching and analysis is incredibly very important in guaranteeing that development comes are effectively and with success enforced.

2.1.2 Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation Training on Government Funded Projects Performance

Bailey, Farmer, Jessop and Jones (2018) argues that once the project implementation resources have been identified and effective design for monitoring and evaluation completed, the next level is to identify the number of employees who should be trained for M & E actualization. Besides, the training areas should be identified and the duration of training identified. According to Global Environment Facility (2017), normally the direction to be taken in the process of training for the various parties that should be involved in projects M&E depends on the size of the organization or project to be executed and the available resources plus the level of knowledge and experience of the employees in the organization.

Continuous training of the various M & E implementers ensures that they are equipped with the changing and emerging trend in the whole process of M & E leading to effective implementation and better performance of projects (Ling, 2018). Baron (2017) outlines the need of assessing the training needs at every step of the project implementation. In this argument, the researcher indicates that needs in M&E continue to differ from one cycle to another and if it's a big project, the implementation results envisioned should communicate what kind of M&E is to be carried out and what kind of training should be carried out. Plus, the number of employees to be trained, the type of employees to be trained, and the duration of training among others are determined by the level/cycle and size of the project.

According to Armonia, Ricardo, Dindo and Campilan (2016) there's an awfully crucial role contend by M&E coaching on the implementation of development comes. in line with this study that targeted within the varied development comes funded by the Chinese government in Republic of Kenya it absolutely was noted that coaching of the assorted personnel the least bit department on relevant M&E influences the effectiveness of M&E and also the performance of those projects. The indications of coaching are often narrowed to incorporate the amount of workers trained in varied M&E sections, the character of coaching, the period of coaching and also the motivation of the trained personnel in corporal punishment their duties.

Alcock (2019) adds that effective workers coaching on the assorted elements of project observance and analysis influences the performance of community development comes funded by government agencies. The assorted determinants of the character, duration, sort and areas of employees' coaching embody the projects targets, the indications of the project performance and also the milestones of project success/implementation. In a good method of observance and analysis of comes, there ought to well trained personnel for the method of M&E. Effectively enforced M&E method in comes implementation influences the performance of those projects. The implementation is tied on the provision of knowledgeable personnel to implement the M&E (Ouma, 2018). In keeping with Action Aid (2018) whereas specializing in coaching for M&E on development comes, one ought to explore the amount of officers trained for effective M&E, connexion of M&E, level of coaching for M&E and therefore the topics to be coated throughout the training method.

2.1.3 Extent to which Baseline Surveys Influence Government Funded Projects Performance

According to the PMI (2017) a baseline survey is a reasonably survey that's being conducted throughout the observation and analysis (M&E) method to outline a way of a project. It ought to crop up once the project is being initiated therefore at the start of the project however when a call of implementing it. USAID (2017) further indicates that baselines are used for comparison with monitoring or evaluation data collected during or after the implementation of a strategy, project, or activity. They are vital to setting realistic performance indicator targets and for measuring change over time. Baseline trends can be particularly helpful in understanding data in context. Baseline trend information is valuable for informing targets and predicting how the data might behave in the future. Baselines and baseline trends can also serve an important comparison function for both impact and performance evaluations by providing a point of comparison for future data collection. Kusek and Rist (2018) have a conclusive argument that baseline surveys are very crucial in the success of projects monitoring and evaluation. This is due to the fact that baseline surveys have the ability to give exact information on what is happening on the actual field in implementing the projects. There are varied parts of baseline surveys that influence the performance of observance and analysis of comes include: selecting the proper methodology for information assortment; setting up indicators of the baseline survey; establishment of the data source; ascertaining the data quantity; and establishing the means of analyzing the data.

United Nations World Food Programme (2017) did a report that on the various baseline survey indicators that influence projects M&E and extensive projects performance. The indicators of what is expected out of a given monitoring and evaluation process of projects forms a vital component of establishing the viability of the whole process of projects M&E. This Viability test is what is known as baseline survey (UNESCO, 2018). ASARECA (2018) outlined various considerations in projects monitoring and evaluation baseline surveys. This includes the expected outcomes of the whole process/indicators, the methods of baseline data collection, logframe works, data collection areas, data analysis and reporting styles. Thai (2018) did a study in Singapore and Uganda through the goal of launching the various M&E practices influencing projects implementation and performance. In the study, baseline surveys were said to be a major component of M&E that is normally taken for granted but impacts the execution of development projects significantly. In assertion to such results is a study conducted by Ouma (2018) in Uganda's electrification projects where it was noted that the baseline survey practice of monitoring and evaluation has a significant influence on the delivery of rural electrification projects in the country significantly.

