

**INFLUENCE OF PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON THE
PERFORMANCE OF YOUTH FUNDED PROJECTS: A CASE OF MOIBEN
SUB-COUNTY UASIN GISHU COUNTY, KENYA**

BETT KIPRONO ABRAHAM

**A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS IN
PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
NAIROBI**

2018

DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been submitted for the award of any higher learning for the award of an academic certificate.

Sign..... Date

L50/89829/2016

BETT KIPRONO ABRAHAM

This project report has been submitted with my approval as University supervisor.

Sign..... Date

PROF. HARRIET KIDOMBO

OPEN, DISTANCE AND E-LEARNING PROGRAMMES

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEDICATION

This research project is committed to my father and mother; Reuben Bett and Elizabeth Barbarei for the drive as well as assistance which they have provided since when I started MPPM. This work is likewise devoted to my wife for the assistance and inspiration she granted in all times.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My gratitude goes to my supervisor Prof. Harriet Kidombo for her guidance in ensuring the performance completion of this project. I also thank all my course work lecturers, because of their support and knowledge imparted which became the foundation of developing of this project.

I also want to recognize my classmates and my friends Soy, Salina, Doris and Robinson for the encouragement and contribution granted in the performance of the project.

Special thanks also to my colleagues at work; more importantly my manager for support and giving me time to do my project and standing in for me while I was away working on the proposal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	xi
LIST OF ABBRIEVATIONS	x
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2. Problem Statement	7
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	8
1.4 Specific research objectives.....	8
1.5 Research study Questions	9
1.6 Significance of the Research Study	9
1.7 Assumptions to the Study	10
1.8 Limitations of the Study.....	10
1.9 Delimitations of the Study	11
1.10 Definition of significant.....	11
1.11 Organization of the study.....	13
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Introduction.....	14
2.2 Concept of Project Performance	14
2.3 Capacity of M&E team on the performance of youth funded projects.....	15
2.4 Quality of Data and performance.....	22
2.5 How Monitoring and evaluation approaches influences the performance.....	23
2.6 The structure of M&E and performance.....	24
2.7 Theoretical Review of Literature	27
2.8 Conceptual Framework.....	28
2.9 Synthesis and Gap.....	29
2.10 Summary of Literature Review.....	30

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	32
3.1 Introduction.....	32
3.2 Research Design.....	32
3.3 Target population	32
3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure	33
3.4.1 Sample size.....	33
3.4.2 Sampling Procedures.....	34
3.5 Data Collection Instruments	34
3.6 Validity and Reliability.....	35
3.6.1 Reliability	35
3.6.2 Validity.....	35
3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation	35
3.8 Ethical consideration.....	36
3.9 Operationalization definition of variables	37
CHAPTER FOUR : DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND	
INTERPRETATIONS AND DISCUSSION.....	39
4.0 Introduction.....	39
4.1 Response rate	39
4.2 General information	40
4.2.1 Gender	40
4.2.2 Age category	40
4.2.3 Academic qualification	41
4.3 The capacity of monitoring and evaluation team.....	42
4.4 Data quality influence on the performance of youth funded projects.....	43
4.5 How approaches of Monitoring and evaluation influences the performance	45
4.6 The structure of M & E and performance.....	47
4.7 Regression Analysis.....	49
4.8 Coefficients of variable between monitoring and evaluation and Project Performance	50

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	52
5.0 Introduction.....	52
5.1 Summary of the findings.....	52
5.1.1 General information	55
5.1.2 The capacity of monitoring and evaluation team	55
5.1.3 Data quality influence on the performance of youth funded projects	56
5.1.4 Monitoring and evaluation approaches influences the performance.....	56
5.1.5 The structure of Monitoring and Evaluation influence on performance	57
5.2 Conclusion	58
5.3 Recommendation	58
5.4 Suggestion for further studies	59
REFERENCES.....	60
APPENDICES.....	64
APPENDIX I: Questionnaire For Respondents	64

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Target Population.....	33
Table 3. 2 Operationalization of Variables.....	37
Table 4.1: Gender.....	40
Table 4.2: Age Category.....	41
Table 4.3: Level of Education.....	42
Table 4.4: Capacity of M & E Team.....	42
Table 4.5: Data Quality Influence on Performance	44
Table 4.6: Monitoring and Evaluation Approaches.....	46
Table 4.7: The Structure of Monitoring and Evaluation.....	48
Table 4.8: Regression Analysis.....	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework	28
-------------------------------------	----

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NGO's-Non-governmental organizations

M&E-Monitoring and Evaluation

SRA -Self-reliant agriculture

OECD -Organization for European Cooperation and Development

ABSTRACT

This research study was conceptualised to assess the impact of project monitoring and evaluation on performance of youth financed projects. To obtain this, the following objectives were used: To assess means on which the capability of M&E group impacts the performance of youth funded projects; to discover how information quality affects the efficiency of youth funded projects; to examine how monitoring and evaluation strategies influences efficiency of youth financed projects; as well as to establish precisely how the structure of monitoring and evaluation affect the efficiency of youth financed projects. Projects could be unsuccessful no matter the crucial presence of monitoring and evaluation acts. This as a result elevates severe inquiries on the function played by monitoring and evaluation in achievement of youth financed projects. The researcher used detailed research style to evaluate the effect of monitoring and evaluation on efficiency of youth funded projects targeting 650 youth financed projects. The study utilized probability as well as non-probability sampling to get a sample of 200 youth financed projects. Purposeful sampling was utilized to sample the projects from each side of 7 wards of the Sub County. Main information of both measurable and qualitative type was gathered by the researcher through questionnaire survey. The association involving independent variables was calculated using multiple regression analysis and correlation in a bid to understand the inter-relationship among these four independent variables with the impact on the dependent variable. Statistical computer program as well was applied. The conclusion of the facts was presented in form of tables and charts. Regarding findings from the learning, it can be concluded as follows; capacity of monitoring and evaluation team on funded projects has great influence on the performance of the projects in Moiben since it enhanced project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality. The data quality influence on the performance of youth funded projects was great since good quality data has a great influence on the performance since it led to financial ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E. The monitoring and evaluation approaches influence the performance of youth funded projects positively since it enhanced validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness. Its structure influences performance of youth funded projects greatly since it led to M&E Unit, better maintenance of M&E Policies and standards and M&E Champion. From the findings of the study it can be recommended that youth funded projects should be given support by the experts so that it can help the youths to run their projects in the right way and hence project sustainability. M&E planning has the greatest relationship with project performance. If project quality is to be improved, it is hereby suggested that a well thought out M & E plan requires to be in place and be totally used. It is therefore recommended that training is a must for M&E including reviewing of the tools for better understanding of data collection. Information system should easy to use by the data clerks and updating the collected data as well eases in storing and retrieving information and also performing data analysis. As shown by this study, taking a look at ways in which M&E is affecting project efficiency, it advises that institutions should either institutionalise, develop monitoring and evaluation system and or use a professional officer. From the findings on this research study the scientist recommended to investigate aspects affecting job monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youth funded jobs in Moiben.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Organizations throughout the world in both the private and public sectors have actually established Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities on ways to better their sustainability outcomes for the last 50 years. In regards with the growth on significance of monitoring & evaluation in entire world, a good number of projects have known the importance and they are putting an effort to set up it in their operations (Baker, 2011). For the past years, government have been playing primary provider (Ashbaugh, 2004). Sustainability requirements and also indicators for M&E was very important devices for project administration in the direction of goals, as well as influencing policy as well as practices at nationwide and international scales. M&E is vital for examining the sustainability of local practices and can be an essential gadget to help with tracking planning in Non-Government at regional in addition to sub-regional scales Jobs (Margoluis, & Salafsky, 2010).

Mrosek, Balsillie and Schleifenbaum (2006) note that M & E has in fact played an outstanding function in increasing its significance as a tool within global efforts towards getting eco-friendly, social and financial sustainability. The advancement of Monitoring and Examination has actually been put on a number of unique methods for the rationale of clarity, this assists to track how ideas and expectations have broadened and established (Roger & Tim, 2008).

Many researches have been conducted with aim of determining the youth funded projects which chip in to their performance. Majority of the researches as discussed in the next paragraphs associates youth funded projects to M&E. Regardless of understanding that effective M&E is a key influencer of performance in youth funded projects, there are still unsuccessful projects in Kenya hence leading to the justification for this study. This part measures the existing knowledge that joins effective M&E to youth funded projects.

Worldwide, in the procedure of controlling the tasks of M&E, there were special officers in the state government (Angus & Mohammed, 2014). Presently, the M&E function has actually developed in its feature, since it assists administration to recover for the loss of control as a result of increase in institutional risk, also assists monitoring to acknowledge as well as deal with dangers which is a basic part of business administration treatment (Muazu & Siti, 2012).

State federal government work in recognized nations, primarily those of the Organisation for European Cooperation and Advancement (OECD), have actually had years of skill along with experience in M&E, while its merely starting for developing nations to utilize this essential public monitoring device. The abilities and also experiences of the established nations are enlightening and can function as vital lessons for establishing nations (World Bank, 2004).

Zvoushe and Gideon (2013) observed that regular monitoring as well as analysis actions which varies from extensive nationwide assessment systems are performed by establishing nations such as Malaysia and India to fundamental monitoring of particular jobs in various nations in the Middle East and also in Africa. The necessary focus is to strengthen tracking and also assessment capability in all dimensions of government

(Mackay, 2007). Large variety of tasks are executed at significant expenses usually have the tendency to experience problems with sustainability as well as bring about heavy difficulty in the majority of developing nations.

