INFLUENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PRACTICES ON SUSTAINABILITY OF COUNTY-FUNDED INDIGENOUS CHICKEN PROJECTS: A CASE OF MITOTO LOCAL CHICKEN PROJECTS IN KIMININI, TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY, KENYA

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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for an academic award in any other University.

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This research project is presented for examination with my approval as a University supervisor

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DEDICATION

This Study is dedicated to my loving wife, Sharon Korofia, who has been my source of inspiration.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AEA	American Evaluation Association
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCA	Green Choice Alliance
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization
KAPAP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Program
MTPs	Medium Term Plans
LCA	Life cycle assessment

ABSTRACT

Most of the agricultural projects funded by governments have not been sustainable. This Study focuses on indigenous chicken projects in Kiminini Sub-County, Trans-Nzioa County. Four objectives, namely guided the course; to establish the influence of capacity building in M&E, to determine the effect of the planning process in M&E, to examine the impact of data management in M&E, and to assess the implications of M&E budgeting on the sustainability of county-funded indigenous chicken projects. The Study used two theories, namely, Theory of Change and Resource-Based View Theory. The Study adopts a descriptive research design. The study targets indigenous chicken farmers Sub-county Agricultural administrator, veterinary officers, consultant officers, and Agricultural extension officers in Kiminini Sub-County, Trans-Nzioa County. From the target population of 172, a sample of 172 was selected for this Study. The study adopted a descriptive research design. Questionnaires were administered as crucial instruments for data collection. Quantitative and Qualitative data were analyzed and presented through descriptive and inferential statistics using SPSS. The study aimed to find out whether M&E practices have any influence on the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects. Descriptive statistics, for instance, frequencies, percentages, mean scores and standard deviation, were used for all quantitative variables, for qualitative data, was analyzed from the open-ended questions and presented in prose. The Study found that M&E practices significantly influence county-funded indigenous chicken projects in Kiminini, Trans-Nzioa County.The target population was 172 stakeholders in county-funded indigenous chicken projects (county agriculture director, county M&E officers, agricultural extension officers, county project department officers, and farmers in county-funded indigenous chicken projects). The study revealed that every unit increase in M&E budgeting leads to a 0.730 increase in the sustainability of county-funded indigenous chicken projects. The Study also revealed that funds allocated to M&E influence M&E budgeting, as shown by a mean of 3.075. Besides, the study revealed that independence of the M&E unit improves the performance of the unit and thus sustainability of the project as shown by a mean of 2.451. Furthermore, adequacy of funds enhances frequency of monitoring. The study concludes that human capacity building is key in the sustainability of projects; M&E planning process, M&E budgeting and data management in M&E have a positive influence on sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects. The study recommends proper planning process in M&E to ensure project sustainability. That the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a comprehensive guideline on funding or budget allocation for M&E function, the government ought to formulate regulatory framework that gives guidelines on how the county government resources are used in County-Funded chicken projects. This research informs the county governments therefore to put in place mechanisms and policies that guides all the projects conceived and funded by the county government.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Indigenous chicken keeping is done in most of the developing and underdeveloped states across the globe. The importance of indigenous chicken rearing in the rural economy is enormous in many countries. Nonetheless, these chicken are being used for countryside backyard production. It is important to note that their genetic prospects have not been exploited to the fullest. As a result, there have been improvements of these indigenous breeds through the selection of superior species. However, there is still a lot to be done, and thus it has to be given more importance in different countries in the entire world. According to Ayazli (2019), backyard farming has had an outstanding contribution to diverse countries' agricultural economy. Similarly, rural backyard chicken keeping has a critical role in the growth of the economy. Because; it provides income security to most of the families as well as securing food availability. It is worth noting that most unemployed youth and women can make an income by keeping indigenous chicken farming. For these to be successful, there is a need to properly implement monitoring and evaluation practices in these projects (Ayazli, 2019).

Monitoring and Evaluation practices are critical in any project's success as it improves the projects' efficiency in terms of planning, management, and implementation. In recent times, monitoring and evaluation have been encouraged as an efficient tool that ensures that the project realizes its objectives and thus leads to the project's success, which improves the living standards of the citizens. For this reason, several projects are commenced with the sole purpose of bringing a positive change in the sociopolitical and economic lives of given individuals in a given region. Indigenous chicken is birds that have been crossbred with other superior birds with fast maturity; they are resistant to diseases and easy to manage. For instance, Bell & Aggleton argues that for decades now, there has been prominence directed to enhance the effectiveness and result based development-compelling project managers empirically work in the manifestation of impacts of the projects and programs they are managing.

Consequently, this has led to a shift in monitoring and evaluation from the previous focus on inputs and outputs to focus on the project and program outcomes and impact. This, therefore, sums up the sole purpose of carrying out a monitoring and evaluation on projects, which ensures

the project's success. In most developed countries, monitoring and evaluation have been considered vital in the success of projects (Bell & Aggleton, 2016). They have reported that getting to the sustainability level is enormously difficult without proper monitoring and evaluation practices. This has been attributed to numerous challenges that face project management at different life cycle levels. It is worth noting that, despite all these challenges, most of the developing countries have taken the initiative of teaching monitoring and evaluation practices in project management given numerous chicken rearing challenges that face this sector. Chicken farming has a significant contribution to the economy as well as the food demand of a country. Some studies around the globe like Nduthu P. W, Omutoko, L. O. & Mulwa, A. S., (2018) have supported the relationship between the performances of chicken projects and monitoring and evaluation practices.

Monitoring and evaluation have gained popularity in most of the developing and some humanitarian organizations. There has been advancement in the monitoring and evaluation approaches to adequately and effectively assess the status and performance of program results concerning the development issues. For instance, there has been advancement in indicators, targets, and performance monitoring and managing for results.

The United Nations recognizes the critical role of monitoring and evaluation in improving project management by improving planning and superior decision making. According to Chaplowe & Cousins (2015), monitoring and evaluation help identify the required training, among other needs that may enhance the project performance. Consequently, it records how the World Bank has provided evaluation capacity development (ECD) aid in states like China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Argentina, and Columbia. Therefore, given this, it can be ascertained that monitoring and evaluation practices play a fundamental part in all projects' success, including the chicken-rearing sector. It is critical noting that it is a challenge to manage activity, a task, and a program (Chaplowe & Cousins, 2015).

Globally, researchers and program managers in countries like the United States have undertaken in-depth analysis for most of the federal programs for decades. However, it is recorded that most agencies have been using performance measurement to track the progress towards the program's goals. Few agencies have frequently been conducting thorough independent and expert evaluation of the effectiveness of their programs. Until recently, there was no centralized requirement for the

agencies to conduct an assessment or produce them. The researchers in the United States came up with a tool to rate the evaluations. This tool was called; 'Program Assessment Rating Tool' (PART). The use of this item revealed varied evaluations in the agency to conduct and utilize quality evaluations. The federal government has been supporting the Monitoring and Evaluation departments. For instance, President Obama noted that it was critical to have policy decisions driven by evidence. In the year 2011, during the Obama administration, there was a launch of a new budget with approximately $100 to strengthen the system to perform the evaluations. Currently, the federal government in the United States is using an evaluation-based approach in funding grant projects. This is said to enable them to ascertain what works and what does not work. Through this approach, the state has been able to fund programs that are backed up by substantial evidence. Additionally, the funding for projects in the United States is based on the fact that there were be a rigorous evaluation for projects. The United States has a monitoring and evaluation department called (AEA) American Evaluation Association (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019).

In the recent past, there has been a recognition in the UK that agriculture, particularly in the viability and sustainability of smallholder farming, is a key to poverty reduction in most developing countries. The UK researchers concluded that innovations could be most successful when they are accomplished within 'innovation systems.' They alluded that advantage should be taken of opportunities to involve intended recipients of the development at primary up-stream and mid-stream stages of projects to assess the accuracy and adequacy of theories of change (Fund, 2010). They also noted that the types of tools and methods used in carrying out M&E influences the kinds of data obtained as well as that of the cultures of research and development institutions that may inhibit mutual communications, and the development of intermediaries between institutions and farmers may make a useful difference.

In Australia, there is a formal Monitoring and evaluation planning that ideally comprises all the programs that the government plans to conduct an evaluation on an annual basis. When performing these evaluations, the relevant ministry should involve the finance ministry is planning the assessments. Additionally, it has been made a policy that each program has to be evaluated at least once in 5 years. It is also critical to note that the ministry and treasury consider each ministry's project objectives jointly. Australia is said to be one of the states around the globe that in the recent

past has embraced the role of the M&E system in the development of projects. Hendriks (2016) states that the Australian government strongly advocates for the principles of program management and budgeting, where the main focus is on the efficiency and effectiveness of programs funded by the government. The major challenge that has been facing most of the developing countries is project sustainability. It is recorded that some of the largest projects implemented with huge costs have had trouble with sustainability. The global donors of most projects like the World Bank and the bilateral aid agencies have expressed concerns on this matter (Hendriks, 2016).

In Japan, Agriculture faces many challenges as it seeks its role in the 21st. For instance, rice is a significant staple product. Also, it is the defining product of Japanese agriculture; these challenges are predominantly severe. It is important to note that, Small average farm sizes and older workforce that is average and ageing more rapidly than the general population manages small and fragmented land plots. Due to the central government's immense support and protection, many individuals in the sector feel uncompetitive and ill-equipped to participate in a level playing field. This is with either other sectors of the economy or internationally. On the same note, many parts of Japanese agriculture are flourishing. For instance production of livestock products, particularly beef, has grown enormously.

Additionally, evidence suggests that fruits and vegetable producers have been successful in using their comparative advantages to thrive in the marketplace. In recent times, policy-makers in Japan have concentrated their attention on improving the agricultural sector's competitiveness. It is easier for farms to increase in size by directing some important payment programs to larger farms and reforming land regulations (Kanene, 2016). Ideally, the efforts are encouraged because they show a good start in pushing agriculture in Japan on a competitive footing. There have been elaborate measures to ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of all agricultural projects to enhance its production and performance. Additionally, the government adopted a mechanism where all agricultural policies are made based on evaluation results.

In Senegal, there are several challenges in monitoring and evaluation. The country faces. For instance, there is an inadequate human capacity and insufficient monitoring and evaluation equipment. According to Kingori et al., 2003, there have been some efforts to ensure projects are monitored and evaluated in all sectors. For instance, USAID funded monitoring and evaluation of

the health sector where it is recorded that the industry has had significant improvement in dealing with infectious diseases, for example, Ebola. The agricultural industry has not been left behind as monitoring and evaluation have been elaborately conducted on projects. This can be attributed to a Hunger project that utilized the participatory monitoring and evaluation approach (Kingori et al., 2003). To ensure the farmers are well equipped to monitor and evaluate their projects, training is conducted to enable them to learn the basics of monitoring and evaluating their projects.

In Nigeria, researchers have cited that a few have had proper monitoring and evaluation despite there being so many projects being launched. The failure has been linked to numerous implementation problems and a lack of a realistic, stable policy framework. Most of the agricultural projects in Nigeria are monitored using the internal monitoring and evaluation system. The researchers further recommend that watching and evaluation should be conducted on all agricultural projects. Additionally, the researchers suggest that the policy issues monitor and evaluate agricultural projects ought to be addressed (Kushner & Rotondo, 2012).