Wambura (2016) in a study conducted in Kwale that focused on the Village Savings Accounts run by NGOs has asserted that baseline survey component of participatory M & E influences this programme significantly. Muriungi (2015) supports such findings by arguing that participatory monitoring and evaluation practices influence the performance of communal water projects implemented in the ASALs. The practices have baseline surveys inclusive. The baseline survey can be said to involve the indicators of the survey process, the previous baseline studies, the control groups for surveys, study population or target, timelines for surveys, people to conduct the surveys, expected information and data, data collection methods, data analysis etc.

2.1.4 Extent to which Information Systems Influence Government Funded Projects Performance

Collecting info on project performance throughout observance and analysis eventually ends up in accumulation of knowledge looking on however advanced the project is. If this massive quantity of knowledge must add price to project management, there's have to be compelled to decide a way to be of it or to analyze it. Acharya et al (2016) have a general observation that, info Systems (IS) or information could be an information handling system that has info that's required to manage comes expeditiously and effectively. Info systems involve 3 primary resources: individuals, technology, or deciding as within the case of monitoring and evaluation information. It's during this vein M&E data is caught in an exceedingly simple data which will be utilized by venture laborers to store, recover and break down data. Inside the light-weight of this investigation, it will be seen that partner degree M&E information framework could be a contributive issue to impacting venture execution, since it could be an apparatus for sorting out indispensable data gathered a couple of task.

Allen, Fenemor and Wood (2016) have printed the importance of IS element of M&E on the performance of development comes in developed countries that sit within the G8 summit. According to their arguments, the IS is the only sure way through which information obtained from a given project is processes to make meaningful output that can be used to make informed decisions on the future of the projects. Therefore, the IS can give a detailed report on what type of monitoring and evaluation should be adopted, bottleneck areas or red flag areas of the project, strength and even future opportunities. There are various intermediaries that determine the IS effectiveness in the projects when it is considered in the process of projects monitoring and evaluation. They include: the number of people trained to handle technology that facilitates the IS in M&E, the level of technology/technology type, user friendliness, availability of the proposed technology, the cost of the technology etc (Anderson, 2018). A project that utilizes the available technology achieves better results since each department of the project will give relevant exact information as per the conditions and terms of the technology at play, normally associated with a true picture of performance in projects (Alcock, 2019).

As per Bond (2016), the first essential bit of leeway of having partner information framework is that in its own privileges in comes M&E; it goes about as a correspondence, thinking of and re-arranging instrument. Partner information framework encourages recording, association, recovery, and spread of data, which can grasp archives, reports, strategies, practices and abilities. For the IS to accomplish such outcomes, it ought to be easy to understand, ought to be financially savvy, ought to be comprehensive in nature, must have the option to the executives situated and effectively incorporated into the entire procedure of checking and assessment of ventures.

3.1 Research Methodology

The analysis style for this study was a combination of ex-post facto analysis style and survey. In this study, the target population came from all the projects implemented by the county government of Kwale since 2014 to 2018. Only construction projects/infrastructural projects like buildings, roads, dams etc were considered. From the available records, there were 10 executive managers who have been engaged in M&E processes of various projects across the 11 departments in the county, 25 projects technocrats and 78 senior project committee members. Only these respondents who added up to 113 made the target population of this study as outlined in the Kwale County Strategic Development Report, 2018. Besides, the

sample size of the study was 100 respondents and purposive and stratified sampling was further used.

4. 0. Research Findings and Discussion

4.1.1 Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation Plans on Projects Performance

In the study, the research sought to establish the influence of monitoring and evaluation plans on county funded projects performance. Results from the field were as shown in Table 1

Table 1: Degree of Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation Plans on Projects Performance

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	M	S.D
Planning for M&E timeframes influences the performance of county development projects significantly	0	0	5	20	40	4.5	1.101
	0%	0%	7.8%	30.8%	61.4%		
Planning for financial resources influence the performance of county development projects significantly	0	0	0	10	55	4.85	0.917
	0%	0%	0%	15.4%	84.6 %		
Planning for human labour influences the performance of county development projects significantly	4	6	3	27	25	4.0	0.789
	6%	9%	4%	41%	40%		
Planning for expected outcomes influences the performance of county development projects significantly	4	1	5	10	45	4.4	0.771
	6%	1.5%	7.8%	15.4%	69.3%		
Planning for remedies and penalties influences the performance of county development projects significantly	0	0	5	5	55	4.8	0.891
	0%	0%	7.8%	7.8%	84.6%		
M&E procedures plans influences the performance of county development projects significantly	0	12	07	23	23	4.6	1.001
	0%	18%	11%	35.5%	35.5 %		