Bilateral help firms and all other significant donors such as World Bank, the Asian Advancement bank has actually been revealing issues on this matter (Khan, 2012). The governments have actually sited raising significance on Tracking and Evaluation in its third term of office around of democracy according to African context (Florin, 2011).

To satisfy their welfare agendas, Kenya mainly counts on conventional and informal control structure in accordance with the proof. As practiced in Kenya official M&E systems have actually not been absolutely included in the government project management systems under M&E (Abdulkadir, 2014).

Rwanda recently has actually experienced an acute deficiency of electricity supply and harsh load shedding. Regional dry spell has seriously constrained the capacity of set up generation, which trigger to a quick draw-down of the tanks. Republic of Rwanda (2013) note that the competitiveness of Rwandan service sector is affected by the poor quality of supply. The sector has in fact emerged from a period of lack of essential supplies, additional base-load thermal generation and assisted by better-than common rains.

Monitoring and assessing, spending plan performance, schedule performance and quality performance might result in youth funded task (Hwang and Lim 2013). A regression analysis was conducted by Ika et al. (2012) and showed that there was a favourable and statistically considerable association between each of the 5 Youth funded projects. Monitoring, evaluation, coordination, Training, Style and Institutional environment are the 5 parts of youth financed projects. On his more summary, consistent with theory and

technique, the most vital CSFs for task supervisors are style and surveillance. Ika et al. (2012) places M&E exceptionally as one of the major elements influencing youth funded tasks.

Ika et al. (2010) Performed a research study and established that youth funded projects was not delicate to the level of task planning efforts but also discovered that a substantial association does exist in between using monitoring and examination devices as well as job "account," a performance problem which was a very early indication of task long-lasting impact. M&E is much more crucial than preparing in attainment of youth financed projects as stated by Ika et al. (2010). Likewise, according to Chin (2012) tracking task development was among the mechanisms of the project management method whose primary objective is to attain youth financed tasks.

The declaration that monitoring as well as evaluation is an essential factor to youth funded jobs brings agreements in task administration area of study. In order to cap everything, PMBOK (2001) provides a set of procedure rule which are extensively accepted and continuously used, it constantly worries the value as well the purpose of tracking and examination in accomplishing youth financed jobs.

A research provided for M&E revealing performance of financed tasks on Comic Relief by Sam McPherson (2003) showed that few NGO plainly link their MEL systems and exactly what they need of them with their position in the help chain. When they do this, It would support them to show more thoroughly about the varying roles of commissioning, intermediate and carrying out NGOs with concerns to MEL, and how MEL can be designed to assist them assess how well they are playing their particular role.

In accordance to Homeless International, example shows that instead of concentrating on the real information gathered its important understanding what data each celebration needs for their operations permits NGOs to focus more clearly on the data they will use (for strategic planning, future planning, program management, donor reporting, etc).

Businge's study of Ugandan Rwenzori area (2010:87) found often the situation on the ground might impact the achievement of a few of the results for this reason needing some aspects of the task to be changed yet donors normally operate within the log framework strategy where they are boxed right into results that are placed in the work log framework. Hence, any recommended changes by a study conducted in Nairobi Kenya where data from 30 Non-Government Organizations was collected and analyzed, it established that the more the number of M&E staff the better the M&E Performance. The study further found out that good governance structure, more funding for M&E and proper indicator definition impacted positively on the performance of M&E system. The implementing institutions had to go through prolonged to and from communication over the changes.

The M&E systems in NGOs faces complexity in getting quality and timely data and details from other parts and levels of state government. In lots of cases, because of limited budget plan and resources, organizations depend on others to offer information and rely on goodwill instead of explicit authority to motivate compliance. There is also absence of sufficient varieties of knowledgeable M&E personnel to collect required data and poor management details systems make storing and sharing information hard (CLEAR 2013:11).

This research study was done in Moiben Sub County, Uasin Gishu County. The area is extremely cosmopolitan primarily around Eldoret town and covers 3,345 sq. km. Uasin Gishu depends on the mid-west of the Rift Valley and borders 6 counties, particularly Trans Nzoia to the North, Elgeyo-Marakwet to the East, Bungoma to the West, Baringo to the South-East, Kericho to the South and Nandi to the South-West. The region is named after the Ilwuasinkishu Maasai clan that initially populated the area (Daily Country, 2011).

In regard to climate/weather the temperature levels vary from a minimum of 8.40 C to an optimum of 270C. It has 2 rainy seasons with normal rainfall from 900mm to 1,200 mm annually. The damp season is experienced in between the months of April and May.

The economy is dominated by farming and is among the most significant factors to food – security in Kenya. Big scale maize, wheat farming and dairy farming are the leading farming activities. Dairy farming is widely practiced in the County especially in Ainabkoi, Turbo and Kapseret. Many dairy farmers grow their own feeds which include corn, alfalfa and hay (Daily Nation, 2011).

Other financial activities consist of sports tourism (sports), production and agro processing. Some industries to keep in mind include, Rupa Textiles, Raiply Wood factory, Kenya Cooperative Creameries, Rivatex, Kenya Pipeline Corporation along with corn, pyrethrum and wheat factories that are all located in Eldoret town.

Moiben Constituency is an electoral constituency in Eldoret East District of UasinGishu County in Kenya's Rift Valley. It occupies an area of 777.09 Km² with a population density of 320 people per km². The main economic activity is agriculture. The

constituency comprises Moiben division of UasinGishu County. The constituency has 7 wards namely: Kaplolo, Sergoit, Kimumu, Tembelio, Meibeki, Sosio and Moiben.

1.2. Problem Statement

Many organizations regard project M&E as a funder requirement instead of perceiving it as tool of management (Babbie & Mouton, 2006). Institutions rather than implementing project M&E as a step to contribute to forecast efficiency utilize it just to fit with needs and also stress from financing agencies as a procedure to add to forecast performance (Kusek & Rist, 2004). Regardless of numerous studies having actually been done, still many companies do not have faith in M&E partly due to the fact that its impact on project performance is not well understood (Nyonje, Ndunge, & Mulwa, 2012; Kusek & Rist, 2004; Ogula, 2002; Khan, 2001). There is lack of sufficient information on how the key tasks of M&E: M&E info systems, training, common and prep work research details singularly as well as severally influence job efficiency. The influence of M&E on work efficiency is not efficiently established making business see the method of M&E as an extra worry of little or no significance in all.

Research on M&E that have really been done have really rarely focused on college jobs that make use of Details Communication Technologies (ICTs) as a mode normally shipment (UNESCO, 2013). It because of that looks for to establish specifically, the impact that M&E activities play on job performance. The study examined effect of monitoring and assessment on the efficiency of youth financed projects. The regrettable thing is that, in spite of a agreement among scholars that appropriate monitoring and evaluation makes youth funded projects to succeed, there are still cases of projects that are unsuccessful in Kenya. The project further fails regardless of heavy presence of

monitoring and assessment activities. It then for that reason raises severe concerns on whether the monitoring and examination used works enough to accomplish youth financed projects. The monitoring group sometimes might not have the necessary capability or strength to do their work successfully, or they could be approaching their work taking advantage of wrong techniques. The team could likewise be missing the required management support. This research study focused on the impact of job surveillance and also assessment on performance of young people financed tasks which various other scholars have in fact attempted however not achieved.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the research was to investigate the influence of project monitoring and evaluation on performance of youth funded projects.

1.4 Specific Research Objectives

- i. To examine if capacity of M&E team influences the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben, Uasin Gishu County; Kenya.
- ii. To find out if data quality influences the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben, Uasin Gishu County; Kenya.
- iii. To examine whether monitoring and evaluation approaches influences the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben, Uasin Gishu County; Kenya.
- iv. To determine if the structure of monitoring and evaluation influence the performance youth funded projects in Moiben, Uasin Gishu County; Kenya.

1.5 Research Study Questions

- i. Does the capacity of M&E team influence the performance of the youth funded projects in Moiben, Uasin Gishu County; Kenya?
- ii. Do data quality influence the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben, Uasin Gishu County; Kenya?
- iii. Does monitoring and evaluation approaches influence the performance of the youth funded projects in Moiben, Uasin Gishu County; Kenya?
- iv. Does the structure of monitoring and evaluation influence the performance youth funded projects Sin Moiben, Uasin Gishu County; Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Research Study

It may be crucial considering that the research study findings can be utilized by the County Government of Uasin Gishu to create policies on financial and management problems related to youth funded tasks project. The findings will be practical to Sub County in gearing up the youth with relevant supervisory abilities through training as well as informing the community on the significance of financed tasks.

The created information from this research study will be of much value to most of stakeholders on problems of development programs management related to academics, policy makers, advancement supervisors and professionals as well as the general public interested.

By examining the performance of Monitoring and Evaluation in advancement agencies, program supervisors in government and policy makers was enlightened by experiences, practice and operations in these companies whose organizational and technical capabilities are normally way ahead of lots of federal governments.

1.7 Assumptions to the Study

Assumptions are conditions or occasions that the researcher takes as given although it may impact the outcome of the research. These could be beliefs or ideas that a person holds to hold true without any evidence. For that reason, the research study may presume that:

There might be a homogeneous structure of task management in Sub County with funded tasks having functional, lawfully made up and mandated job team who comprehend their roles as managers. The tasks were proficient with tracking and assessment policy standards on financial management.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Limitations are functions that may influence on the result of the research study. However, those have not been considered or factored in the study. The researcher experienced difficulty of getting all projects as some might be out on their own organisations in job financed Sub County. The subject may be scanty and brand-new research study has actually been done according to literature evaluation available however the researcher depended on the fieldwork data and related studies on financed projects. Unforeseeable weather and poor transport systems to reach the whole sub county may prevent information collection procedure.