In Tanzania, the researchers acknowledge that the government recognizes monitoring and evaluation as a significant public management tool that can be used to realize the results that can effectively respond to citizens, the private sector, the civil societies, and non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and development partners. For example, Chaplowe & Cousins (2015) states that Tanzania's government has implemented policies, structural and institutional reforms, and strategies that focus on strengthening the monitoring and evaluation department in public and private, more so in the agricultural projects. The government has introduced and introduced performance management systems. Additionally, there have been training on monitoring and evaluating government ministries, independent departments, executive agencies, and local government agencies (Chaplowe & Cousins, 2015). Despite all these efforts to monitor and evaluate systems work in all public and private projects, the researchers have conceded that several downfalls face implementation. These challenges lack a shared understanding of what ought to constitute monitoring and evaluation, fewer concerns on monitoring and evaluation practices and concepts, and inadequate understanding of the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation framework for monitoring and evaluation framework across all government departments. Because of these challenges, there has been developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system framework (Kingori et al., 2010).

In Uganda, the scholars have recorded how monitoring and evaluation can improve and contribute to national capacity building. It is important to note that monitoring and evaluation have been assigned to the prime minister's office. It has been recorded that, as a result, the prospects have after aligning monitoring and evaluation capacity by strengthening cost-effectiveness and achievement of value for money concerning service delivery. Researchers have stated that Uganda is one of the states in Africa with a success story in Monitoring and evaluation. This is because it has had several successful developments in monitoring and evaluation systems and initiatives. For example, in the 1990s, there was a program in Uganda called the Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS). This is said to have been developed because of collaboration between the World Bank and the Ugandan government. The PETS program had the sole mandate of ensuring that the central government's funds were well utilized. Researchers found out that only 13% of the funds reached the targeted beneficiary, who were the primary schools in this case. On the other hand, 20% of the salaries paid to the teachers were found to be uncounted for. It is vital to note that, during this time, all the survey findings on public spending were made available to ensure accountability. Additionally, scholars recorded a 90% improvement in the flow of nonwage funds flow (Kushner & Rotondo, 2012).

There has been extensive monitoring and evaluation in Kenya from as early as 1974, mainly in the agricultural sector. In 1974, the government employed extension services in the agricultural industry, which was later followed by the presidential soil and water conservation program until 1982, followed by a training and visit approach from 1982-1990. Researchers have found out that Kenya had elaborate monitoring and evaluation in the 1990s in most of her programs and projects. For example, the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) was made to monitor funds was done by the beneficiaries. Additionally, the beneficiaries would also monitor those funds' activities (Marhaba & Borgaonkar, 2013).

Chicken farming in Kenya plays a critical role in the country's economy and meets the people's nutrition demand. In the past decades, research has shown that individuals are becoming billionaires in chicken farming. Initially, most farmers had concentrated on the broiler and egg-laying chicken until recently where the majority of farmers have shifted into rearing indigenous chicken. The new, indigenous chicken has a duo purpose. This implies that they can both be used as a meat and egg-laying birds. Chicken farming in Kenya has primarily contributed to the

economic growth of the country. Commercial chicken farming in Kenya is either done on a small or large scale. In line with ensuring that farmers are gaining profit from rearing chicken, they ought to also ensure that they are required food demand of the country (*Village chickens, poverty alleviation and the sustainable control of Newcastle disease: Proceedings of an International Conference held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 5-7 October 2005*, 2009).

Researchers anticipate an increase in meat consumption in developing countries were have an average of 2.4% compared to 0.9% of the developed countries. According to the scholars, there were be an expected increase in chicken meat uptake by 2.8% every year from 2013 to 2022. This is slightly higher than that of pork and beef that is seen to be at 2.2% and 1.9%, respectfully. On the same note, scholars have recorded an expected boom in the world population by 1% per year from now to the year 2030, where it is most likely to be at 8.3 billion. Conversely, there were be more than double increase in this rate 2.1% to 1.56 billion (Singh et al., 2017). Because of these statistics, African contribution to global food grew from 15.4% in 2013 to almost 19% by the year 2030. Current chicken meat consumption per person is estimated to be 0.6kg making a slight increase from 0.4kg per person in the previous years.

Therefore, small-scale farmers had no option but to monitor and evaluate their chicken, keeping methods to meet the expected population growth in Kenya. Muhia (2001) argues that chicken rearing farmers are expected to have a clear understanding of the influence of the chicken-keeping records, proper and planned vaccination, technical expert visits, the indigenous support groups as well as capacity building for both individual and groups if they have to perform well in this industry (Muhia, 2001).

In general, monitoring and evaluation practices are critical in any project's performance in any given economy. Project managers expect the monitoring and evaluation information in making informed managerial decision-making. Also, monitoring and evaluating information contributes to knowledge sharing experiences. It is important to note that monitoring and evaluation uphold accountability and transparency when giving stakeholder feedback. In Trans-Nzioa County, there are several indigenous chicken farmers. They have been in this practice for over a decade now (Mbah & Fonchingong, 2019). However, it is notable that these projects have performed poorly and, as a result, have not benefitted the farmers in any way. The poor performance can be attributed to a lack of effective monitoring and evaluation practices. However, Mbabu (2014) states that most

of the monitoring and evaluation practices are majorly concerned with the project performance, the internal accounting control, transparency, and security above assets instead of the project outcome's sustainability. It is on this basis of findings that it is deemed necessary to undertake a study on the influence of M&E practices concerning the sustainability of county-funded indigenous chicken projects (Mbabu, 2014).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Over the years, there have been several projects funded by the county governments. Many County funded projects have not been sustainable to help the beneficiaries. M&E practices are critical in the success of any project. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2019), for the past decades, the keeping of indigenous chicken contributes mainly to the social and economic growth and nutritional needs for both the rural people and the peri-urban dwellers. As a result, there has been a constant increase in their demand by small, middle, and large-scale farmers. This simply implies that chicken rearing has the potential to create more income. This was ultimately translate into employment and the provision of nutritional value to both rural and urban families (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019). However, the county government has not been vital in following the M&E practices that are key to the success of these projects despite investing many resources in them.

The county government has developed a suitable plan to enhance the rearing of indigenous chicken projects by funding several projects in this sector. It is critical to note that the indigenous chicken was developed to meet a duo purpose and produce more eggs and meat than the native indigenous chicken. Additionally, the enhanced indigenous birds mature faster and reach the market size early than the previous native breeds (McLeod, 2016). These are some of the vital beneficial aspects that small-scale chicken farmers can take advantage of. Despite all these, the county-funded indigenous projects have not been well adopted by small-scale farmers, and as a result, these projects have not been sustainable. Therefore, this study aims to fill the existing knowledge gap by assessing how monitoring and evaluation practices influence county-funded, indigenous chicken projects' sustainability.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of monitoring and evaluation practices on the sustainability of county-funded indigenous chicken projects in Kiminini Sub-county, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study's objectives were as follows;

i. To establish the influence of human capacity building in Monitoring and Evaluation on the sustainability of county-funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya.
ii. To determine the influence of the planning process in Monitoring and Evaluation on the sustainability of county-funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya.
iii. To examine the influence of data management in Monitoring and Evaluation on the sustainability of county-funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya.
iv. To assess the influence of Monitoring and Evaluation budgeting on the sustainability of county-funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following research questions:

i. How does human capacity building in Monitoring and Evaluation influence the sustainability of county-funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya?
ii. How does planning process in Monitoring and Evaluation influence the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya?
iii. How does data management in Monitoring and Evaluation influence the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya?
iv. How does Monitoring and Evaluation budgeting influence the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Indigenous chicken keeping plays a vital role in the chicken sub-sector in Kenya because of its contribution to the small-scale farmers in the country. Production on a large scale may lead to commercializing the sub-sector though it remains an area of concern. However, this sub-sector is faced with some constraining factors. These factors encompass; Diseases, low feed quality and shortage, stumpy genetic potential, and poor management practices during production. It is

important to note that indigenous chicken plays an essential role in both the households in the rural, peri-urban, and urban areas. This is through their contribution by creating income for those doing it, nutritional requirements, and a means of socio-cultural practices. For these reasons, there is a critical need to support the monitoring and evaluation practices to be utilized in full capacity to sustain this sub-sector and thus commercialize the production of indigenous chicken.

It was anticipated that this study's findings provide the stakeholders in the indigenous chicken sub-sector with information relating to monitoring and evaluation practices of these particular projects in Kenya. The study aimed at analyzing the adoption and influence of monitoring and evaluation practices on improving indigenous chicken projects' sustainability. This research was to benefit the government because they can now understand the challenges the small-scale farmers in indigenous chicken are facing. As a result, the government can make relevant policies in the sub-sector that were foreseen to be the poor's economic empowerment.

This Study creates awareness amongst the farmers on the significance of human capacity in building them to become better farmers, planning process, budgeting, and data management to small-scale farmers to produce meat and eggs of indigenous chicken good quality. This Study enables them to maintain profit margins as they meet the nutritional needs and create employment while sustaining their production scale, thereby minimizing the poverty levels. This makes this research relevant to the Vision 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

The Study also provides secondary data to the scholars and policymakers in this sub-sector that may be important in conducting further research. Additionally, this study's findings help the stakeholders promote these birds' rearing sustainably and help them evaluate what they have realized concerning their goals. To the key stakeholders who are the farmers, this Study helps them make decisions on management, monitoring, and evaluation practices as they focus on expanding and sustaining their production. Finally, this research study aims to help identify gaps in the current research, enabling scholars to research those areas.

1.7 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The critical assumption of this study was that there was no significant change in the target population throughout the study period. It was also assumed that the respondents would give truthful and objective responses. Additionally, it was also considered that relevant information to this Study would be available and that the variables being significantly investigated influences the

County-Funded indigenous chicken projects sustainability in Kiminini Sub-county, Trans-Nzioa County.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study

This Study was confined in Kiminini sub-county, Trans-Nzioa County, Kenya. This research was about the influence of monitoring and evaluation practices on the sustainability of County-Funded chicken projects, a case of Kiminini chicken farmers' group project, Trans-Nzioa County, Kenya. The research focuses on four primary variables, namely, and Human Capacity building in M&E, the Planning process in M&E, Data Management in M&E, an M&E budgeting practices in County-Funded indigenous chicken projects. The researcher found it convenient doing research since this was his home area and understood the county funded projects perfectly well. Additionally, he was familiar with the county funded chicken projects and understood the local culture.

The targeted population of this study was 172 chicken project stakeholders. This consisted of indigenous chicken farmers of Mitoto Local chicken project, County M&E department, sub-county Agricultural officer, and extension officers.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The main limitation during the Study was the ability to access data from the small-scale farmers who had limited information. To mitigate this, the research assistants were hired and trained in collecting data from the targeted population. Another limitation experienced during the study was that some farmers lacked proper records on indigenous chicken production, medication, vaccination, mortality rates, feed costs and consumption rates, and price records. Besides, there was a possibility that some of the farmers might not give reliable or constant trends on the earnings made from the sale of indigenous chicken products. To alleviate this challenge, the researcher developed the observation schedules to help in collecting data. Additionally, the researcher convinced and assured the respondents that all the information they were sharing was to be used for academic purposes and treated with the utmost confidentiality and not be transferred to any unauthorized parties. This was done by showing the respondents an introduction letter from the university.

1.10 Definition of Significance Terms

Small-scale farmer – this is a farmer whose agricultural orientation is mainly subsistence and cultivates land not exceeding 10 acres

Indigenous chicken projects are indigenous chicken birds that have been gradually cross-bred with other breeds to improve their quality and production.