Based on the results in Table 1, the majority of the respondents strongly agreed with various statements as discussed. The mean of 4.5 indicates that majority of them strongly agreed that planning for M&E timeframes influences the performance of county development projects significantly. Equally, planning for financial resources (4.85); Planning for human labour (4.0); Planning for expected outcomes (4.4); Planning for remedies and penalties (4.8); M&E procedures plans (4.6) influences the performance of county funded development projects in Kwale County significantly..

4.1.2 Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation Training Component on Projects Performance

In the study, the research sought to establish the influence of monitoring and evaluation plans on county funded projects performance and results are as indicated in Table 2

Table 2: Degree of Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation Training on Projects Performance

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	M	S.D
Number of officers trained for projects M&E influences the performance of projects in Kwale county	9	7	24	5	20	4.8	1.21
Relevance of M&E training influences the performance of projects in Kwale county significantly	03	07	10	20	25	3.87	0.781
Level of training on projects M&E has a significant influence on the performance development projects in the county	2	2	16	10	35	4.1	1.069
Materials covered during M&E training have a significant influence on the performance of county development projects	4	6	15	40	0	4.01	1.13
Intervals of training on projects monitoring and evaluation influences the performance of county development projects funded by the government	0	5	10	35	15	3.9	0.802
Area roles training for M&E influences the performance of county development projects funded by the county government significantly	0	5	15	20	25	4.0	1.02

According to the results presented in Table 2, a general trend indicated that majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the idea that M&E training influences the performance of county funded development projects in Kwale County. A mean score of 4.8 indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that number of officers trained for projects M&E influences the performance of projects in Kwale county. Further, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that: Relevance of M&E training (3.87); Level of training on projects M&E (4.1); Materials covered during M&E training (4.01); Intervals of training on projects monitoring and evaluation (3.90); and Area roles training for M&E (4.0) influences the performance of county development projects funded by the county government significantly in Kwale County.

4.1.3 Influence of M&E Baseline Surveys on the Performance of County Development Projects

A rated question was posed to the respondents and sought to establish the extent to which respondents agreed or disagreed with the idea that M&E baseline surveys influence the

performance of county funded development projects and the results were as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Degree of Agreement with the idea that M&E Baseline Surveys Influence the Performance of County Development Projects

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	M	S.D
Data collection tools for projects M&E influences county development projects implementation significantly	0	0	4	16	40	4.3	1.11
	0%	0%	6%	24.6%	69.4%		
Methodology of data collection for projects M&E influences county development projects implementation significantly	3	7	5	15	35	4.11	1.09
	4.6%	10.8%	7.6%	23%	54%		
Setting up indicators for projects M&E influences county development projects implementation significantly	0	0	20	20	25	4.1	0.97
	0%	0%	30%	30%	40%		
Data source establishment for projects M&E influences county development projects implementation significantly	0	5	15	20	25	4.0	0.89
	0%	7%	23%	30%	40%		
Ascertaining data quantity for projects M&E influences county development projects implementation significantly	0	0	0	25	40	4.6	0.771
	0%	0%	0%	38%	62%		
Data analysis means for projects M&E influences county development projects implementation significantly	0	0	0	10	55	4.8	1.091
	0%	0%	0%	15.4%	84.6%		

As shown in Table 3, the general trend indicates that majority of the respondents strongly supported the baseline surveys have a significant influence on the performance of county funded development projects in Kwale. The various statements were strongly supported by various mean scores as discussed. Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that: data collection tools for projects M&E (4.3); methodology of data collection for projects M&E (4.11); setting up indicators for projects M&E (4.1); data source establishment for projects M&E (4.0); ascertaining data quantity for projects M&E (4.6); and data analysis means for projects M&E (4.8) influences county development projects implementation significantly. .