Project scepticism and not revealing important information due to suspicion was expected to be the scientist, but an obstacle assured the targeted projects that the research study was simply academic and was confidential which reduced the problem.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

The research study covered the result of project monitoring and evaluation on efficiency of youth financed projects in Uasin Gishu County, Moiben Sub County.

The study might be limited to learning a clear understanding of the impact of project monitoring and assessment on performance of youth financed projects and had an obstacle of getting all projects. The study took into account a period of one year that is from November 2017 to June 2018.

1.10 Definition of Significant

Project Identification: describes marking a project and doing the estimates for its conclusion

Community participation: describes grassroots stakeholders like children, parents and local neighborhood leader's participation in the funded projects in one way or another

Physical facilities: refer to a tangible facilities with funds designated

Project Planning: is the procedure of thinking of and organizing the activities required to accomplish a preferred goal. It includes the development and upkeep of a plan, such as mental elements that need conceptual abilities. There are even a few tests to measure somebody's ability of planning well. Preparation is an essential home of intelligent behavior.

Monitoring: Tracking is the collection, analysis, interaction and use of details about the project's development. Its primary goal is to offer appropriate information to right people at the correct time for informed choice making.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). Procedure that aids to enhance effectiveness and achieve outcomes. Its goal is to boost existing and also future management of results, results and result.

Performance. Performance of a project is the evaluation of performance with regards to conformance to pre-determined specifications. The current study measured performance of community county infrastructural projects based on their effectiveness and efficiency, functionality, sustainability and improvement of livelihood.

Project life cycle. The project stages and also their association with the other task, and also contains a summary of business framework that could impact the work as well as the method the task is managed.

Completion: The process or act of finishing something or the state of being finished or complete for example a project (Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, 2010).

Evaluation: Comprises evaluating the strength and weakness of personnel, policies and projects Products and organizations to improve their effectiveness. (By American evaluation association).

1.11 Organization of the Study

The study was set up into 5 chapters. Chapter one the introduction has subheadings; background to the research study, feature and goals of the research study, issue statement, research concerns, value, constraints, delimitations, and also presumptions of the research study and definition of terms. In chapter 2 the researcher examined the relevant literature and organizes according to the objectives of the study, then identifies the appropriate theory to form the theoretical framework and discusses the conceptual framework. Chapter four presents the analysis, findings and discussion while chapter five has summary of major findings, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter will certainly examine the literature pertaining to the study from the international, African and also regional perspective. The phase will likewise present a conceptual structure mirroring the association between the recognized independent as well as response variables.

2.2 Concept of Project Performance

According to Nickel et al, (2002) efficiency is how well or badly something is done, or it can be how well or terribly something works, efficiency can be determined using efficiency signs. Nickels (2002), argues that performance standards should be set that are easy to understand by all the groups in the organizations. In cases where the expected efficiency is not fulfilled managers are needed to take restorative action then offer to the subordinate a restorative feedback to fulfill the set efficiency requirements. There are varieties of variables emerging that are recognized as having a favorable effect on efficiency. They state the variable as project sustainability, time, achievement of objectives, task quality and user satisfaction (Torrington and Laura, 1998). Walton (1985), support Torrington and Laura by stating that sustainability is thought to have better quality outcomes of efficiency and a higher capability for innovation.

2.3 Capacity of M&E Team on the Performance of Youth Funded Projects

Management and leadership along with job groups, is likewise worried in the literature as having a substantial result on the youth financed jobs. Taking care of Stakeholders, team effort among participants and also keeping an eye on the growth of the job are a few of the necessary procedures used to take care of the job work (Georgieva & Allan, 2008). A great monitoring group is the one that has superb stakeholders' depiction. Gwadoya, (2012) found that there was a shared demand for appropriate understanding of Tracking & Assessment methods in donor funded work. With correct renovation and capacitating of the tracking teams, there would certainly be more team job as well as for this factor much more performance.

Monitoring and also administration also play a crucial feature in sustaining monitoring as well as evaluation of work. Stakeholder administration is not the only commitment of administration as associates with youth funded work. Research likewise subjects that a few of the greatest work administration practices include: Handling Communications, Managing Stakeholders, Motivating, and also Knowledge Transfer. Preparation, screening and also seeing on the progression of the job work are a few of the critical procedures utilized to take care of the job work (Georgieva & Allan, 2008).

Under usual situations the task managers perform any work as aided by government guidelines as well as plans, organizations requirements, stakeholder's selections and customer area.

PMBOK (2001) defines that monitoring as well as control of task work is "the procedure of tracking, examining, and taking care of the advancement to please the performance

purposes defined in the job management approach". It better talks about that keeping an eye on includes status coverage, innovation measurement, and projecting.

Efficiency reports use info on duty's performance with respect to scope, schedule, expenditure, resources, high quality, and also hazard, which can be made usage of as inputs to various other procedures. Evaluating and also monitoring of jobs could be of great value to various players including job sponsors as it would certainly guarantee comparable jobs are duplicated elsewhere as seen in several work carried out by the financial field which concentrate on a variety of locations (Marangu, 2012).

Via the analysis of literature, the researcher distinguished 4 substantial elements in regard to surveillance as well as analysis in task monitoring. The 3 parts are composed of stamina of the tracking group, approaches to M&E as well as stages in job lifecycle.

This shows that the tracking group has to be improved as well as enhanced in order for it to have more power which will enhance its effectiveness. In addition to power of M&E groups' other elements likewise add in enhancing tracking teams that is composed of: regularity of extent tracking to recognize modifications, Variety of people watching on job routine, Extent of keeping an eye on to discover cost over runs, (Ling et' al, 2009).

To establish a monitoring department, funds are needed. He additionally lights up that team capability both in capabilities and also numbers are similarly really vital in any type of reliable implementation and also sustainability of tracking as well as assessment.

Job structural capacity and specifically details systems are additionally vital for tracking as well as assessment workout (Hassan, 2013).

Managing Stakeholders, group effort among participants as well as keeping an eye on the advancement of the project work are a few of the essential procedures used to take care of the task work (Georgieva & Allan, 2008). A good monitoring team is the one that has outstanding stakeholders' depiction.

Gwadoya, (2012) uncovered that there was a shared demand for ideal understanding of Monitoring & Analysis methods in contributor funded jobs. This is a sign that there was lack of shared understanding of Tracking & Exam techniques in benefactor funded jobs among the various groups. With proper improvement and also capacitating of the tracking groups, there would certainly be a lot more team job as well as consequently more performance.

Management's effectiveness, commitment to the work, interaction as well as participation with the project groups has a considerable contribution to the performance of a building and structure task. Management dedication is an important element when it comes to the implementation of tracking and analysis due to the truth that they are essential option makers in a company (Magondu, 2013).

Job management is the team in charge of the task as well as it includes: task supervisor, task personnel, M&E employees as well as carrying out companions (TREATMENT, 2012). For an M&E to operate as a dealing with device, the task monitoring as well as M&E workers call for to figure out and also act on the task improvements. It is the task monitoring similarly that determines when work assessment should be done (Welsh, 2005).

Management as well as management additionally play an essential function in supporting monitoring and assessment of tasks.

Yang's young people funded work were normally focused around the stakeholder's administration. Stakeholder management is not the only responsibility of monitoring as connects to youth funded work.

Research research study additionally exposes that a few of the very best task monitoring practices include: Handling Communications, Handling Stakeholders, Inspiring, as well as Knowledge Transfer. Prep work, testing and also watching on the progression of the job are a few of the crucial processes used to manage the job work (Georgieva & Allan, 2008).

Under common scenarios the task supervisors do any type of task as aided by federal government standards as well as plans, organizations requirements, stakeholder's choices and also consumer place.

PMBOK (2001) describes that monitoring and control of job is "the treatment of monitoring, evaluating, as well as taking care of the growth to please the effectiveness goals defined in the job management strategy". It even more goes over that tracking consists of condition reporting, development dimension, and also projecting.

Effectiveness records provide details at work's efficiency with respect to range, timetable, expenditure, resources, top quality, and also threat, which could be utilized as inputs to various other procedures. Assessing and tracking of jobs could be of excellent worth to different gamers consisting of job enrollers as it would certainly assure comparable tasks

are duplicated elsewhere as seen in numerous work executed by the monetary field which concentrate on a number of locations (Marangu, 2012).

Via the evaluation of literary works, the scientist singled out 4 substantial elements in regard to monitoring as well as assessment in job monitoring. The 3 components include toughness of the monitoring team, approaches to M&E and stages in work lifecycle.

This indicates that the tracking team needs to be improved and also boosted in order for it to have even more power which will certainly boost its effectiveness. In enhancement to power of M&E teams' various other components likewise contribute in boosting tracking groups that includes: regularity of extent tracking to identify adjustments, Number of people watching on job routine, Level of keeping an eye on to find expenditure over runs, (Ling et' al, 2009).

To establish a tracking department, funds are needed. He additionally illuminate that team capability both in capacities and also numbers are furthermore really vital in any type of reliable execution and sustainability of monitoring and also analysis.

Work structural ability and also specifically information systems are also necessary for keeping an eye on and evaluation exercise (Hassan, 2013).

An efficient monitoring and also assessment is a significant factor to youth financed tasks and also consequently making use of innovation to match the efforts of them M&E group will certainly enhance it; which will certainly in turn cause worth enhancement by the team. Managing Stakeholders, teamwork amongst participants and also maintaining an eye on the advancement of the task work are a few of the necessary procedures made use of to take care of the job work (Georgieva & Allan, 2008). An excellent monitoring

group is the one that has superb stakeholders' depiction. An M&E team which welcomes team effort suggests stamina and also an aspect for better job effectiveness.