The planning process in M&E – This is systematic and objective of monitoring how the project performs by instituting and planning for data feedback mechanisms, using agreed strategies, as well as establishing the monitoring indicators through the collaboration of several players involved in the management of projects. It encompasses; Financial planning, M&E Planning, Sustainability Plan, M&E Planning methods, Planning for data collections.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget – Monitoring and evaluation budget is an essential tool used in decision making, monitoring business performance, and forecasting income and expenditure. It is notable that with a valid account, limited resources are managed efficiently. M&E budget is used for resource allocation, planning, coordination, control, and motivation.

Data Management in M&E - Data management is an administrative process that entails acquisition, validation, storing, keeping, and processing all the required data, ensuring its accessibility, reliability, and appropriateness of the data for the users. It also involves the use of data in decision-making, Frequency and relevance of data collected, appropriate data collection and storage methods

Human Capacity building in M&E - This entails equipping those involved in the project with adequate knowledge to perform their tasks. Formal or informal methods of gaining, sharing knowledge, and improving skills are held as workshops, training, or seminars for the indigenous chicken farmers. The Human capacity building in M&E encompasses; their experiences in M&E, their training needs assessments, and their level of education.

Mortality rate - Number of chicken death in a flock for a certain period, such as the flock's life span

Chicken farming projects - Farming by solely raising chicken for meeting basic needs, food, or for commercial purposes

Monitoring and evaluation practices – this refers to a combination of procedures performed which encompasses monitoring and evaluation planning, monitoring and evaluation human

capacity building, stakeholder involvement, monitoring, and evaluation budget, and monitoring and evaluation data management to transform the process and final results of indigenous chicken projects

Sustainability of indigenous chicken projects– This is the ability to meet chicken production targets. This enables realizing a sustainable increase in chicken production, having continually active projects, and learning and being empowered continuously on indigenous chicken production.

1.11 Organization of the Study

The research project was organized into five chapters. Chapter one gives the introduction. This entails; background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the Study, basic assumptions of the Study, limitations, and delimitations of the study, definition of significant terms used the Study and lastly, the organization of the Study.

Chapter two: It is a literature review and has the Sustainability of Indigenous Chicken Projects. Human Capacity building in M&E, Planning Process in M&E, Data Management in M&E, M&E Budgeting in Indigenous Chicken Projects. Also, Sustainability of Indigenous Chicken Projects, Monitoring and Evaluation Practices and Sustainability of Indigenous Chicken Projects, Theoretical Framework, and Conceptual Framework.

Chapter three describes the research methodology. This entails; research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, research instruments, validity and reliability of the research instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, ethical issues, and operationalization of variables.

Chapter four has the results and discussions. It contains data analysis, interpretation, presentation, and discussion.

Lastly, chapter five provides a summary of the findings, conclusion, and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature relevant to how monitoring and evaluation practices influence the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects. The literature reviewed is based on the following thematic areas; Human capacity building in M&E and sustainability of indigenous chicken projects. Additionally, the Planning process for M&E and sustainability of indigenous chicken projects, Data management in M&E, M&E budgeting and sustainability of indigenous chicken projects and sustainability of indigenous chicken projects, monitoring and evaluation practices and sustainability of indigenous chicken projects, Theoretical framework, Conceptual framework, Summary of literature reviewed and the Knowledge gaps.

2.2 Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous Chicken Projects

Poverty and high youth and women's unemployment had remarkably increased due to the climate change, resulting in many unemployment and food insecurity. Thus, the locals that entailed local practices initiated a chicken improvement program, and the community to their income preferred crossbreeding of indigenous chicken. Africa and, in particular, Trans-Nzioa county is facing food security challenges despite being referred to as the granary of the nation. Most of the commentators have agreed that there is a need to diversify agriculture as much as there is a challenge of food insecurity. Improving the chicken sector is a better option. Most researchers are pessimistic about the future success of indigenous chicken judging from the past performance of these birds' crossbreeding.

Sustainable agriculture has offered new dynamic opportunities through the emphasis on production values, including natural, social, and human capital and all the assets that Africa has or can produce in abundance or regenerated at a low cost. Scholars have argued that sustainable agriculture is a solution to food insecurity in Africa since delivering substantial food increases. According to the scholars, sustainable agriculture for many households required significant policy, institutional, and professional reforms. It is worth noting that the concept of sustainability and sustainable development has been in several ways contested. This is because it is recorded that dealing with one section within the agriculture sector is challenging as it is interlinked with many other industries and developments, which include the global food system. Sustainability implies that

sustainable development is attained when the current generation can meet its needs with no effect or destruction of the future generations on meeting their needs. Thus, it is essential to note that sustainable development's core principle is to realize the economic, social, and environmental interests. Marhaba & Borgaonkar (2013) argued that there is a fourth imperative called "institutional sustainability." They raised the point that once a practice is deemed worthwhile on some other grounds, it is critical to ask whether it is sustainable and seek relatively several ways of achieving goals that may make a practice meaningful first. Doing this makes sustainability add value practice that can be judged ethically "good" and become an agreed aim in public (Marhaba & Borgaonkar, 2013).

Peters et al. (2009) defined a multi-criterion that can measure several chicken production systems' sustainability. They assessed the following aspects, human food needs, preservation of the environment, economic viability, and the quality of life (Peters et al., 2009). According to the FAO (2018) sustainability assessment system (SAFA), four dimensions are considered and measured using indicators. These include environmental integrity, economic resilience, social well-being, and good governance (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2018).

According to Lipper et al. (2009), livestock takes up to 70% of the global agricultural land. 26% of the ice-free terrestrial surface is utilized for livestock grazing (Lipper et al., 2009). It is worth noting that the current global livestock growth is realized at substantial environmental costs (McLeod, 2016). There has been biodiversity loss that has been notably said to be one of the critical losses of the environment at our time, amongst others. This is because 65-70% of global food production depends on pollinators that are hugely condensed due to numerous land-use changes, for instance, increased cropland. It is estimated that livestock activities cause about 18% of the total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. When the agricultural and forestry sector is considered as a whole, it is said that the livestock sector alone is more than half. These activities are linked to several factors related to factors that are linked to feeds production, deforestation, fertilizers use, processing, and transportation. However, chicken is one of the livestock species that has the least impact on factors like land size, water use, the stress of the environment, and footprints for both the chicken meat and eggs. Transport of chicken products should be considered an environmentally burdening activity, though recently it has been noted that it's cheap in terms of price. Singh et al. (2017) carried out a life cycle assessment (LCA), particularly on indigenous

chicken production. They concluded that it was most resource-efficient in agriculture, mostly because of crossbreeding and nutritional efficiency. These improvements were linked to increased feed conversion efficiency and energy use, which minimizes the reliance on fossil fuel due to explored opportunities. As discussed by Stone et al. (2012) on the impact of chicken production on resource management, which can be related to feeds and food is the potential risk of chicken competing with humans for nutrition, for instance, this can be correlated when feeds with more protein content is provided on animals (Stone et al., 2012). As argued by Sonaiya & Swan (2004), the feeding of indigenous chicken reveals an interesting issue in which several different aspects of environmental sustainability are challenged. This is concerning the EU guidelines that require 100% organic within a short period (Swaans et al., (2013) states that feeding of animals 100% organically can be achieved by solely relying on locally produced feed staffs that don't require transport and not compete with human beings which thus can be said to be sustainable.

On environmental pollution, Poppe et al. (2009) argued that in ancient cycle in a well-integrated system in a well-integrated system. The products on the farm sustain animals. This, in reality, is the best use of farm products that entails the use of minimal labor and resources, particularly the use of non-renewable resources; for example, animal manure is an efficient organic fertilizer that improves soil fertility. According to Burton et al. (2016), a total of 8.420 tons of antibiotics were unleashed on the market to be used by farm animals in the year 2011. Despite this, there had been a prohibition of two growth promoters in feeds in the year 1999. Bank & Food and Agriculture Organization (2008) argues that any form of production relies on a form of medicine. This is especially where there is a possible risk of developing resistance for a period, or where the residuals may have an effect of polluting the environment, definitely cannot be under the classification as sustainable, more so when the medicine is used for preventive purposes for mass production (Bank & Food and Agriculture Organization, 2008).

Kushner & Rotondo (2012) compared two chicken production systems where they concluded that organic and non-organic were different systems and thus difficult to reach. It was noted that the organic system's nutrient output was lower than the non-organic system because of the slow growth rate and lower chicken density. They thus concluded that this was unsustainable because less human food was produced after utilizing many resources (Kushner & Rotondo, 2012). Though (Rajalahti (2005) noted that chicken feeds were the main factor of production that harmed the

environment that was preferably larger in organic eggs and meat production than other systems like the cage and free-range. They also added that some of the ingredients in conventional feeds hurt the environment. The chicken sector has a higher potential among other systems to create a more resilient chicken sector. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2019) highlights the necessity of being resilient in food production. FAO (2019) further discusses the potential for producing chicken in rural and peri-urban centers. Both small and large scale can be integrated into the local food chains and households where chicken can use food and plant byproducts in producing manure. Besides, they can make food full of proteins for the family and community at large in return (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019). Free-range chicken has a high market demand across the globe, in particular, completely chicken. Therefore, there have to be changes in the current chicken production systems, such as improving the local. This free-range chicken is locally adapted, can be used for dual purposes, and can do well in both the local and international markets (Burton et al., 2016).

2.3 Human Capacity Building in M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded Indigenous Chicken Projects.

Any project's success depends on several parameters: human capacity resource development; Therefore, projects organization should focus not only on the success of projects but also on providing value to their employers (Ayiemba, 2001). For example, capacity building for all stakeholders involved in the project is essential. Capacity building can be conducted either informal or formal process. Everyday capacity building may entail on-the-job training. On the other hand, the proper capacity building encompasses a well-organized training program that may be carried out at a different location (Ayazli, 2019). Kingori et al. (2003) argue that in order to realize sustainability in projects, the management ought to meet the employees' performance by organizing staff training (Kingori et al., 2003).

According to McLeod (2016), the primary constraint in realizing development goals in low-income countries is the lack of capacity building. Additionally, the project management field scholars have conceded to limit understanding of how to develop human capacity. Therefore, building a reliable supply of social power is equally essential for any sustainability of the M&E system in projects. It has to be recognized that for growing evaluators, there is a need for more technical training and development in M&E than what project managers can be trained in one or two seminars (Muhia,

2001). Stone et al. (2012) stated that, irrespective of the experience the individuals have, once a team or an individual working on a given project has been identified, human capacity building and development in M&E reporting of projects is critical (Stone et al., 2012).

When assessing the quality of chicken production on the farm, Swaans et al. (2013) argue that some chicken production challenges are unreliable monitoring and evaluation systems on the farm. Also, Trail (1962) states that the absence of capabilities and opportunities to train farm production staff on technical production skills is one factor that has to be considered. Generally, the lack of monitoring and evaluation of projects, more so in chicken production, has been cited by Wollenberg et al. (2013) as the central systemic gap in chicken production. Additionally, there is no need for chicken farmers to possess unique or complex monitoring and evaluation skills. They must have fundamental knowledge, the ability to use monitoring and evaluation reporting, and monitoring and evaluation systems. As a result, therefore, there is a continuous need for all chicken farmers to train on project planning, monitoring, evaluation, review, and impact assessment to inculcate measures that enhanced the sustainability of the projects (Wollenberg et al., 2013).