4.1.4 Influence of M&E Information System on the Performance of County Projects

In the study, the research sought to establish the influence of monitoring and evaluation information systems on county funded projects performance so as to make conclusions on the study is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Degree of Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation IS on Projects Performance

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	M	S.D
Use friendliness in the adopted M&E IS influences the implementation of projects in the county significantly	0	7	9	24	25	4.0	1.12
Holistic nature of the M&E IS influences the performance of county projects significantly	03	0	17	20	25	4.0	0.97
Level of technology for M&E IS influences the implementation of the country development projects in Kwale significantly	4.6%	0%	26%	30.8%	38.6%	3.8	0.917
Availability of technology for M&E IS has a significant influence on the performance of government funded development projects in this county	0	0	20	10	35	3.4	0.581
Cost of technology for the M&E IS component influences the performance of county development projects significantly	6%	9%	23%	52%	0%	4.03	0.802
	0	5	10	15	35		
	0%	7.6%	15.4%	23%	54%		

Based on the results in table 4, majority of the respondents supported the ideas that user friendliness in the adopted M&E IS influences the implementation of projects in the county significantly as indicated by a mean score of 4.0. Further, majority of the respondents supported the ideas that: holistic nature of the M&E IS (4.0); level of technology for M&E IS (3.8); and cost of technology for the M&E IS component (4.03) influences the performance of county development projects significantly.

4.2 Standard Multiple Regression Analysis

4.2.1 Model Summary

Table 5 presents the model summary

Table 5: model summary

Model	R	R squared	Adjusted R squared	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.851 ^a	.719	.715	1.90372

a.Predictors: (constant) M&E Plans, M&E Training, Baseline Surveys, and Information Systems

From the results presented in Table 5, it's clear that the adjusted R² was 0.715 demonstrating that a mixture of M&E Plans, M&E coaching, Baseline Surveys, and data Systems square measure explained seventy one point five percent of the variation in performance of county government funded comes in Kwale County.

4.2.2 The Analysis of Variance.

Analysis of variance is presented in Table 6 as shown

Table 6: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

	Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	735.024	4	8.809	2.679	.003 ^b
n=65	Residual	223.087	52	3.459		
Total		958.111	56			

From the results in Table 6, the calculated F value is 2.679. It is evident that the overall standard multiple regression model (the model that involves constant, M&E Plans, M&E Training, Baseline Surveys, and Information Systems) is significant in predicting how M&E Plans, M&E Training, Baseline Surveys and Information Systems determine the performance of county funded development projects. The regression model achieved a high degree of fit as reflected by an adjusted R² of 0.715 (F = 2.679; P = 0.003 < 0.05).

4.2.3 Regression

The multiple regression coefficient is shown in Table 7

Table 7: Regression Coefficients of Projects Monitoring and Evaluation

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	sig
	B	Std. error	Beta		
(constant)	1.689	.0701		23.059	.003
M&E Plans	.524	.078	.389	5.917	.002
M&E Training	.489	.084	.498	6.501	.001
Baseline Survey	.445	.032	.399	6.071	.002
Information Systems	.412	.098	.481	5.171	.000

n=65; a. dependent variable : performance of development projects

Table 7 presents the regression results on in what way M&E Plans, M&E Training, Baseline Surveys, and Information Systems define county funded development projects performance in Kwale County. The multiple regression equation was that: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$ and the multiple regression equation became: $Y = 1.689 + .524X_1 + .489X_2 + .445X_3 + .412X_4 + \varepsilon$. As depicted in table 7, there was a positive and significant influence of Monitoring and Evaluation plans on the performance of county government funded projects ($\beta = 0.389$; T = 5.917; p=0.002 < 0.05). There was positive and significant influence of M&E training on county funded development projects implementation ($\beta = 0.498$; T = 6.501; p=0.001 < 0.05). Also, there was a positive and significant influence of baseline survey on county funded development projects implementation ($\beta = 0.399$; T = 6.071; p=0.002 < 0.05).

Finally, there was a positive and significant influence of information systems on county funded development projects implementation ($\beta = 0.48q$; $T = 5.171$; $p=000 < 0.05$).

4.3 Testing the Hypothesis

From the previous statement in the parametric analysis section, the study tested the hypothesis by use of the regression coefficients. The beta and t- test values were used to deduce on the type of hypothesis to be considered for the study as outlined in Table 8

Table 8: Correlations

Model	Standardized coefficients	T	Sig	Deductions
	Beta			
(constant)		23.059	.003	
M&E Plans	.389	5.917	.002	Reject H0₁
M&E Training	.498	6.501	.001	Reject H0₂
Baseline Survey	.399	6.071	.002	Reject H0₃
Information Systems	.481	5.171	.000	Reject H0₄

n=65; α -Dependent Variable : implementation of development projects

i). First Hypothesis

H₀₁ monitoring and evaluation plans don't have a significant influence government on funded projects performance in Kwale County; H_{A1} monitoring and evaluation plans have a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County. H₀₁ hypothesizes that monitoring and evaluation plans don't have a significant influence government on funded projects performance, while H_{A1} hypothesizes that monitoring and evaluation plans have a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County. The results in table 4.16 failed to provide support for H₀₁ hence the H₀₁ was rejected and instead the H_{A1} was accepted. Therefore, monitoring and evaluation plans have a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County ($\beta = 0.389$; $T = 5.917$; $p=0.002 < 0.05$).