Gwadoya, (2012) uncovered that there was a common requirement for suitable understanding of Tracking & Analysis methods in benefactor funded jobs. This is an indication that there was absence of shared understanding of Tracking & Evaluation techniques in contributor funded tasks among the many groups. With correct renovation and capacitating of the tracking groups, there would certainly be a lot more team work and for this factor a lot more effectiveness.

Management's efficiency, dedication to the job, communication and also cooperation with the job teams has a significant contribution to the efficiency of a structure as well as structure project. These components were discovered to be of significance in as assessed in Malaysian framework as well as structure and building market (Yong & Mustaffa, 2012). Monitoring commitment is a vital facet when it concerns the execution of tracking as well as evaluation due to the reality that they are essential choice makers in a company (Magondu, 2013).

Atencio (2012) advised that exciting management as well as people-oriented/relations-oriented management have really undesirable connotations linked with them. This suggests that the leadership design embraced by the monitoring has an impact on the performance of job groups.

Jetu & Riedl, (2013) mentioned that, personally concentrated social values, such as visibility to change, instead of socially focused cultural well worths, such as self-transcendence has the most considerable result on job group performance.

They also discovered more social worths to have a strong partnership with 2 from 3 measurements of Task Team Efficiency, specifically, job team understanding and also growth, in addition to task team functioning spirit, when compared to projection team monitoring. Community involvement right initially of the task is necessary as it assures that the neighborhood possesses up the job which is thought about as one of the elements that might ensure youth well-off jobs (Marangu, 2012).

Muriithi & Crawford (2003) recognized a number of concerns associated with techniques to forecast monitoring in Africa. These issues contain: the need to manage political as well as community demands on job sources, acknowledgment that financial rationality and also efficiency, assumed as a basis for numerous job management tools and techniques does disappoint regional facts; which use such devices and methods will not enhance young people moneyed jobs if they run counter to cultural as well as job worths.

Job monitoring is the team in fee of the job as well as it consists of: work manager, job workers, M&E workers and also performing partners (TREATMENT, 2012). For an M&E to operate as a handling device, the work administration and also M&E workers require to determine as well as act upon the task enhancements. It is the task administration likewise that determines when work analysis ought to be done (Welsh, 2005).

In summary monitoring has a function in improving youth financed jobs through sustaining monitoring and also evaluation team? Such help could be achieved through elements such as Interaction, Devotion, Management Style, managing national politics, Taking care of social requirements and Motivation.

2.4 Quality of Data and Performance

The data performance basis is necessary to the trustworthiness of reported results for that reason; it is extremely important to consist of information from different sources to validate findings. In addition, when primary information is gathered directly for M&E function, secondary information is the one which gathered by other organizations for objectives different from M&E (Gebremedhin, Getachew & Amha, 2010: 40). When it comes to an M&E framework, the purpose is to collect indicator information from lots of sources, being composed of the target populace for tracking task development (Barton, 1997:67). Questionnaires, monitorings and also interviews are a few of the techniques of info collection for M&E system. Creating necessary indications to keep an eye on outcomes makes it possible for managers to take a look at the degree and degree to which prepared or ensured end results are being accomplished (Kusek & Rist, 2004:84).

Regular details collection and recording implies more data factors; On such case various information points helps managers to track fads and remember treatment qualities thus the extra routinely measurements are taken, the less unpredictability there will certainly be associating with exactly just what happened between particular measurement durations. Guijt (1999:1) concurs that to be valuable, information has to be accumulated at ideal mins and with a particular frequency.

In accordance with Cornielje, Velema and Finkenflugel, (2008:43) just when the radar is users possessed the system is it more than likely to create consistent as well as legitimate details. All as well typically the really specific identical individuals may be overwhelmed by the quantity of daily work which, in their view, is viewed as even more essential compared to gathering info and subsequently, the system might wind up being damaged.

They wrap up that it is of severe worth that the front-line workers are both included in tracking and also analysis and notified regarding the status of the solutions and also activities they mainly supply in interaction with other stakeholder as well as recipients.

2.5 How Monitoring and Evaluation Approaches Influences the Performance

Technique used in monitoring and evaluating projects is another problem which has actually been developed as having effect on task effectiveness as well as connected to M&E. In watching on the job needs, the monitoring group has to check out the development of activities versus the method.

The multi-projects are performed as a way of obtaining some company goal as well as crossbreed organisation as well as work purpose as an approach to enhance primary organisation procedures or service arrangement, as design developed and acknowledged by Aritua et' al (2007). Youth financed jobs structure acts as a general tool for achieving objectives and goals. Youth funded projects framework is likewise a context-specific tool for accomplishing goals as well is an instrument for achieving institution strategic goals (Cuellar, 2013). M&E group offers an essential instrument in guaranteeing that tasks are being implemented within the scope of accomplishing service objectives. M&E team need to use a method or a combination of techniques which fits the organization and the jobs being kept an eye on and assessed in order to obtain the worth for the company. Numerous researchers have actually determined a number of M&E techniques that can be utilized in taking a look at jobs. A number of these strategies have an essential goal of making sure that the task remains in the ideal path in accomplishing the desired effectiveness for worth development. Stem et al, (2005) note that it consists of basic research, accounting, efficiency measurement, qualification, Well balanced Scorecard,

condition assessment, Goals assessment well worth for money and also Project Worth Evaluation.

On the various other hand, M&E system is a set of components which connect to each other within a framework as well as serve an usual feature of tracking the implementation and also results of a job (SAMDI, 2007). An M&E system is comprised of 4 woven areas, these are: participation of the work stakeholders, setting up of the M&E system, execution of the M&E system and also interaction of the M&E results (Guijt et al., 2002). Theoretically, 'an optimal M&E system have to be independent ample to be externally trusted and socially legit nevertheless not so independent to shed its value' (Briceno, 2010). For that reason, it ought to then have the ability to affect policy making from suggestions of lessons discovered along with be sustainable in the end for it to be responsive to the desires and desires of the stakeholders.

2.6 The Structure of M&E and Performance

The architectural setups of an M&E is essential from a variety of perspective; one is the have to ensure neutrality, trustworthiness and also rigor of the M&E info that the system generates Mackay, (2006:19). M&E systems require to be developed in such a technique that there is a demand for outcomes details at every level that information are accumulated and also examined.

Details received from M&E can be made use of to serve lots of features. A performance full M&E is for that reason determined by the usage of the information gotten from it (Briceno, 2010). It ought to likewise have the capability to: clarify the expected effect of the work; show how progression and impact will be evaluated; gather as well as evaluate required details for tracking innovation as well as result, offer information elements for

performance and also failing, and also demonstrate just how this detail could improve future activities (Welsh et al., 2005).

Interviewees furthermore defined an absence of open, clear and also important intra-organizational conversation and also an absence of primary structures as well as procedures to inspire reflection and also learning as a business regimen. At the specific identical time, there was rather high understanding of the ability for assessment to be made use of as a device for understanding as well as need voiced for such assessments.

Tracking and examination is a basic component of the work's style, execution and also final thought (Chaplowe, 2008). It works to all tasks, little or massive, thinking of that information gotten from it allows better choice production by aiding to establish job places that are on target as well as those that need to be readjusted or transformed. Although various kind of tasks need different type of M&E systems, collection of information and info in all degrees of the tasks life procedure includes value to every stage of the task by making certain job targets are satisfied. Weak points in the job are in a similar way identified on schedule and also collective steps taken (Gorgens et al., 2010). An effective M&E system additionally needs the communication in between the workers, treatments, information, development and critical stakeholders, in order to guarantee usefulness as well as possession (Chaplowe, 2008). Although monitoring and exam are not of necessary value by themselves the details they supply is significant to improving performance (Mackay, 2010), which helps in getting from what/how we are doing or have done by concentrating on efficiency, efficiency, importance, sustainability and result (Seeker, 2009).

In conformity with Kenya social safety and security market assessment (2012), which focused on main programs in the social safety field in Kenya, executed through literary works evaluation, landscape research study as well as substantial interviews with work implementers, really few programs in Kenya have a practical M&E system, despite it being recognized for advertising openness and also liability.

From the programs assessed 96% had in reality developed some kind of indication framework for M&E, 91% performed tracking activities, 61% had actually a planned or ongoing result assessment and also 39% had no M&E reports for public consumption. This was credited to programs not designating the needed resources at the design stage of the M&E system.

There was also an incongruity in the selection of efficiency indicators among the Kenyan programs which caused incomprehensive as well as mute M&E systems. The testimonial likewise developed that although M&E seldom impacted the decision-making treatment, its details was being made use of to notify job and also program designs as well as alert policies.

Different type of jobs requires various kind of M&E systems, collection of information and also details at all levels of the jobs life process includes worth to every stage of the work by making certain job targets are satisfied. Weak points in the task are likewise recognized on time and also cumulative steps taken (Gorgens et al., 2010).

2.7 Theoretical Review of Literature

The project theory has really been made use of route M&E for numerous years (Hosley, 2005), it reveals the capacity of the program to repair a problem by caring for the demands in the requirement analysis. The idea of a program concept looks like the one utilized in sensible styles. The program theory for this reason uses sensible structure method as its technique (J-Pal, 2003).

Concept of modification belongs to the program concept that emerged in the 1990s as an enhancement to the exam concept (Stein and Valters, 2012).

A theory of adjustment is a device used for developing alternatives to complex social problems. It supplies an in-depth picture of early and also intermediate term adjustments that are required to get to a lengthy term established objective (Anderson, 2005). It since of that provides a style of how a job ought to work, which can be analyzed as well as boosted through surveillance and also analysis. A concept of adjustment is similarly a measurable and also specific summary of modification that creates the basis for prep work, execution tracking and evaluation. A great deal of tasks has a theory of alteration although they are normally thought (CARE, 2013). The concept of alterations helps in developing sensible frameworks for monitoring and analysis. It is generally made use of by Donors and NGOs to express lengthy term influence on work (James, 2011).