Sonaiya & Swan (2004) researched smallholder-chicken farmer performance and found out that the most critical tool for chicken project performance was farmer training. According to Sonaiya & Swan (2004), an activity can be done from three perspectives: primary training, functional training, and refresher training. These scholars further classified the practices. The prior practice encompasses chicken production and healthcare anchored on classroom training that comprises some practical knowledge, functional training done at the farm by work in hand where it is completed chronologically, from first to last. Simultaneously, refresher training was conducted at definite intervals depending on the problems that faced the chicken farmers where it is solely meant to upgrade their management skills level. Therefore, about the above arguments, chicken farmers' training is a continuous human capacity building as when they conceive the idea to venture in indigenous chicken production when they experience a problem on their farm. However, Sati & Vangchhia (2016) studied other methods of chicken production. He conducted demonstrations on all chicken production steps, organizing farmers' group meetings where the experts conduct training sessions, field visits to other farms doing chicken production, and managing mass communication.

A study conducted by Okeno et al. (2011) on determinants of project sustainability found that human capacity development is a critical aspect of monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, they concluded that social capacity development as a monitoring and assessment practice influences chicken projects' sustainability (Okeno et al. (2011). Similarly, a study conducted by Kingori et al. (2010) found that lack of human capacity training to those directly involved in chicken project implementation affects project effectiveness and, consequently, their sustainability. In a study conducted on the sustainability of chicken farming in Africa, Ayiemba (2001) asserts that most of the projects have failed due to inadequate technical human capacity development. For instance, Africa (1994) gives an elaborate example of chicken farming in Nigeria. It is stated that they have prioritized supply of birds, diseases prevention more so Newcastle, and supplementing scavenging feeding with homemade or commercial feeds to small rural and peri-urban chicken keeping. All these presented challenges can be effectively handled if there is adequate indigenous chicken human capacity development that may help them wrestle these challenges.

Human capacity building has been a challenge for all farmers, though mainly on indigenous chicken farmers; Burton et al., (2016) a study on monitoring and evaluation practices offers an ideal solution to the poor performance of the chicken sector and thus the sustainability of these projects. Burton et al. (2016) further argue that to promote rural and peri-urban chicken projects using a few available resources. Chicken farmers training on locally available feed resources, controlling diseases, ensuring a readily available market with better prices, and ensuring suitable credit facilities for the chicken farmers to access credit to purchase farm inputs is indispensable. These rubber stamps the need for human capacity building on indigenous chicken farmers to enhance their performance and project sustainability. A significant challenge that has been cited by Bell & Aggleton (2016) is high mortality rates, feed costs, and disease management that has hurt indigenous chicken projects' sustainability. This can be controlled by taking farmers through basics on chick handling skills, preparing homemade chicken feeds, ensuring high hygiene levels, and being keen on any signs of bird stress and diseases (Bell & Aggleton, 2016). Though critical to note, these can happen when there is sufficient human capacity building to the chicken farmers that enhanced their management skills, increase production, make more revenue, and sustain their chicken projects.

2.4 Planning Process in M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous Chicken Projects

Project managers in charge of all projects are well aware of what may occur due to poor decision-making. There are consequences that a plan may not go through because of poor decisions. They include; a waste or misallocation of resources that are limited and damages the political image. As argued by Mbuva et al. (2018), to contain risks that are potentially harmful to the success of a project, project managers need to have alternatives with realistic and objective planning (Mbuva et al., 2018). According to the Initiative-Africa & Project (2002), project planners need to have the results and impacts of the interventions undertaken by them within the communities. Though M&E is often overlooked, P. W et al. (2018) records that M&E ought to be recognized as part of the planning norms by the project planning team. Having a proper project plan for monitoring and evaluation in projects ensures that factors like organizational culture and competing demands for the limited resources generally affect the potential for M&E practices (Nduthu P. W, Omutoko, L. O. & Mulwa, A. S., 2018). However, some studies have indicated the need for addressing significant obstacles that ought to be effectively managed to sustainably implement the indigenous chicken project.

Effective M&E planning enhances project success when all the parameters, such as cost, time, and quality, are well utilized. According to the studies conducted by Burton et al. (2016) M&E, planning is critical in enhancing project performance and success. The practice of M&E planning is said to be able to resolve inherent challenges that range from the conceptual differences concerning the project, mostly when they are well thought out to capture economic as well as technical considerations. Further, M&E planning ensures that information is available and is sufficiently used in project implementations. It is important to note that timely M&E planning provides accurate and reliable information that supports and improves the performance of the project. Though it is important to note that, when conducting the M&E planning, the project managers should ensure to capture how verifiable indicators were being measured, means of verification, and the people indirectly involved in collecting the information (Burton et al., 2016). Ngeno et al. (2014) argue that different factors influence success strategy. As a result, their studies recommend that the requisite elements have to be identified and adequately dealt with so as efficiency and effectiveness are realized through the planning of monitoring and evaluation in projects (Ngeno et al., 2014). Muhia (2001) distinguished that some organizations and enterprises

do not spare time for monitoring ad evaluation of their projects. Also, Muhia (2001) stated that monitoring and evaluating projects ought to show how frequent data were being collected, the individuals to be in charge, and those in charge of compiling and report preparation to be used by the project management team (Muhia, 2001). As recorded in the Initiative-Africa & Project (2002), to achieve and facilitate sustainability of projects, there is a need to have authentication and verification systems. It has to be noted that M&E planning enhances accountability and compliance whereby it demonstrates the compliance whether or not the work has been done as per the plan laid down or not and whether the project complies with any established standards. It is also essential to note that M&E planning provides opportunities to the stakeholders to get feedbacks, avail inputs into the perception in the implementation. It models openness to criticism and promotes the willingness to learn from experiences and thereby adapt to the project implementation cycle (Bank et al., 2018).

As indicated in the studies of Marhaba & Borgaonkar (2013), there is a need to have a proper understanding of the project inputs, processes, outcomes, and outputs. They further note that inputs required include; human resources with the capacity to conduct M&E operations, adequate resources for the M&E department (Marhaba & Borgaonkar, 2013). Field visits have been recognized as a robust M&E tool and therefore has to be planned for. These field visits can be organized for various stakeholders who are significant in the sustainability of the projects. These comprise extension officers, other farmers in the same field where they can share and exchange their challenges since they are familiar, and the veterinary officers. The latter was assisted in the health management of the chicken stock. It is essential to ensure all these are captured and planned virtually as per the M&E *planning (*Uganda Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2004).

As stated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2019), M&E planning practices have some commonalities. Therefore, they have to function and operate as one integrated system in the sustainability of agricultural projects and, in this particular case, indigenous chicken. Monitoring and evaluation planning are key driving factors for the success of development projects (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019). There have been endorsements from several international and multilateral agencies, such as World Bank and INGOs as OXFAM, on the importance of having a working M&E planning mechanism to realize agricultural project sustainability (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019). Finally, it is worth

noting that M&E planning starts once the components are broken down into sub-components to give a product or deliverable in the project cycle (Bank & Food and Agriculture Organization, 2008).

2.5 Data Management in M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous Chicken Projects

Data management in M&E refers to data collection, storing it, processing it into a useable form, and distributing it to the users more so the power for decision-making. For data management to be efficiently utilized the records have to be correctly managed and systematically recording information into standard forms (Burton et al., 2016). Everyone must have access to enough food, good nutrition, well-being, and decent employment to contribute to economic goal development. As stated in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2018), food security is essential to all people of a given nation. It plays a critical role in realizing other sustainable economic goals in the country. These sustainable financial goals include reducing or eradicating poverty, better health care facilities, better employment opportunities, and further mutual social well-being towards sustainable economic goals. Therefore, for all these sustainable financial goals to be achieved there is a need for proper data management for purposes of the M&E department, which critical in ensuring the sustainability of Agricultural projects (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2018). It is stated that good data management is indivisibly related to assurance of data quality, process, and procedures used in ensuring that quality data is attained and stored. Additionally, Bank et al. (2018) state that low-quality data to give decision-makers information may result in poor decisions or make wrong decisions on project implementation. It is important to note that there is a need to have data quality assurance for any data to be qualified as of good quality. This is achieved from the first step of data collection, storage, analysis, and finally on how it is to be used and feedback regarding the decisions made (Bank et al., 2018).

As recorded by the Initiative-Africa & Project (2002), even if the data has been collected by using credible tools and specialists, it is essential that before that data is analyzed, it is checked for any missing data if there are any inaccuracies. This is, in other words are called data cleaning which entails, determining errors and handling effectively all mistakes that may affect the data during recording, reading, storing transmission, and dispensation of computerized data (Initiative-Africa

& Project, 2002). Proper data management also encompasses giving data suitably in the reports used for evaluation to enable clear findings and make conclusions that can be substantiated. Most of the time, this entailed ensuring that data is available and verified by others or can be used for any additional purposes, including synthesis of outcomes across diverse evaluations (Marhaba & Borgaonkar, 2013). Finally, it has to be mentioned that efficient data management ought to entail reliable options for data management tools entailing evaluations and learning. Data quality has common aspects such as; reliability, validity, precision, completeness, integrity, availability, and timeliness (Pretty et al., 2011).

2.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Budgeting and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous Chicken Projects

The monitoring and evaluation department requires adequate funds to achieve its objectives. Generally, M&E is a costly affair, and thus organizations ought to properly plan for proper funding of the department during the budget. It is important to note that monitoring and evaluation must encompass resources for the project budget (Narayan-Parker, 1993). As stated by Muhia (2001) in the studies conducted on the influence of budgetary allocation on M&E performance, it was concluded that sufficient funding was ideal for the success of any project. The Study further recommended that up to 3% to 10% included in the general budget for the M&E department. The study also suggests that the M&E budget must not impair the performance of the project in general, for instance, by diverting the project resources (Muhia, 2001).

While the importance of items on the M&E budget is essential, the real allocation and prioritizing of M&E and budget to measure performance in agricultural projects needs more attention. On the same note, the adoption of result based M&E tracing all the project funding in a project has expanded with great significance even with the agricultural sector (*Official SADC trade, industry, and investment review*, 2003). Regardless of M&E budget-related, most agricultural projects have been characterized by poor performance. Further, Sati & Vangchhia (2016) argues that there have been many concerns raised in the M&E field on whether, in reality, the M&E budget allocation has implications on the performance of the project. In addition, Okeno et al. (2011) state that there has been an increase in the effects concerning implementation challenges, whereas the project failure has been observed to persevere. Furthermore, it seems there is a limit in empirical findings stating the degree of M&E factors related to the budget can influence how the project performs. It

has to be noted that, in general, the performance of project implementation has been a challenge for some time now; for a while, assessing the projects has been centered on outdated critical factors using triple criteria entailing budget, quality, and time (Okeno et al., 2011).

Even though there have been these standards to measure performance, it has been recorded that different agricultural projects have different sizes. Also, in-built complexities help assess individual unique projects using some other criteria. As a result, this has influenced how the project performance is assessed since the stakeholders have different project performance interpretation. Some scholars have criticized that these criteria have limited capacity and have suggested substitutions, for instance, benefits of the stakeholders, project budget, and project results. From the review of the empirical literature, the impact of a cumulative M&E account has been established in many sectors, including the agricultural and social development projects (Wollenberg et al., 2013). It is, therefore, on record that, when the funding for the M&E budget is increased, the project performance is most likely to improve the project performance by 14.3 percent according to (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019).