ii). Second Hypothesis

H₀₂ monitoring and evaluation training has no significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County; H_{A2} monitoring and evaluation training has a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County. H₀₂ hypothesizes that monitoring and evaluation training has no significant influence on government funded projects performance, while H_{A2} postulates that monitoring and evaluation training has a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County. The results in table 4.16 failed to provide support for H₀₂ hence the H₀₂ was rejected and instead the H_{A2} was accepted. Therefore, monitoring and evaluation training has a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County ($\beta = 0.498$; $T = 6.501$; $p=0.001 < 0.05$).

iii). Third Hypothesis

H₀₃ baseline surveys have no significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County; H_{A3} baseline surveys have a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County. H₀₃ postulates that baseline surveys have no significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County, while H_{A3} postulates that baseline surveys have a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County. The results in table 4.16 failed to provide support for H₀₃ hence the H₀₃ was rejected and instead the H_{A3} was accepted. Therefore, baseline surveys have a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County ($\beta=0.399$; $T = 6.071$; $p=0.002 < 0.05$).

iv). Fourth Hypothesis

H₀₄ information systems have no significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County; H_{A4} information systems have a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County. H₀₄ hypothesizes that information systems have no significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County, while H_{A4} postulates that information systems have a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County. The results in table 4.16 failed to provide support for H₀₄ hence the H₀₄ was rejected and instead the H_{A4} was accepted. Therefore, information systems have a significant influence on government funded projects performance in Kwale County ($\beta = 0.48q$; $T = 5.171$; $p=0.000 < 0.05$).

5.1 Conclusion

The specialist reasons that Monitoring and Evaluation plans impact the presentation of district financed improvement ventures to an exceptionally extraordinary degree. Noteworthy among the pointers of Monitoring and Evaluation plans include: making arrangements for money related assets, getting ready for cures and punishments; M&E techniques plans; anticipating M&E time spans among others. The analyst further reasons that M&E preparing part is exceptionally urgent in decide the extent at which advancement ventures financed by the region governments are executed. For instance, the quantity of official prepared to complete the checking and assessment work out, the degrees of preparing of the different specialists on observing and assessment, materials created for M&E preparing in addition to the substance prepared impacts the presentation of the improvement extends fundamentally. The examination further infers that the M&E standard overviews impact the exhibition of district improvement ventures. The information assortment instruments for ventures M&E, procedure of information assortment for ventures M&E, setting up markers for ventures M&E, learning information amount for ventures M&E among others impact area advancement ventures usage altogether. At long last the scientist reasons that observing and assessment data frameworks impact the exhibition of province financed improvement extends essentially. M&E data framework that is easy to use, M&E IS that comprehensive in nature, IS cost productive and a lot more impacts the exhibition of province advancement extends essentially.

6.1 Recommendations

The researcher for objective based Monitoring and Evaluation plans development before any development project is initiated or implemented in the county. The objectives of monitoring and evaluations should critically take into consideration planning for financial resources, planning for remedies and penalties; M&E procedures plans; planning for M&E timeframes among others. The plans should involve all the stakeholders and a lot of resources should be

involved at all levels. The researcher recommends for the project stakeholders to hire people who are well trained and have a track record of successful monitoring and evaluation of mega projects that have delivered beyond expectations within the shortest time possible and with limited resources. The various stakeholders should ensure that the number of officer trained to carry out the monitoring and evaluation exercise, the levels of training of the various experts on monitoring and evaluation, materials developed for M&E training plus the content trained among others should be put into consideration for better projects performance. The research further recommends that the M&E baseline surveys have be reviewed continuously in relation to the set goals and objectives. There should be proper understanding of the various data collection tools for projects M&E, methodology of data collection for projects M&E, setting up indicators for projects M&E, ascertaining data quantity for projects M&E among others so as the whole exercise shall achieve the highest results. The researcher recommends for an adoption of a M&E information system that is user friendly, M&E IS that is holistic in nature, M&E IS that is cost efficient and many more for bet performance of projects funded by county development project at all levels.

7.1 References

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