Mark (2005), in his discussion on why a concept is important to M&E method, states that assessment concept is an approach of making previous experience. He likewise includes that lack of recognizing on theory of analysis would lead to a movie critic reproducing previous mistakes along with can not develop on previous efficiency.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable

Moderating variables

Dependent

Variable

Project monitoring and evaluation

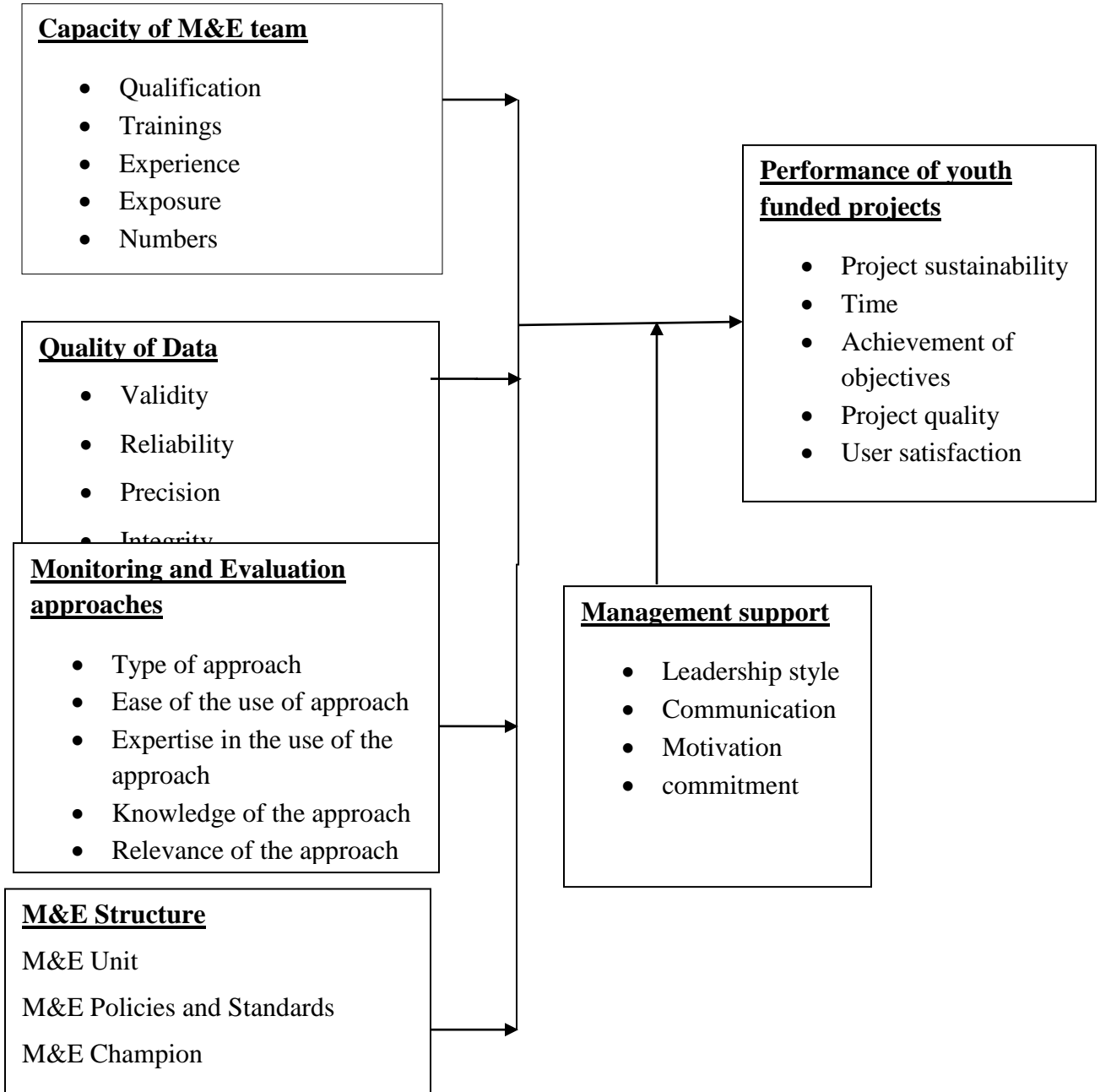


Figure 1 Conceptual framework

Conceptual structure is a figure that highlights the connections among pertinent elements that may affect the M&E on the performance of young people moneyed tasks. It assists figure out which variables will affect and exactly how each of these elements could associate to as well as influence the outcomes (Finishing Violence versus Females and also Ladies Configuring Basics 2, 2013). These elements are methods and also devices; ability of M&E group; quality details; M&E methods and M&E framework. This research study aimed to disclose how each in addition to blends of the independent variables add to the performance of young people funded work.

The framework shows the relationships between tracking and assessment and youth financed jobs as moderated by administration help. It is developed that Performance strength capability of M&E group, quality info, and also technique made use of by M&E group in evaluating work, and also M&E framework influenced youth financed work. On the other hand, youth funded tasks is reliant on the degree of management support supplied to anticipate monitoring as well as evaluation activity.

2.9 Synthesis and Gap

The literature review presents gaps and arguments that need to be authenticated through investigation (Kothari, 2000). The literature review revealed that establishing of an M&E involves a combination of building blocks that do not operate in isolation but complement each other to generate a functional monitoring and evaluation. A number of studies indicated that Kenya, being at its infancy stage, is facing a number of challenges in developing its M&E in youth funded projects. None of the studies evaluated has actually been done on the influence tracking as well as examination in the performance of

youth financed jobs. The study will therefore address the knowledge gap. This study is unique to Kenya thus making it an important step to closing this gap.

2.10 Summary of Literature Review

When preparing an M&E plan, M&E is determined. Their choice depends after the information called for, stakeholders as well as the price included (World Financial institution, 2002). Jaszcolt et alia (2010), mentions that youth funded jobs primarily use 2 key structures, which are the result framework and the rational structure. Inning accordance with this study (2013), the most commonly utilized tools and methods by youth financed jobs within Uasin Gishu County are: logical structure, participatory methods, examination surveys, website sees and strategic preparation frameworks. This reveals that M&E make use of different devices and strategies, a few of which are alternate or either corresponding per various others. Others are narrow or either broad (World Bank, 2002).

The evaluator also has a choice of using a mix of tools and methods in order to cross-validate the information (Nabris, 2002). According to Chesos (2010) the majority of youth jobs in establishing countries are not able to develop proper tools thus resulting to second-rate M&E systems that do not capability of M&E group influences the performance of youth financed tasks.

The structure of tracking and assessment is necessary in thinking about the outcomes of the M&E (World Bank, 2011). M&E being a new expert field, training is essential in building an efficient M&E personnel capability both in quality and quantity (World Bank, 2011).

Numerous training handbooks, toolkits and handbooks have actually been established for personnel in order to offer them with useful tools that will enhance M&E awareness (Hunter, 2009). They also inform on brand-new developments and approaches (Handbook on M&E for outcomes, 2002). Koffi- Tessio (2002), specifies that the bad acquisition of the suitable M & E systems by youth financed tasks could be credited to their lack of focus on methodological and conceptual training. Jaszcolt et al (2010), for that reason recommends that management group need to be informed on M&E in order to develop technical abilities amongst the M&E professionals.

The management is called to account regarding the M&E system; thus, the monitoring assistance is crucial for its efficiency (World Financial institution, 2011). The administration due to that ensures that the task employees accomplish the M&E task effectively (Guijt, 2002). The M&E procedure also supplies functional info for decision-making to all levels of the monitoring (Gaitano, 2011).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter details how the research study was done. It concentrates on the research study design, target populace, tasting approach, as well as information collection tools and methods as well as details analysis to be used in this research study.

3.2 Research Design

The researcher applied used descriptive research study design to discover the impact of project monitoring and evaluation on efficiency of youth financed projects. Descriptive research study style is utilized to describe an event or phenomena as it exists at present and is appropriate when the research study is concerned in specific forecasts, narrative of qualities and facts concerning individuals or circumstances (Kothari, 2003).

3.3 Target Population

Population denotes to the whole group of organizations, events or people that a researcher desires to study. The target population of this study was 200 youths from the 7 wards of Moiben Sub County.

Table 3.1 Target Population

Youth funded project	N0. of projects
Tree planting	90
Sports	30
Vocational Training	40
Motor bike loan	25
Business lock ups	15
Total	200

Source: (Uasin Gishu County, 2018)

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

3.4.1 Sample Size

The study utilized both non-probability and probability random sampling, to arrive at a sample size of 200 projects and purposeful sampling was used to sample the projects from each side of 7 wards of the Sub County Sergoek, Kimumu Tembelio, Meibeki, Karona Moiben. In this particular study as preferred number of project to be used in sample was four using the formula by Yamane (2007).

As follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where n is the sample size

N is preferred sample size

and e is the error = 0.05

$$200 = \frac{7}{1 + 7(0.5)}^2$$

3.4.2 Sampling Procedures

This is the procedure of selecting an adequate variety of components from a population (Raval, 2009). It also refers to the strategies and procedures to be applied in picking a sample. The sample of this research study was selected using probability sampling that is stratified random tasting technique, where the projects within the Moiben were put in strata in accordance with their sector of operation, and after that a sample size chosen from each stratum (Raval, 2009).

The sample size of this research study is 200 projects. The scientist picked a 2% sample from each stratum and where the sample is zero at least 1 project was selected. The projects for the target population were either the project manager or an M&E staff in the project. This is because they are responsible of many aspects of the project, including the M&E, hence are in a better position to provide the information required by this study. The confidence level for this research was 95% confident with a margin of error of +/-5% (Smith, 2013).