2.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Practices and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous Chicken Projects

According to Singh et al. (2017), monitoring and evaluating projects enables the project manager to be better positioned to identify and quantify the problem before they occur during the project or program implementation cycle. This allows them to take corrective actions that the project operation in terms of design, implementing the project, and, above all, leading to quality outcomes (Singh et al., 2017). Additionally, monitoring and evaluation is a significant aspect that all project managers ought not to overlook because it determines projects and enterprises' sustainability. Most of the projects fail because they lack a proper and adequately funded monitoring and evaluation unit.

Indigenous chicken projects can be sustainable financially and institutional if accurate monitoring and evaluation are put in place. Most of the chicken project farmers use locally available inputs in the production process. Indigenous chicken is found in almost every household in the rural areas. Therefore, teachings on breeds was essential to most farmers as they could increase their income, create more jobs, and alleviate poverty. It worth noting that empowering farmers through training

in areas as technical skills on how to handle and practice indigenous chicken husbandry as well as business skills can enhance the farmers' skills and knowledge in containing some related problems and therefore be able to operate their enterprises as a business (Sati & Vangchhia, 2016).

Farmers ought to have a sense of ownership for their indigenous chicken and treat the projects as business and not doing it for the sake of farming. Besides, they have to fully get involved and acquire as much information as they may need during the project, designing, implementing, and conducting proper monitoring and evaluation of the project to obtain information that is of help when making decisions regarding the venture. For the tasks to be sustainable, the farmers ought to seek extensive services from the veterinary officers and agricultural extension officers in all aspects of the project to realize sustainability *(*Uganda Journal of agricultural sciences, 2004).

Another aspect that farmers can utilize monitoring and evaluation practices to ensure their chicken projects are sustainable is ensuring they produce consistently because indigenous chicken is said to be in high demand. As such, their market locally is readily available. Because a survey shows that indigenous chicken has an excellent taste, and as such, it is most preferred compared to exotic chicken (McLeod, 2016), also, it is said that indigenous chicken fetches higher prices. With the increasing population within the sub-county, these projects ought to be sustainable to meet the market demand. Finally, as recorded by Muhia (2001), indigenous chicken production is environmentally friendly. It is also critical to note that the leftover from the hotels, local schools, and restaurants vastly reduces feeding expenses. There are also no legal, social, traditions, and cultural restrictions in keeping indigenous chicken. Additionally, both Muslims and Christians (Muhia, 2001) can consume indigenous chicken. It is for this reason, therefore, that farmers in indigenous chicken projects have to embrace the concept of M&E for their projects to be sustainable.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

A theory is a set of suggestions, assumptions, boundaries, or generally accepted facts that endeavors to give a rational explanation of cause-and-effect associations in a group of observed phenomena. On the other hand, a theoretical framework entails related ideas that highlight guidance to research. This section, therefore, discusses the different theories on which this

particular study is anchored. This study is based on two relevant ideas: The Theories of Change and Resource-Based view theory.

2.8.1 Theory of Change

As Pretty et al. (2011) stated, the theory of change came into existence in the 1990s from program theory and program evaluation. The proponent of this theory was Kirkpatrick's. Theory of change is a particular type of methodology used by philanthropists, NGOs, and government in planning and evaluation in promoting social growth in the community. Because of its relevance, the theory of change has been considered a tool for finding solutions to impeding social problems. The approach is unique compared to other social ideas since it clarifies desired and actual outcomes. The view enhances the identification of long-term goals then tracks them backward to find necessary preconditions. It explains how change is expected to occur then outlines the relationships in an initiative, for instance, short term, medium-term, and long-term (Pretty et al., 2011).

According to Lipper et al. (2009), the predetermined changes are mapped as result pathways, where each outcome is shown in a logical relationship regarding all the others. Additionally, the results/outcomes are in a chronological flow where the links connect the product and are explained by short statements indicating why one product is a prerequisite for the other (Lipper et al., 2009). The theory of change ought to be always built on fundamental elements of consultation. It was acquired from existing evidence where it is accessible and then mapping it backward from outcomes to activities.

Whereas Ayieko et al. (2015) suggest that an adequate theory of change can support the project in developing key evaluation questions, identify major indicators for monitoring and evaluation function. Additionally, it can help locate any gaps in the monitoring and evaluation data, prioritize additional monitoring and evaluation data collection, and provide a proper and reliable structure for data analysis and reporting. The novelty of the theory of change is founded on two significant aspects that are; making the difference between desired and actual outcomes in requiring the stakeholders to model their desired results before deciding on the procedures of intervention to be employed in attaining those outcomes (Ayieko et al., 2015). It is important to note that the project owners can occasionally change the theory of change as long as the evidence on M&E data is available (Burton et al., 2016).

This study relates to the theory of change in that, for any change to occur, the project owners and stakeholders ought to undergo training. In this paper, the scholar alludes that, for indigenous chicken projects to be sustainable, appropriate M&E practices ought to be taught into project management. Finally, county government ought to understand the importance of change theories since it makes projects easy to sustain, bring them to scale, and evaluate them. The steps from the ideas behind it to the results it is expected to provide, plus the resources needed, are elaborately defined in theory.

2.8.2 Resource-Based View Theory

Wernerfelt (1984) proposed the resource-based view theory. It is regarded as one of the strategic management ideas widely applied by firms, perhaps because of its practical relevance to contemporary management practices (Marhaba & Borgaonkar, 2013). Ideally, a resource-based view is used to determine strategic resources that a firm can employ to realize a sustainable competitive advantage. Further, the resource-based hypothesis proposes that firms are typically heterogeneous because they own heterogeneous resources to use different strategies to attain their projects' sustainability. The theory suggests that businesses or organizations ought to consider internal strengths. It has to be noted that a resource is a valuable asset that might include the capital of the firm that is an integral part of the firms' internal strengths.

As stated in "Payments with constraints on production practices" (2012), wealthy resources increase the business and enterprises' performance by increasing the value of resources offered to the clients. Least to mention, an organization that has valuable resources is most likely to attain a temporal competitive advantage ("Payments with constraints on production practices," 2012). In this study, the scholar strives to justify that for an organization to realize sustainable competitive advantage, there must be proper research on farm produce's strategic management and strategic marketing. The sustainability of any competitive advantage rests on how the firm's resources can be substituted. Using the resource-based theory; an indigenous chicken project can be sustainable if the right resources are applied; in this particular study, funding of the M&E department would lead to project success ("Payments with constraints on production practices," 2012).

2.9 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an illustration that relates the dependent variable and the independent variable. In this research project proposal, the independent variable is monitoring and evaluation practices that comprise; Human capacity building, Planning process, Data management, and M&E budgeting. Whereas the dependent variable is sustainability of County funded indigenous projects, which encompasses; Project cost, Timelines, Quality of the projects, Number of satisfied farmers, Number of deliverables achieved

Fig 2.1 Conceptual Framework

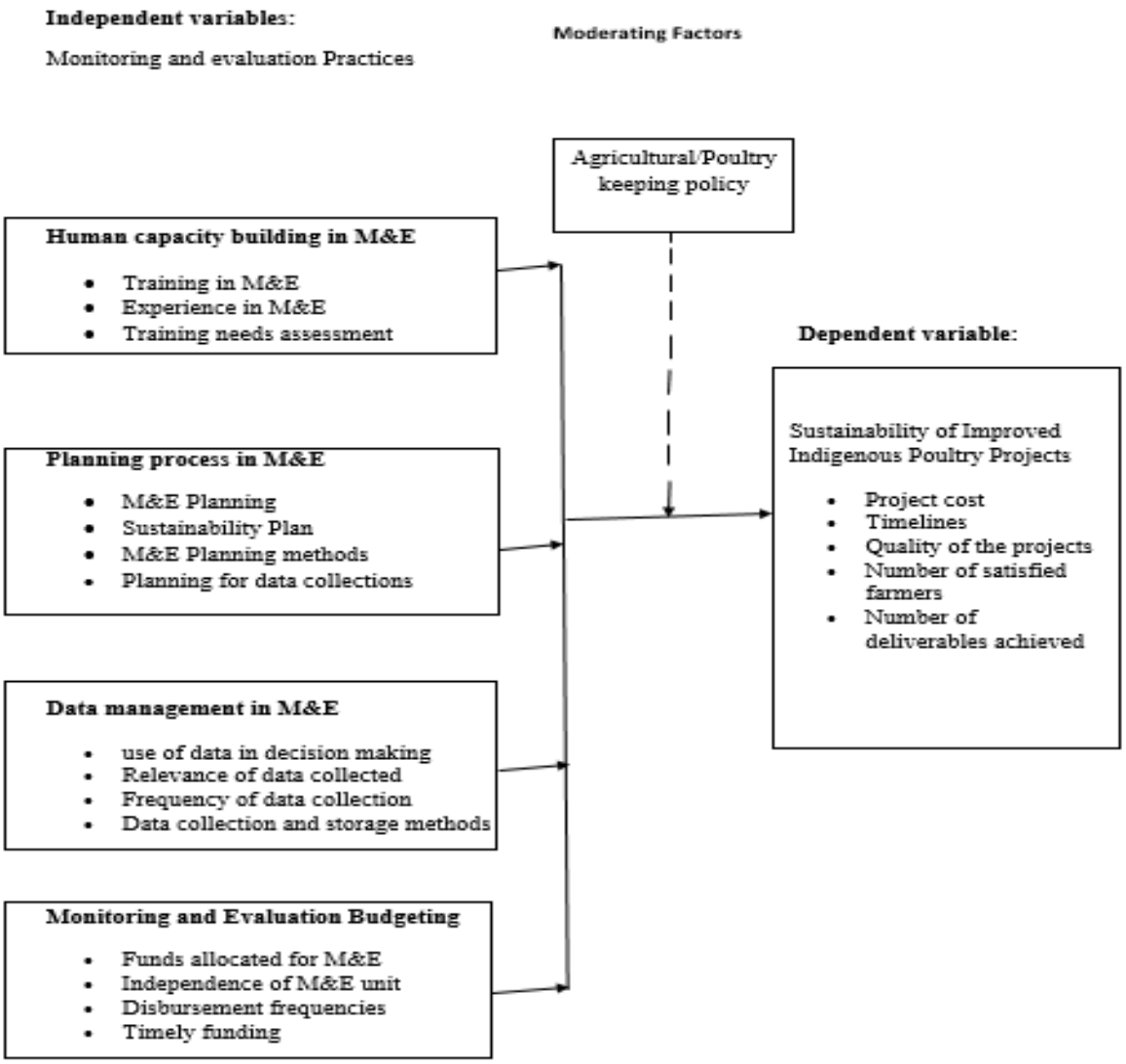

Fig 1: Conceptual Framework for M&E Practices and sustainability of County-Funded Indigenous Chicken Projects

This shows the relationship between independent and dependent variables. From the framework, the independent variables; Human capacity building in M&E, the Planning process in M&E, Data management in M&E, and M&E Budgeting all influence the sustainability of County-Funded chicken projects. In the study, the independent variables had indicators where human capacity building in M&E is indicated by training in M&E, experience in M&E, and training needs assessment. Financial planning, M&E planning show the planning process in M&E, sustainability plan, and M&E planning methods. Data management in M&E is characterized by the use of data in M&E, the relevance of data collected, frequency of data collection and storage, and data collection methods. M&E budgeting is indicated by funds allocated by M&E, independence of M&E unit, disbursement frequencies, and timely funding. Project cost, timeliness, project quality, and several satisfied farmers indicate the dependent variable, the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects.

2.10 Summary of Literature Reviewed

This chapter has extensively discussed the literature on aspects of monitoring and evaluation practices that enhance indigenous projects' sustainability. The study has captured the global, regional, national, and local views of monitoring and evaluation practices on chicken projects' sustainability. This study's main theories comprise Theories of Change, Resource-Based view theory, and Co-evolutionary theory. All scholars agree that proper monitoring and evaluation practices enhance the project to remain on track for any task to perform well. The chapter indicates the monitoring and evaluation practices that influence the sustainability of indigenous projects. The independent variables comprise; Human capacity building, Planning process**,** data management, and M&E budgeting in M&E. whereas the dependent variables used are; Project cost, Timelines, Quality of the projects, and Number of satisfied farmers. Therefore, monitoring and evaluation practices play a critical role in ensuring the credibility of projects and ensuring accountability and transparency of projects, especially when allocating and using project resources.

2.11 Knowledge gaps

There are many valuable studies on the sustainability of projects, where most of these studies concede that monitoring and evaluation practices are critical in sustainability. As the following paragraphs discuss, most of the projects that have attained sustainability are correlated with monitoring and evaluation. However, despite the enormous information that monitoring and evaluation practices lead to project sustainability, some projects have failed, particularly in the Agricultural sector. As such, there is a lot of knowledge gap that has to be explicitly done on the influence of M&E practices on the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects.

Table 2.1: Knowledge Gaps Matrix

Variables	Author(s) & Year	Focus of Study	Findings	Knowledge Gaps
Human capacity building in M&	Mugambi and Kanda (2013)	How human capacity building can be a determinant of M&E donor-funded and community projects	Found that human capacity building is positively related to project performance and Sustainability of projects	This study lacks empiricism. It also did not found anything on the influence of human capacity on the sustainability of projects.
Planning Process in M&E	Nyonje, Ngunge and Mulwa (2012)	Investigated how M&E planning can influence project performance	M&E planning influences project performance	The findings are inadequate in determining the influence of the M&E planning process on the sustainability of projects

	Nagi James Mugo, Dr. Peter Keiyoro, Professors Mwangi Iribe, And Charles Rambo.	Influence of M&E Planning On Sustainability of Agricultural Food Crop Projects in Kenya	The study concluded that with more M & E planning, Agricultural projects sustainability could be enhanced.	The study touches on M&E Planning On Sustainability of projects though the findings are insufficient to determine indigenous chicken project sustainability
M&E Budgeting	Nyandika & Ngugi (2014)	The study focused on assessing the requirement for effective monitoring and evaluation in National government projects	The study revealed that effective decentralization of accountability was critical for effective monitoring and evaluation in National government projects	The study examined the requirements for M&E in national government projects but failed to determine the influence of budgetary allocation on the sustainability of projects

Data Management in M&E	Powell, Steve (2015)	Influence of data management system for monitoring and evaluation on projects	The study discovered that M&E data is critical in the success of projects as it enhances effectiveness and efficiency.	Their studies cover a lot on the importance of data management; there is a knowledge gap on the influence of M&E data management on sustainability Projects

As seen above, the variables affecting the success and sustainability of projects vary in scope and purpose. Thus, it is not possible to agree that a particular set of factors influences indigenous chicken projects' sustainability. Besides, different variables affect the project to varying stages of the project life cycle. Some features are missing from the literature, though critical in the project's success and therefore have to be identified. Many researchers have acknowledged the presence of knowledge gaps in Human capacity, Planning process, stakeholder involvement, monitoring and evaluation budget, and data management on the implementation of M&E practices. Therefore, this study made a positive contribution in the right direction. It attempted to give insights into the influence of monitoring and evaluation practices on indigenous projects' sustainability.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter entails the methodology that was followed in conducting the study. It describes the research design used, the study's targeted population, the sampling size and the procedures used, the research instruments used, the pilot study of the tools, and the data collection procedures. The chapter also encompasses data analysis techniques, ethical considerations of the research, and operationalization of the variables.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey design with both qualitative and quantitative characteristics. The system was the most appropriate for the study. According to Kothari (2004), a descriptive survey describes facts and features concerning an individual, group, or situation. The design was selected because it allows the collection of quantitative and qualitative data. Additionally, the system was preferred based on (Marhaba & Borgaonkar 2013) claim that descriptive studies are designed to obtain relevant and precise information concerning the status of phenomena and, whenever possible, to draw valid general conclusions from the facts discovered. This study established the influence of M&E practices that influence the sustainability of County-Funded chicken projects.

3.3 Target Population

The targeted population comprised of all the subjects, events, and objects of interest that the researcher was interested in during the study (Bell & Aggleton, 2016). According to the county government of Trans-Nzioa department of agriculture, there are 24 indigenous chicken projects in Kiminini sub-county. The study's targeted population was 172 personnel who were directly involved in the implementation of these projects.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Categories	Target Population (N)
County Agricultural director	1
County M&E department officers	20
Agricultural department extension officers	16
Projects Department Officers	15
Chicken Farmers	120
TOTAL	**N=172**

3.4.1 Sample Size

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), if a smaller group is obtained for the study from the general population, the entire community will be taken for the study. Besides, Ayazli (2019) defines a sample size as a portion of the people selected for the study. The researcher used the census given the small sample size because the sample size of this study was 172 respondents involved in the implementation of this project.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The sampling unit for the study was stakeholders in the County-Funded indigenous chicken projects. In this study, stratified random sampling and purposive sampling techniques were used.

3.5 Research Instruments

The researcher used questionnaires to collect data. A questionnaire is a set of logical questions to which the subjects under study responds by filling them (Swaans et al., 2013). Questionnaires ensure the anonymity of the respondents. This enhances their honesty when responding to the questionnaires since they were freely express themselves (Sati & Vangchhia, 2016).

The use of questionnaires has several advantages for the researcher. For instance, while administering the questionnaires to the respondents, the researcher established a good rapport with the respondents. Additionally, the researcher was better positioned to explain to the respondents'

items on the questionnaire that may not be clear. The researcher was also able to administer the questionnaires to the respondents' thereby containing the risk of losing some of the questionnaires. The questionnaires included open-ended questions.

The questionnaires had an introduction note describing the research study's intent, and it was written in English. They were straightforward, with concise instructions given for completing the questionnaires. The questionnaires were divided into six sections that were in line with this study objective, Section A: respondents' general characteristics; Section B: Sustainability of indigenous chicken projects; Section C: Human Capacity building in M&E; Section D: Planning process in M&E; Section E, Section F: Data Management in M&E and Section G: M&E Budgeting. A Likert scale approach using five points scale was used to collect research data. Objectives' statements were marked by selecting each category with a corresponding numerical score. The partakers were asked to put themselves in an attitude continuum ranging from Strongly Agree = 1, Agree = 2, Neutral = 3, Disagree= 4, and Strongly Disagree =5.

3.5.1 Piloting of the Instruments

Questionnaires' pilot testing was done by selecting five respondents randomly from the target study population and who were not part of the sample size to be chosen (Burton et al., 2016). Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) advocate for a pilot sample between 1% and 10 % of the study sample, depending on the sample size. This allowed clarification of inquiries and examined respondents' understanding of questions of research. This enabled the elimination of ambiguity, inconsistency, or redundancy. The researcher involved the supervisor in assessing the appropriateness of the piloted instruments. The researcher also involved the supervisor in guiding in revising the tools. A revision was done to ensure the tools collect relevant and accurate data. As stated by Kothari (2004), if validity is established in instruments, it would also guarantee reliability.

3.6.2 Validity of the Instruments

Validity entails accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences ideally based on the results of a study. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2009), validity refers to the results obtained from the data analysis that essentially represent the studied phenomena (Mugenda & Mugenda 2009). Additionally, Kothari (2004) defines content validity as the extent to which the measuring tools

deliver adequate coverage of the topic under study Kothari (, 2004). The research subjected the instruments to content validity to get expert opinion and guidance from the supervisor.

The researcher asked his academic supervisor and other lecturers to examine the questionnaire for their representativeness. This ensured that the questionnaires answered the objectives of the study. Upon receiving the questionnaires from the expert, corrections were amended as per the suggestions given.

3.6.3 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability refers to the extent to which study results are consistent over time, and similar results can be achieved in a period. Ideally, reliability refers to consistency in measurements or merely having a stable measure over a given period where the same results should be obtained (Lipper et al., 2009). Therefore, reliability is a question of whether the results of a study are repeatable. To ensure reliability, the researcher used the test and retest method at an interval of two weeks. A Cronbach's alpha (α) that ranges from 0-1 (0<1) was generated to measure the reliability of the instruments. The Cronbach's alpha was computed from the questionnaires to measure the internal consistency and reliability for multipoint-scaled items. A Cronbach's alpha (α) coefficient of above 0.70 would imply the instrument's high and adequate reliability.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher acquired an introductory letter from the university and a permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology, and innovation presented to the local authority and respondents who wanted assurance of confidentiality. The researcher reported to the county government of Trans-Nzioa. The questions in the questionnaires were in the form of a Likert scale. The researcher applied the drop and picked method in distributing the questionnaires (Kattel, 2016). This gave the respondents three days to fill in the questionnaires then collect for analysis. The researcher himself established a rapport with the respondents by distributing the questionnaires. Secondary data was obtained from dissertations, theses, published books, peer-reviewed journals, and other related scholarly publications.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis entails structured search, organizing, and then breaking the data into manageable units then synthesizing it to search for patterns. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Data collected was checked for completeness and comprehensiveness to correct any errors that the

respondents may have made by editing and cleaning it. Descriptive statistical analysis was done. The data was analyzed using arithmetic mean and standard deviation. Percentages, as well as frequency tables, were used for data presentation. Qualitative data gathered from the open-ended questions in the questionnaire was evaluated and analyzed based on definitions consistent with the study's objectives.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethics is essential in research because it enhances the respondents to be protected from research activities and ensure that data collected is processed to give real results (Kothari, 2004). Ethical standards were observed while administering questionnaires to promote collaborative work, creating accountability, trust, fairness, and mutual respect between the respondents and the researcher.

Therefore, this research ensured all ethical issues are considered by ensuring all the respondents' dignity was well thought out. To safeguard this, the researcher commenced data collection, creating time to explain to the respondents about their benefits and rights, and finally requesting consent from them. The respondents' right to privacy was ensured by giving them the freedom to choose whether to participate in the research. In general, this research confirmed that ethical issues such as voluntary participation, informed consent, confidentiality, anonymity, potential harm, and communicating results are appropriately considered (Kanene, 2016).

3.9 Operationalization of Variables

Operationalization of variables implies how the variables were defined and were explicitly measured in the study.