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Primary data of both quantitative and qualitative type was collected by the researcher through questionnaires. The respondents answered identical questions according to the category stated. For example, project team members responded to specific questionnaire designed accordingly, County officials, community leaders; respond to questionnaire designed. Researcher established position image with respondents in order to set deeper

information on the topic. Using this approach and he might produce good results.
Secondary Data Secondary data was sourced through documents analysis.

Amongst documents analysed comprised projects strategic plans, journals, government policy documents and relevant texts.

3.6 Validity and Reliability

3.6.1 Reliability

Reliability is measure of the degree to which a research study instrument yields constant outcomes or information after duplicated trials. Reliability in research study is influenced by random error. As random error increases, dependability decreases. Random error is the difference from a real measurement due to aspects that have successfully been addressed by the researcher. Errors might develop from unreliable coding, unpredictable instructions to the subject (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003).

3.6.2 Validity

Validity is the precision and meaningfulness of reasonings, which are based on the research study outcomes. Simply put, validity is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the information in fact represents the phenomenon under research study.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

This is the procedure of collecting, modelling and changing data in order to highlight helpful info, supporting and recommending conclusions option making (Sharma, 2005).

Data was analysed using detailed stats. The relationship in between independent variables was measured through several correlations and various regression analysis, in order to

discover the inter-relationship between the 4 independent variables and their impact on the dependent variable (Sharma, 2005). SPSS computer system program was also made use of. The findings of the information were offered in charts and tables. The evaluated information existed through frequency tables.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

Ethics and principles, norms or requirements of habits that direct the ethical options about our habits and our relationship with others. All celebrations in research study need to observe ethical habits.

Research study ethics were taken into element to think about when establishing and administering data collection tools and techniques, to avoid any kind of damage, suffering or offense. This was done through getting consent prior to the research; making sure personal privacy of info obtained and discovering more about the business's culture and task prior to the research study and where important absolute level of sensitivity and care was excised. In order to protect the rights of the people, the scientist also gone over to the participant the benefits of the research study.

3.9 Operationalization Definition of Variables

Table 3. 2 Operationalization of variables

Objectives	Operational Definition of Variables					
	Variables	Indicators	Measurement	Data Collection	Scale	Data analysis Techniques
To find out if the capability of M&E team affects the efficiency of youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County' Uasin Gishu County; Kenya	Independent Variable project monitoring and evaluation	-Financial ability -Members of M&E staff -Monitoring staff skills -Frequency of M&E	-Project sustainability -Time - Achievement of objectives Project quality -User satisfaction	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics
To find out if data quality influences the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County' Uasin Gishu County; Kenya	Independent Variable project monitoring and evaluation	-Validity -Reliability -Precision -Integrity -Timeliness	-Project sustainability -Time - Achievement of objectives -Project quality -User satisfaction	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics
To analyze if monitoring and examination techniques influences the efficiency of youth financed tasks in Moiben Sub County' Uasin Gishu County; Kenya	Independent Variable project monitoring and evaluation	- Type of approach -Ease of the use of approach -Expertise in the use of the approach -Knowledge of the approach -Relevance of	-Project sustainability -Time Achievement of objectives -Project quality -User satisfaction	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics

		the approach				
To figure out how the structure of monitoring and evaluation affect the performance youth financed tasks in Moiben Sub County' Uasin Gishu County; Kenya	Independent Variable project monitoring and evaluation	-M&E Unit -M&E Policies and Standards -M&E Champion	-Project sustainability -Time - Achievement of objectives -Project quality -User satisfaction	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATIONS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and presentation of the findings from the research project. The findings was then coded and tabulated on frequency distribution tables. The summarized data was analysed using descriptive statistics and presented using tables, charts and graphs.

4.1 Response Rate

The study targeted 200 youth funded project. The need to analyze action rate was based on the desire to ascertain whether the proportion of reaction was representative of the targeted population and could notify decisions on impact of project monitoring and examination on the performance of youth funded jobs. Out of a sample of 200 made up of 90 tree planting, 30 sports, 40 Vocational Training, 25 Motor bike loan and 15 Business lock. The overall response rate was therefore 95% distributed since the researcher returned 195 questionnaires from the field. On the basis of suggestions by Draugalis, Coons and Plaza (2008) suggesting that reaction rates roughly 60% must be the goal of researchers, this action rate was discovered to be appropriate for functions of the research study.

4.2 General Information

The researcher sought to find out the respondents' general information by requesting them to indicate on the questionnaire their general information by indicating their gender, age category, academic qualification and the tribe they belong to.

4.2.1 Gender

The respondents were requested to indicate their gender on the questionnaire. From the data collected it was found that the majority of the respondents were men, 52% while the minority were the women 48%

Table 4.1: Gender

Level of education	Respondents	Percentage
Men	104	52%
Women	96	48%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Data (2018)

4.2.2 Age Category

The researcher wanted to find the age category of the out respondents. From the information collected it was discovered that majority of the participants, 41% were in between the age of 26-30 years, 29% of the respondents were in between the age of 31-35 years, 16% of the participants were in between the age of 36-40 years, 9% of the individuals were in between the age of 41-45 years, 4% of the participants were between

the age of 46-50 years. This indicates that most of the youths are still young and fresh from school.

Table 4.2: Age Category

Age category in years	Respondents	Percentage
26-30	82	41
31-35	58	29
36-40	32	16
41-45	18	9
46-50	8	4
Over 51	2	1
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Data (2018)

4.2.3 Academic Qualification

The researcher sought to find out the respondents' academic qualification. From the data collected it was found that most of the youths were either degree holder or diploma and certificate holders. Where it was found that majority of the youths were diploma holders, 47% then followed by the degree holders, 31% then the minority were the certificate holders 22%. This shows that most of the youth are at least certificate holders this shows that all the youths were educated.

Table 4.3: Level of Education

Level of education	Respondents	Percentage
Certificate	44	22%
Diploma	94	47%
Degree	62	31%
Total	200	100%

4.3 The Capacity of Monitoring and Evaluation Team

The researcher wanted to find out if the capacity of the monitoring and evaluation team influence performance of youth funded projects by using the following indicators: financial ability, members of monitoring and evaluation staff, Monitoring staff skills and Frequency of monitoring and evaluation.

Table 4.4: Capacity of M & E team

Indicators	Mean	Standard deviation
It leads to financial ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E.	3.88	0.87
It enhances validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness.	3.84	0.80
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality.	3.78	0.76

Source: Field data (2018)

The capacity of monitoring and evaluation team was tested by checking how it enhanced validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness. Also, how it enhanced project

sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality by focusing on their mean and standard deviation. The following were measurements used to measure the capacity of monitoring and evaluation of youth funded projects, project sustainability, and time, Achievement of objectives, Project quality and User satisfaction. From the data collected, financial ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E and enhancing validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness was of very great level with a mean of 3.88 and 3.84 respectively while enhancing project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality was of great level with mean of 3.78 and standard deviation of 0.76. This shows that the capacity of M & E was good and it influences the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County.

These results agree with Marangu (2016) who singled out 4 substantial components in relation to tracking and assessment in job management. The 3 elements include strength of the tracking group, approaches to M&E and stages in job lifecycle. He further went over that M&E systems wish to be viewed as consisting of worth, and has to, for their own perpetuation be able to justify their efforts thus M&E managers require performance elements to strengthen their dependability.

4.4 Data Quality Influence on the Performance of Youth Funded Projects

The researcher sought to find out if the data quality influenced the performance of the youth funded projects by focussing on the following indicators: validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness.

Table 4.5: Data Quality Influence on Performance

	Mean	Standard deviation
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality.	3.92	0.86
It enhances validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness.	3.89	0.87
It leads to financial ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E.	3.74	0.71

Source: Field data (2018)

Focussing on how data quality enhances project sustainability, time, achievement of objectives, project quality and user satisfaction, it was found that it influences youth projects to a very great level as shown by a mean of 3.92 and standard deviation of 0.86. On how it enhances validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness it was found to be great as shown by mean of 3.89 and standard deviation of 0.64 while on how it lead to ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E, it was found to be a bit low with the mean of 3.89 and standard deviation of 0.71. Hence the influence of data quality on performance of youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County is still not up to standard.

The results concur with (Barton, 1997:67) who in the design of an M&E system defined that, the objective is to collect sign information from various sources, consisting of the

target population for keeping track of task development. The strategies of data collection for M&E system included interviews utilizing studies and observations. Regular details collection indicates more details points; more information points allow managers to comprehend and track trends intervention attributes for this reason the more typically measurements are taken, the less unpredictability there will be concerning exactly what took location between specific measurement durations.

4.5 How Approaches of Monitoring and Evaluation Influences the Performance

The researcher sought to investigate if the monitoring and evaluation approaches influence the performance of youth funded projects by focussing on the following indicators: type of approach, ease of the use of approach, expertise in the use of the approach, knowledge of the approach and relevance of the approach.