Table 3.1 Operationalization Framework

Objectives of the study	Variables	Indicators	Scale of Measurement	Data Analysis Techniques	Tools of Analysis
To establish the influence of human capacity in M&E on the	**Independent Variable**	✓ Experience in M&E ✓ Levels of education ✓ Training needs assessment	Nominal Ordinal Interval Ratio	Descriptive Statistics	Mean S.D Frequencies Percentages

sustainability of indigenous chicken projects	Human capacity in M&E	✓ Farmers' involvement in M&E training			
To determine the influence of the planning process of M&E on the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects	Independent Variable The planning process of M&E	✓ Planning for stakeholder involvements ✓ M&E meetings planning ✓ M&E financial planning ✓ Strategic planning in M&E support ✓ Strategies to identify and address problems	Ordinal	Descriptive Statistics	Mean S.D Frequencies Percentages
To examine the influence of stakeholder involvement in M&E on the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects	**Independent Variable** stakeholder involvement in M&E	✓ Decision making ✓ Resources mobilization ✓ Sharing of information ✓ Supply of labor ✓ Negotiations	Ordinal	Descriptive Statistics	Mean S.D Frequencies Percentages
To assess the influence of the M&E budget on the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects	**Independent Variable** M&E budget	✓ Actual expenditure outline ✓ Adequate funds ✓ Payments of Contingencies	Ordinal Interval	Descriptive Statistics	Mean S.D Frequencies Percentages

		✓ Consumables and supplies allocation ✓ Subsistence allowances			

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses findings from the questionnaires concerning the research objectives, namely. These are; to establish the influence of human capacity building in M&, to determine the impact of the planning process in M&E, to examine the effect of data management in M&E, and to assess the influence of M&E budgeting on the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects in Trans-Nzioa County. The data collected using questionnaires was analyzed using SPSS software, and data presented in frequency tables, percentages, mean averages, and correlation. Qualitative data was analyzed based on content analysis.

4.2 Response Rate

This research study had a sample size of 172 respondents. As a result, 172 questionnaires were administered. Out of the 172 questionnaires distributed, 133 questionnaires were filled and returned. This was a return rate of 77.32%. According to Mugenda and Mugenda, a 50% response rate is satisfactory, 60% is good, and 70% is excellent, 80% and above is perfect (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The 77.32% questionnaire return rate was reasonable and thus appropriate for the data analysis. The results were as indicated in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Questionnaire Return Rate

Research Instrument	Sample Size	Percentage
Questionnaires returned	133	77.56%
Questionnaires not returned	39	22.68%
Total	**172**	**100%**

4.3 Respondents General Personal Information

The respondents were requested to indicate the following personal information: Gender, Age, Highest Educational Level, and Years have taken indigenous chicken. These are further explained in the next subsequent themes:

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents' by Gender

The study sought to determine the respondents' age. The distribution by gender is important to understand the gender involved more in the indigenous chicken project. The results findings are indicated in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents' by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	80	60.9
Female	52	39.1
Total	**133**	**100**

From the results, 60.9% were male, forming the majority, while 39.1% were female. The high number of men respondents could reflect gender bias against women being involved in M&E practices on the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects. The implication of males having a higher percentage is why indigenous chicken projects are not sustainable. Perhaps if women can be involved in these projects more, the project may be tolerable.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents' by Age

The study sought to determine the respondent's age. Age distribution was vital because it indicates the age group that participates in the project, and thus subsidies and training can be targeted to the age bracket. The results are shown in Table 4.3

Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents' by Age

Age Brackets (Years)	Frequency	Percentage
20-30	82	63.08
31-40	40	30.76
41-50	6	4.62
51-60	2	1.54
Above 60	0	0
Total	**133**	**100**

Table 4.3 shows that: 63.08% of the respondents were within the age of 20-30 years, 30.76% were within 31-40 years, 4.62% were within 41-50 years, and 1.54% were within 51-60 years of age. The high number of respondents within the 20-30 years age bracket could be due to the high number of unemployed youths. Additionally, it could be because modern farming techniques require a high level of accuracy and energy, as mainly found in people within this age bracket.

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents' by Highest Academic Qualification

The study sought to determine the respondents' highest academic qualification. The results are indicated in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Respondents' Highest Academic Qualification

Highest Academic Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	5	3.76
Secondary	40	30.08
College	53	39.85
University	35	26.32
Total	**133**	**100**

The results indicated that 39.85% of the respondents had a college education, 30.08% had secondary education, 26.32% has a university education, and 3.76% had primary education. This indicated that most of the respondents had gone beyond the primary education level and understood the questionnaires' questions. The implication of the level of education on the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects is that respondents with better educational backgrounds should be able to have better management skills than the ones with lower knowledge, as indicated from the results.

4.3.4 Distribution of Respondents' by years in indigenous chicken farming

The study sought to determine the years the respondents' have taken in indigenous chicken. The results are indicated in Table 4.5

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents' by years in indigenous chicken farming

Years	Frequency	Percentage
0-1	13	9.77
1-5	25	18.8
5-10	52	39.1
Over 10	43	32.33
Total	**133**	**100**

According to the study results, 9.77 % of the respondents indicated years of indigenous chicken between 0-1 years, 18.8% indicated between 1-5 years, 39.1% indicated 5-10 years, and 32.33% indicated over ten years. Given that most of the respondents have been doing chicken for between 5-10 years, they ought to have accumulated experience in chicken farming and are thus expected to perform better. Therefore, if their farms do poorly, we can conclude that something else is influencing sustainability negatively other than experience.

4.4 Sustainability of indigenous chicken projects

The respondents were requested to use the following; 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3=Moderate, 2 = Bad, 1= Poor. The results are presented in Table 4.6

Table 4.6 Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects

Statement	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	Mean	S. D
Project costs are adequately met	31 23.31	43 32.33	46 34.59	12 9.02	1 0.75	**2.315**	**0.956**
M&E department timely receives funding	47 35.34	36 27.07	48 36.09	2 1.5	0 0	**2.037**	**0.882**
Chicken projects have in quality	44 33.33	45 34.09	32 24.24	8 6.06	3 2.27	**2.098**	**1.01**
All the project stakeholder are satisfied	59 44.36	42 31.58	27 20.30	5 3.76	0 0	**1.834**	**0.88**
Composite Mean and Composite SD						**2.071**	**0.932**

The study results in Table 4.6 indicated that 34.59% of the respondents rated the project's sustainability as moderate, 32.33% rated it lowly, 23.31% rated it as inferior, and 9.02 rated it as good 0.75% rated it as excellent. The statement achieved a mean score of 2.314 and a standard deviation of 0.956. This implies that chicken projects in the county are yet to realize sustainability or the sustainability level is, however, to meet the set targets.

On statement whether the Project costs are adequately met, 36.09% of the respondents rated the project's performance as moderate, 35.34% rated it as inadequate, 27.07% ranked it as evil, and 1.5% rated it as well. The statement achieved a mean score of 2.037 with a composite mean of 2.071 and a standard deviation of 0.882 with a composite standard deviation of 0.932. The composite means slightly above the mean, implying that indigenous chicken projects' sustainability is not attained. Consequently, the composite standard deviation is somewhat above the standard deviation implying that project costs are adequately met. This means that chicken projects in the county are yet to realize sustainability, or the sustainability level is, however, to

meet the set targets. There is, therefore, a similar trend with respect to project attainment of chicken projects in the county. Further, it was uncertain if indigenous chicken projects started earlier were active. There should be efforts to ensure that chicken projects are sustainable by developing better systems to curtail inherent challenges.

On timely funding of M&E department, 34.09% of the respondents rated the performance of the project as inferior, 31.58% rated it as flawed, 24.24% rated it as moderate, 6.06% and 3.76% rated it as excellent. The statement achieved a mean score of 2.098 and a standard deviation of 1.010. This implies that the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects is not attributed to only the M&E process, but it is attributed to other factors.

On whether Chicken projects are of quality, 44.36% of the respondents rated the project's sustainability as inferior, 33.33% rated it as bad, 20.30% rated it as moderate, 6.06% rated it as bad, as well, and 2.27% rated it as excellent. The statement achieved a mean score of 1.834 and a standard deviation of 0.880. This implies that indigenous chicken projects have not realized or in quality.

4.5 Human capacity in M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects

The respondents were further asked to indicate their agreement with various statements linked to staff capacity using a 1-5 Likert scale (1= strongly disagree, 2=strongly disagree, 3= Neutral, 4=Agree, 5= strongly agree). The findings are as shown in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Human Capacity in M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects

Statements	SD %	D %	U %	A %	SA %	Mean	S. D
Training on record keeping for farmers is undertaken	18 13.53	32 24.06	17 12.78	43 32.33	23 17.29	**2.503**	**1.396**
Agriculture department officials are trained in M&E	30 22.56	31 23.31	15 11.28	41 30.83	16 12.03	**2.601**	**1.413**
Recruitment of individual into the department is based on the level of M&E experience	26 19.55	38 28.57	17 12.78	36 27.07	16 12.03	**2.624**	**1.395**
I lack confidence at work due to my level of experience	27 20.30	41 30.83	11 8.27	36 27.07	18 13.53	**2.518**	**1.306**
M&E department conducts a training need assessment for all the departmental members yearly	31 23.31	35 26.32	13 9.77	37 27.82	17 12.78	**2.609**	**1.364**
Training needs assessment is rarely done	41 31.54	22 16.92	15 11.54	34 26.15	17 13.08	**3.415**	**1.87**
Composite Mean and SD						**2.712**	**1.24**

As per the findings in Table 4.4, on whether trainings on record-keeping for farmers is undertaken, the results indicated that 32.33% of the respondents agreed with the information, 24.06% disagreed, 17.29% strongly agreed, 13.53% strongly disagreed, and 12.78% were undecided. The statement attained a mean score of 2.503 with a composite mean of 2.712, implying there is no sustainability of the indigenous chicken projects. It achieved a standard deviation of 1.396 with a composite standard deviation of 1.240, indicating that training on record-keeping for farmers is

not conducted. This means that in running various areas and stages of the project, there is a need to recruit a technical expert.

On whether, Agriculture Department officials are trained in M&E, the study findings indicated that 30.83% of the respondents agreed with the information, 23.31% disagreed, 22.56% strongly disagreed, 12.03% strongly agreed, and 11.28% were undecided. The report achieved a mean score of 2.601 with a composite mean of 2.712, implying that indigenous chicken projects' sustainability is not attained. Its standard deviation of 1.413 with a composite standard deviation of 1.240, suggesting that agricultural officials are not adequately trained. This indicates that there is training for project staff to make them more competent while conducting monitoring and evaluation.

On whether individual are recruited into the department based on the level of M&E experience, the study findings indicated that 28.57% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 27.07% agreed, 19.55% strongly disagreed, 12.78% were undecided, and 12.03% strongly agreed. The report attained a mean score of 2.262 and a composite mean of 2.712, implying that indigenous chicken projects' sustainability is not achieved since the line is below the combined mean. It has a standard deviation of 1.395. This means that in conducting effective monitoring and evaluation, there is a need for the staff to be skilled and more competent.

On staff lack confidence at work is due to their level of experience, the study findings indicated that 30.83% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 27.07% agreed, 20.3% strongly disagreed, 13.53% strongly agreed, and 8% were undecided. The statement attained a mean score of 2.518, and a composite mean of 2.712, implying that the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects is not achieved since the line means is lower than the composite mean. It has a standard deviation of 1.306 and a composite standard deviation of 1.240 implying that respondents had confidence at work due to their level of experience since the line standard deviation is higher than the composite standard deviation.

On whether M&E officers conducts a training need assessment for all the departmental members on a yearly basis, the study findings indicated that 27.82% of the respondents agreed with the statement, 26.32% disagreed, 23.31% strongly disagreed, 12.78% strongly agreed, and 9.77 were undecided. The information attained a mean score of 2.609 and a composite mean of 2.712,

implying that indigenous chicken projects' sustainability is not achieved since the line means lower than the combined norm. It attained a standard deviation of 1.364 with a composite standard deviation of 1.240, implying that the M&E department conducts a training need assessment for all the departmental members since the line standard deviation is higher than the composite standard deviation.