Table 4.6: Monitoring and Evaluation Approaches

Monitoring and evaluation approaches	Mean	Standard Deviation
It depends type of approach , ease of the use of approach, expertise in the use of the approach, knowledge of the approach and relevance of the approach	3.90	0.86
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality	3.74	0.72
It enhances validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness.	3.82	0.79

Source: Field data (2018)

From the data collected it was found that, depends type of approach , ease of the use of approach, expertise in the use of the approach, knowledge of the approach and relevance of the approach all this factors influenced the performance of youth funded project positively as depicted by the very high mean of 3.90 and standard deviation of 0.86. And on how the M & E approaches enhanced validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness, it was found to be high as seen in the mean of 3.82 and a standard deviation of 0.79 while on how it enhanced project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality, it was found that its influence was low as seen by the mean of 3.74 and standard deviation of 0.72. This shows that the M & E approaches employed by the youth funded projects of Moiben Sub

County were very good and they influenced the performance of the youth funded projects. This outcome agrees with (Cuellar, 2013) who learnt that Youth financed projects structure is a universal tool for accomplishing objectives and goals M&E team might be an exceptionally crucial tool in making sure that jobs are being implemented within the boundaries of obtaining business objectives. In order to accomplish this worth for the company, the M&E group must use a technique or a mix of techniques which fits the organization and/or the projects being tracked and analyzed. A variety of researchers have actually figured out a number of M&E approaches that can be used in examining jobs. A lot of these techniques have a primary objective of guaranteeing that the task stays in the very best track in attaining the wanted efficiency for worth development.

4.6 The Structure of M & E and Performance

The researcher sought to discover if the structure of the monitoring and evaluation affect the efficiency of youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County. The following were indicators of structure of monitoring and evaluation, system tracking and evaluation policies and standards keeping track of and evaluation champion.

Table 4.7: The Structure of Monitoring and Evaluation

Structure of monitoring and evaluation	Mean	Standard deviation
It leads to M&E Unit, better maintenance of M&E Policies and standards and M&E Champion.	3.69	0.68
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality	3.78	0.76
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality.	3.74	0.72

Source: Field data (2018)

From the data the extent to which the M & E structure lead to M&E Unit, better maintenance of M&E Policies and standards and M&E Champion was low as shown by mean of 3.69 and a standard deviation of 0.68. And on how it enhanced project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality it had a very good influence as depicted by mean of 3.78 and standard deviation of 0.76 and on how it enhanced project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality it was found that it had good influence as seen by the mean of 3.74 and basic deviation of 0.72. This reveals that the structure of M & E has a great influence on the performance of youth funded tasks in Moiben Sub County. This result concurs with Mackay, (2006:19). Khan (2003:11)

research on the structural arrangements of an M&E is essential from a number of perspectives; one is the requirement to guarantee neutrality, dependability and rigor of the M&E information that the system produces concurs that the conceptual design of an M&E is expected to address issues with regard to the goals of the system, certified authority, dependability of information, its management, dissemination and recycling into the planning procedure with unique concentrate on community involvement. M&E systems need to be construct in such a manner where there is a need for results details at every level that info are collected and taken a look at. Clear functions, commitments, official organizational and political lines of authority must be developed (Kusek & Rist, 2004: 114).

Table 4.8: Regression Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig. Change	F
1	.58(a)	.661	.543		0.49	.003	

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + \dots + b_nx_n$$

A multivariate regression model was applied to establish the association between the monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youth financed projects: Adjusted R² is called the coefficient of decision and informs us how the youth financed jobs performance in Moiben sub-county varied with variation in impact of monitoring and assessment that includes the capacity of M & E team, influence of information quality, methods of M & E and the structure of M & E. From table, the worth of adjusted R² is 0.543. This indicates that, there was a variation of 54.3% of project efficiency differed with variation in impact of tracking and evaluation at a self-confidence level of 95%.

- A. Predictors: (Constant), the capacity of M & E team, influence of data quality, approaches of M & E and the structure of M & E
- B. Dependent Variable: Project performance

4.7 Coefficients of Variable between Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Performance

From the above regression model, the values, 0.698, 0.702, 0.716 and 0.899 are the unstandardized coefficients and indicate the extent to which given aspects of monitoring influence project performance in youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County. The 1.000 represented the constant which predicted value of Moiben sub-county youth funded project performance when all monitoring and evaluation variables influencing project performance was constant at zero (0). This implied that project performance would be at 1.000 holding women participation in the capacity of M & E team, influence of data quality, approaches of M & E and the structure of M & E constant at zero (0).

The study established that capacity of M & E influence project performance by a factor of 0.698 with P value of 0.002 while the structure of M & E influence project performance by a factor of 0.899 with P value of 0.001.

The data quality influence project performance by a factor of 0.716 with P value of 0.03.

The study found that approaches of M & E influence project performance by a factor of 0.702 with P value of 0.04. This clearly indicates that monitoring and evaluation influence performance of youth funded projects in Moiben sub-county. This implied that enhancing monitoring and evaluation in the project activities would improve the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben sub-county as the results were statistically significant with a P-Value of 0.02, 0.03 and 0.04, 0.05 at 95% confidence level. Therefore monitoring and evaluation of project activities remains critical in improving project performance.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings based on the research objectives, draws the conclusions of the study, and gives the recommendations and suggestions for further study.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The respondents were requested to indicate their gender on the questionnaire. From the data collected it was found that the majority of the respondents were men, 52% while the minority were the women 48%

The researcher wanted to find the age category of the out respondents. From the information gathered it was found that bulk of the respondents, 41% were in between the age of 26-30 years, 29% of the respondents were in between the age of 31-35 years, 16% of the respondents were between the age of 36-40 years, 9% of the participants were between the age of 41-45 years, 4% of the respondents were between the age of 46-50 years. This indicates that most of the youths are still young and fresh from school.

The researcher investigated the respondents' academic qualifications. From the data collected, it was found that most of the youths were either degree holder or diploma and certificate holders. Where it was found that majority of the youths were diploma holders, 47% then followed by the degree holders, 31% then the minority were the certificate holders 22%. This shows that most of the youth are at least certificate holders this shows that all the youths were educated

The capacity of monitoring and evaluation team was tested by checking how it enhanced validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness. Also how it enhanced project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality by focusing on their mean and standard deviation. The following were measurements used to measure the capacity of monitoring and evaluation of youth funded projects, project sustainability, and time, Achievement of objectives, Project quality and User satisfaction. From the data collected, financial ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E and enhancing validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness was of very great level with a mean of 3.88 and 3.84 respectively while enhancing project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality was of great level with mean of 3.78 and standard deviation of 0.76.

The researcher sought to find out if the data quality influenced the performance of the youth funded projects by focussing on the following indicators the validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness. By focussing on how data quality enhances project sustainability, time, achievement of objectives, project quality and user satisfaction, it was found that it influences youth projects to a very great level as shown by a mean of 3.92 and standard deviation of 0.86. On how it enhances validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness it was found to be great as shown by mean of 3.89 and standard deviation of 0.64 while on how it lead to ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E, it was found to be a bit low with the mean of 3.89 and standard deviation of 0.71 hence the influence of data quality on performance of youth

funded projects in Moiben sub county is still not up to standard.). In the design of an M&E system, the objective is to collect indicator data from various sources,

The researcher sought to investigate if the monitoring and evaluation approaches influence the performance of youth funded projects by focussing on the following indicators type of approach, ease of the use of approach, expertise in the use of the approach, knowledge of the approach and relevance of the approach.

From the data collected it was found that, depends type of approach , ease of the use of approach, expertise in the use of the approach, knowledge of the approach and relevance of the approach all this factors influenced the performance of youth funded project positively as depicted by the very high mean of 3.90 and standard deviation of 0.86. And on how the M & E approaches enhanced validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness, it was found to be high as seen in the mean of 3.82 and a standard deviation of 0.79 while on how it enhanced project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality, it was found that its influence was low as seen by the mean of 3.74 and standard deviation of 0.72

The researcher sought to find out if the structure of the monitoring and evaluation influence the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County. The following were indicators of structure of monitoring and evaluation, unit monitoring and evaluation policies and standards monitoring and evaluation Champion. From the data the extent to which the M & E structure lead to M&E Unit, better maintenance of M&E Policies and standards and M&E Champion was low as shown by mean of 3.69 and a standard deviation of 0.68. And on how it enhanced project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality it had a

very good influence as depicted by mean of 3.78 and standard deviation of 0.76 and on how it enhanced project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality it was found that it had good influence as seen by the mean of 3.74 and standard deviation of 0.72. This shows that the structure of M & E has a great influence on the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County.

5.1.1 General Information

The researcher sought to find out some general information of the respondents by asking them to indicate on the questionnaire their gender, age group, level of education and the tribe they belong to. From data collected it was clear that the majority of the respondents were men while the minority were women. Also the majority were diploma holders while the minority were certificate holders thus showing that the majority of the youths were educated and in terms of age bracket it was found that majority of the respondents were of age between 26 – 30 years of age while the minority were above 51 year, thus showing that most of the youth funded projects are run by young youth who recently completed their studies.

5.1.2 The Capacity of Monitoring and Evaluation Team

From the data collected it was evidenced that the majority of the respondents supported the fact that the capacity of monitoring and evaluation team was good since it enhanced validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness of the projects they were carrying out. This was shown by the mean and standard deviation of the indicators. The following were measurements used to measure the capacity of monitoring and evaluation of youth

funded projects, project sustainability, and time, Achievement of objectives, Project quality and User satisfaction.

5.1.3 Data Quality Influence on the Performance of Youth Funded Projects

From the data it was discovered that data quality influenced the performance of youth funded project positively as shown by the data from the questionnaire where it was found that data quality enhances project sustainability, time, achievement of objectives, project quality and user satisfaction. Frequent information collection suggests more data points; more information points allow managers to understand and track patterns intervention characteristics for this reason the regularly measurements are taken, the less uncertainty there will be regarding exactly what took place in between specific measurement periods. Additionally, unless worked out indicators are genuinely comprehended by all included and everyone's schedule is consulted, optimal minutes for collection and analysis will be challenging to recognize.

5.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Approaches Influences the Performance

Monitoring evaluation approaches influences the performances of the youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County. This was evidenced by the response in the questionnaire were many respondents indicated that the monitoring and evaluation approaches used by the youths projects were very good since it depends on type of approach , ease of the use of approach, expertise in the use of the approach, knowledge of the approach and relevance of the approach. Hence the approaches employed by the youth project were good and it enhanced the project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality.

5.1.5 The Structure of Monitoring and Evaluation Influence on Performance

From the data collected in the questionnaire, the structure of monitoring and evaluation influences performance to a greater extent since the right structure of monitoring and evaluation promoted project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality and also considering that details acquired from it makes it possible for better option making by helping to determine job places that are on target and those that need to be changed or changed. Although various types of jobs require different kinds of M&E systems, collection of information and details at all levels of the tasks life process includes worth to every stage of the task by making sure job targets are met. This helped in the running of the project activities. The structural strategies of an M&E is important from a range of perspectives; one is the requirement to ensure neutrality, reliability and rigor of the M&E information that the system produces Mackay, (2006:19). Khan (2003:11), concurs that the conceptual design of an M&E is expected to deal with problems with regard to the goals of the system, skilled authority, trustworthiness of info, its management, dissemination and recycling into the preparation treatment with special emphasis on community involvement. M&E systems ought to be developed in such a way that there is a need for results information at every level that info are collected and evaluated. Furthermore, clear functions, obligations, official organizational and political lines of authority need to be established (Kusek & Rist, 2004: 114).

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the findings from the research study it can be concluded that; The capacity of monitoring and evaluation team of youth financed projects in Moiben Sub County has a fantastic influence on the performance of the tasks in the sub county since it improved task sustainability, much better utilization of time, accomplishment of objectives and maintenance of task quality.

The data quality influence on the performance of youth funded projects was great since good quality data has a great influence on the performance since it lead to financial ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E.

The monitoring and evaluation approaches influence the performance of youth funded projects positively since it enhanced validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness.

The structure of monitoring and evaluation influenced performance of youth funded projects greatly since it lead to M&E Unit, better maintenance of M&E policies and standards and M&E champion.

5.3 Recommendation

From the findings of the study it can be recommended that youth funded projects should be given support by the experts so that it can help the youths to run their projects in the right way and hence project sustainability.

Based upon the findings, practitioners and scholars in M & E preparation has the highest connection with job performance, it is here by suggested that a well thought about M & E strategy needs to be in place and be totally implemented if task performance is to be improved.

From the findings it reveals that M&E training included evaluating M&E tools, which consequently seals an understanding of information collection. This study for that reason encourages that M&E training is a need for M&E.

As details system should be tailor-made in order to make it easier to use to details clerks and need to be updated as and when data is collected. It should be easy to keep and recover information and perform information analyses.

As revealed by this study, looking how vital M&E is affecting task performance, the research study suggests that companies should institutionalise M&E, create tracking and assessment system and or use a M&E officer.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Studies

From the findings from the study the researcher suggested to investigate factors influencing project monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youth funded projects in Moiben Sub County.

REFERENCES

- Abdulkadir, H. S. (2014). Challenges of implementing internal control systems in Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in Kenya:
A case of Faith-Based Organizations (FBO) in Coast Region. *Journal of Business and Management, Vol.16(3)*, PP 57-62.
- Adas, M. (1981). From Avoidance to Confrontation: Peasant Protest in Pre-colonial South East Asia. *Comparative Studies, Vol.23(2)*, PP.217–247.
- Andove, W.M. & Mike, A. I. (2015). How Monitoring and Evaluation Affects the Outcome of Constituency Development Fund Projects in Kenya:
A Case Study of Projects in Gatanga Constituency. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, Vol.5(3)*, PP. 13 - 51.
- Angelo, L. E. (2008). Auditor Size and Auditor Quality. *Journal of Accounting & Economics., Vol.3*, PP.183-199.
- Angus, O.U & Mohammed, I.K. (2014). Effectiveness of Internal Audit as Instrument of Improving Public Sector Management. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Economics and Management Sciences, Vol.2 (4)*, PP. 304-309.
- Appelstrand, M. (2002). *Participation and societal values: the challenge for lawmakers and policy practitioners*. London: Forest Policy and Economics.
- Ashbaugh, H. (2004). Ethical Issues Related to the Provision of Audit and Non-audit Services: Evidence from Academic Research. *Journal of Business Ethics*, PP.143-148.

- Baker, N. (2011). *Raising internal audit's potential*. London: Internal Auditors inc.
- Binnendijk, A. (2011). *Results based management in the development co-operation agencies: areview of experience*. New York: DAC Working Party.
- Blann, K. & Light, S. S. (2001). *The Path of Last Resort: Adaptive Environmental Assessment and Management (AEAM)*. Minnesota: Adaptive Management.
- Burns, D. (2007). *Systemic action research: A strategy for whole system change*. Bristol: The Policy Press.
- Carol, A. & Richard, E. (2004). *Accountability, Completeness, Credibility and the Audit Expectations Gap*. Canberra: Deakin University.
- Caroline, M. (2004). *An Introduction to Gender Audit Methodology: Its design and implementation in DFID Malawi*. London: Overseas Development Institute.
- Estache, A. (2014). *The Next Generation of Economic Issues in Energy Policy in Europe*. London: CEPR Press.
- Fernando, M.; Lopez-Acevedo, Gl.; Beker, B., Gita; O., Ximena, F. (2009). *Mexico's M&E system : Scaling up from the sectoral to the national level (English)*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Florin, T. (2011). *Developing an Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Flow for Sustainable Investment Projects*. Romania: The Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies.
- Gilbert ,A. J. , & Ron, J. S. (2014). Sustainability in Project Management Competencies: Analyzing the Competence Gap of Project Managers. *Journal of Human Resource and Sustainability Studies*, Vol.2(4), PP.40-58. Hans, R. (2013). Work breakdown

structure: a tool for project scope verification. *International Journal of Software Engineering & Applications*, 4, PP. 19 - 25.

Harold, R. K. (2006). *Study on Project Management*. United State: Baldwin-Wallace.

Otieno L. (2010). Good governance in NGOs. *The Co-Ordinator*, Issue No. 6., p. 10.

Oso R.K and Onen N.N. (2009). *Essential of Nursing Research* (5th ed.). Philadelphia: Lippincott

Perrin, B. (2012, April). *Linking Monitoring and Evaluation to Impact Evaluation*.

ImpactEvaluation Notes, No. 2. Retrieved from:

Raval, K.. (2009, February 15). *Stratified Random Sampling*. PowerPoint Presentation posted to: <http://www.slideshare.net/kinnu1242/stratified-random-sampling>

Radhakrishna, R. B. (2007). *Tips for Developing and Testing Questionnaires/Instruments*. *Journal of Extension*, 45(1).

Sharma, A.K. (2005). *Text Book of Correlations and Regression*. New Delhi, India: Discovery Publishing House.

Seith, S. and Philippines I. (2012, December). *Evaluation and Theory of change*. Presented at workshop on randomized evaluation to improve financial capability innovation for poverty action (ipa)

Shapiro J. (2011). *Monitoring and Evaluation*. CIVICUS. Retrieved from: <https://civicus.org/view/media/Monitoring%20and%20Evaluation.pdf>

Smith, S. (2013, April 8). *Determining Sample Size: How to Ensure You Get the Correct*

Tourist Maps Kenya. (2010). Nairobi County. Retrieved February 26, 2013
from http://www.touristmapskenya.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=83&Itemid=93

Kenya Census. (2009). the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Volume 1C.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 30 (Acts No. 18), (2013). The Public Benefits
Organizations Act, 2013. The Government Printer, Nairobi.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS

My name is BETT KIPRONO ABRAHAM pursuing master's in project management at the University of Nairobi. I am presently performing research study on the IMPACT OF TASK MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF YOUTH FUNDED PROJECTS. I kindly request you to take part in my research study and your actions to the products in the survey will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will not be used for other functions other than this study.

Please respond to each concern by composing on the areas offered or tick (√) versus packages provided. The info supplied will be used for the purpose of this research just; therefore, do not compose your name on the answer sheet. Please note that there are no wrong or correct answers.

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Gender:

Male Female

2. What is your age category?

26-30 yrs

31-35 yrs

36-40 yrs

41-45 yrs

46-50 yrs

over 51 yrs

3. What are your academic qualifications?

Certificate

Diploma

Degree

Other.....

SECTION B: SPECIFIC INFORMATION

1. Kindly rate the degree to which you agree with the ensuing accounts on the ability of M&E team affects the performance of youth funded projects.

	5	4	3	2	1
It leads to financial ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E.					
It enhances validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness.					
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality.					

2. Kindly rate the extent to which you agree with the following statements on the data quality influences the performance of youth funded projects.

Key: 5: Strongly Agree; 4: Agree; 3: Undecided; 2: Disagree and 1: Strongly Disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality.					
It enhances validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness.					
It leads to financial ability, members of M&E staff monitoring staff skills, and frequency of M&E.					

3. Kindly rate the following statements as to the extent to which you agree on the monitoring and evaluation approaches influences the performance of youth funded projects.

Key: 5: Strongly Agree; 4: Agree; 3: Undecided; 2: Disagree and 1: Strongly Disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
It depends type of approach , ease of the use of approach, expertise in the use of the approach, knowledge of the approach and relevance of the approach					
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality					
It enhances validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness.					

4. Kindly rate the following statements as to the structure of monitoring and evaluation influence the performance youth funded projects

Key: 5: Strongly Agree; 4: Agree; 3: Undecided; 2: Disagree and 1: Strongly Disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
It leads to M&E Unit, better maintenance of M&E Policies and standards and M&E Champion.					
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality					
It enhances project sustainability, better utilization of time, achievement of objectives and maintenance of project quality.					

THANK YOU