On whether training needs assessment are rarely done, the study findings indicated that 31.54% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the information, 26.15% agreed, 16.92% disagreed, 13.08% strongly disagreed, and 11.54% were undecided. The statement attained a mean score of 3.415 and a composite mean of 2.712, implying that the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects are achieved since the line mean is higher than the combined norm. It has a standard deviation of 1.870 with a composite standard deviation of 1.240, implying that training needs are rarely done.

The majority were neutral that the level of education is considered in the selection and recruitment of staff into the M&E team as illustrated by 17% and a mean of 2.624. This indicates that while recruiting and selecting the staff to be included in the monitoring and evaluation team, it is essential to consider their education level.

4.6 Planning process for M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects

The study sought to determine the influence of M&E planning on the sustainability performance of County-Funded chicken projects. The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement with various statements linked to the Planning process for M&E using a 1-5 Likert scale (1= strongly disagree, 2=strongly disagree, 3= Neutral, 4=Agree, 5= strongly agree). The findings are as shown in Table 4.8

Table 4.8: Planning process for M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects

Statements	SD %	D %	U %	A %	SA	Mean	S. D
M&E planning has contributed to the project sustainability	26 19.55	75 56.39	24 18.05	8 6.02	0 0	**1.022**	**0.149**
M&E planning has helped the county government in coming up with sound and well-informed decisions	39 29.32	64 48.12	19 14.29	9 6.77	2 1.5	**2.496**	**0.858**
There is an M&E sustainability plan that guides all county projects	45 33.83	63 47.37	20 15.04	5 3.76	0 0	**2.962**	**1.275**
I have no idea on M&E sustainability plan	49 36.84	66 49.62	12 9.02	4 3.01	1 0.75	**2.601**	**0.787**
There is no proper M&E planning methods for M&E exercise	54 40.6	58 43.61	17 12.78	37 3.01	0 0	**3.097**	**1.353**
As a department we have reliable plans for data collection	59 45.04	59 16.92	9 6.87	3 2.29	1 0.76	**2.631**	**0.743**
Composite Mean and SD						**2.052**	**0.861**

On M&E planning has contributed to the project sustainability, the study findings indicated that 56.39% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 19.55% strongly disagreed, 18.05% were neutral, and 6.02% agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 1.022 and a composite mean of 2.052, meaning there is no sustainability since the line means higher than the combined mean. It has a standard deviation of 0.149 with a composite standard deviation of 0.861, meaning M&E has contributed to the project sustainability since the line standard deviation is lower than the composite standard deviation.

On whether, M&E planning has helped the county government in coming up with sound and well-informed decisions, 48.12% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 29.32% strongly disagreed, 14.29% were neutral, 6.77% agreed, and 1.5% strongly agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 2.496 and a composite mean of 2.052, meaning that sustainability is enhanced. It has a standard deviation of 0.858 and a composite standard deviation of 0.861, importance no convergence in the statement.

On whether, there is an M&E sustainability plan that guides all county projects,' the study findings indicated that 47.37% of the respondents disagreed with the information, 33.83% strongly disagreed, 15.04% were neutral, and 3.76% agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 2.962 and a composite mean of 2.052, meaning sustainability is achieved. It has a standard deviation of 1.275 with a composite standard deviation of 0.858, implying no convergence in the statement.

On the statement, 'I have no idea on M&E sustainability plan,' the study findings indicated that 49.62% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 36.84% strongly disagreed, 9.02% were neutral, 3.01% agreed, and 0.75% strongly agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 2.601 and a standard deviation of 0.787.

On whether the department have reliable plans for data collection, the study findings indicated that 45.04% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, 45.04% disagreed, 6.87% were neutral, 2.29% agreed, and 0.76% strongly agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 3.091 and a standard deviation of 1.126.

On whether plans for data collections for M&E are conducted, 43.61% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 40.60% strongly disagreed, 12.78% were neutral, and 3.01% agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 2.631 and a standard deviation of 0.743.

4.7 Data management in M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects

The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement with statements linked to data management in M&E using a 1-5 Likert scale (1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neutral, 4= agree, 5= strongly disagree). The findings are as shown in table 4.9

Table 4.9 Data Management in M&E

Statements	SD %	D %	U %	A %	SA %	Mean	S. D
Previous data is used in making investment decisions	34 25.56	58 43.61	28 21.05	12 9.06	1 0.75	**1.022**	**0.149**
Previous data collected is overlooked in decision making	39 29.32	47 35.34	36 27.07	10 7.52	1 0.75	**3.064**	**1.381**
Data collected is relevant in sustaining indigenous chicken projects	31 23.66	75 57.25	19 14.5	5 3.82	1 0.76	**3.334**	**1.391**
Relevant data collected is ignored in making decisions	44 34.11	53 41.09	26 20.16	5 3.88	1 0.78	**2.877**	**1.249**
Data is frequently collected	57 43.51	50 38.17	17 12.98	7 5.34	0 0	**3.255**	**1.286**
Composite Mean and Composite SD						**2.7104**	**1.091**

On whether, previous data is used in making investment decisions, the study findings indicated that 43.61% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 25.56% strongly disagreed, 21.05% were undecided, 9.02% agreed, and 0.75% strongly agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 1.022 and a composite mean of 2.7104, meaning there is no sustainability. It has a standard deviation of 0.149 with a composite standard deviation of 1.091, implying convergence in the statement.

On whether previous data collected is overlooked in decision making, the study findings indicated that 35.34% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 29.32% strongly disagreed, 27.07% were undecided, 97.52% agreed, and 0.75% strongly agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 3.064 and a standard deviation of 1.381.

On whether, Data collected was relevant in sustaining indigenous chicken projects, 57.25% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 23.66% strongly disagreed, 14.5% were undecided, 3.82% agreed, and 0.76% strongly agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 3.334 and a composite mean of 2.710, implying that sustainability is enhanced. It has a standard deviation of 1.391 with a composite standard deviation of 1.091, meaning there is no convergence in the statement.

On whether, relevant data collected was ignored in making decisions, the study findings indicated that 41.09% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 34.11% strongly disagreed, 20.16% were undecided, 3.88% agreed, and 0.78% strongly agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 2.877 and a standard deviation of 1.249.

On whether, Data is frequently collected**,** 43.51% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, 38.17% disagreed, 12.98% were undecided, and 5.34% agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 3.255 and a composite mean of 2.7104, implying that sustainability is enhanced. It has a standard deviation of 1.286 with a composite standard deviation of 1.091, meaning the statement is not in convergence.

4.8 M&E budgeting and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects

The researcher asked the respondents to indicate the extent to which M&E budgeting influences the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects in Kiminini sub-county, Trans-Nzioa county Kenya. The study findings are as in table 4.10.

Table 4.6 M&E budgeting

Statements	SD %	D %	U %	A %	SA %	Mean	S. D
Allocation of Adequate funds for M&E enhances frequency of monitoring	25 18.8	85 63.91	16 12.03	3 2.26	3 2.26	**1.022**	**0.149**
Funds allocated to M&E department are not adequate	36 27.06	73 54.89	16 12.03	8 6.02	0 0	**3.075**	**1.612**
Independence of M&E unit enhances decision making	30 22.56	66 49.62	31 23.31	6 4.51	0 0	**2.451**	**0.783**
M&E unit makes independent decisions on all activities of the department	39 29.77	75 57.25	13 9.92	4 3.05	0 0	**2.646**	**0.889**
Disbursement frequency enhances implementation of M&E	47 35.34	62 42.62	20 15.04	4 3.01	0 0	**2.465**	**0.715**
Disbursement frequencies delays M&E exercise	54 40.91	62 46.97	14 10.61	1 0.76	1 0.76	**2.624**	**0.774**
Composite Mean and Composite SD						**2.381**	**0.82**

On adequate funds for M&E allocation enhances the frequency of monitoring, the study findings indicated that 63.91% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 18.8% strongly disagreed, 12.03% were undecided, 2.26% agreed, and 2.26% strongly agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 1.022 and a composite mean of 2.381, meaning that sustainability is not enhanced. It has a standard deviation of 0.149 with a composite standard deviation of 0.820, sense convergence in the statement. Implying that project monitoring is not frequent since adequate funds are not allocated.

On whether Funds allocated to M&E department are not adequate, the study findings indicated that 54.89% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 27.07% strongly disagreed, 12.03% were undecided, and 6.02% agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 3.075 and a composite mean of 2.381, implying that sustainability has been achieved. It has a standard deviation of 1.612 and a composite standard deviation of 0.820, meaning there is no convergence. This means that the M&E department funding is not adequate for its role. For the project objective, which is sustainability, to be realized, there is a need to provide sufficient funds for the M&E department.

On whether M&E unit independence enhances decision making, the study findings indicated that 49.62% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 23.31% were undecided, 22.56% strongly disagreed, and 4.51% agreed. The statement attained a mean score of 2.451 and a composite mean of 2.381, meaning that sustainability has been realized. It has a standard deviation of 0.783 with a composite deviation of 0.820, meaning there is convergence. Here, the majority of the respondents disagreed, implying M&E is not independent. For any project to be successful, the M&E department ought to be independent of all other departments.

On the statement, whether M&E unit makes independent decisions on all activities of the department, the study findings indicated that 57.25% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 29.77% strongly disagreed, 9.92 were undecided, and 3.05% agreed. The statement had a mean score of 2.646 and a composite mean of 2.381, meaning sustainability is achieved. It has a standard deviation of 0.889 a composite standard deviation of 0.820, implying there is no convergence in the statement. This means that the M&E unit does not make independent decisions as a unit.

On the statement, whether disbursement frequency enhances the implementation of M&E, 46.62% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, 35.34% strongly disagreed, 15.04% were undecided, and 3.01% agreed. The statement had a mean score of 2.465 and a standard deviation of 0.715. This means that M&E is not implemented because there is no regular disbursement.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study. Areas suggested for further research.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The study focused on the variables discussed in chapter four. These variables were; Human capacity building in M&E, the Planning process in M&E, Data management in M&E, and M&E budgeting.

5.2.1 Human capacity building in M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous Chicken Projects

The study established that staff capacity significantly and positively influences the county-funded chicken projects' sustainability in Kiminini, Trans-Nzoia county Kenya. The study found that technical experts are employed to run the respective areas in the projects. The project staff is trained to equip them with skills necessary to carry out M&E. This is in line with Turner (2011), who argued that M&E practical training is essential in capacity building of personnel because it helps with the interaction and management of the M&E building of personnel.

The study also found that the staff's skills and competence help them participate effectively in monitoring and evaluation. This concurs with McLeod (2016), who noted the unbalanced utilization of M&E personnel where they mainly assign tasks other than M&E. this creates an extra burden for them to concentrate on project M&E related work. Time then becomes a challenge for them to manage the entire process entirely and advocate widely for its use leading to ineffective M&E. Moreover, the study found that the level of education is considered in selection and recruitment of staff into M&E team. These findings are in line with Marhaba & Borgaonkar (2013) who argued that employing M&E practice that is effective, requires management to appoint the right skill regularly selectively.

5.2.2 Planning process for M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous Chicken Projects

The study established that M&E planning significantly and positively influences the sustainability of chicken projects funded by the county government of Trans-Nzoia, Kenya. The research demonstrated that M&E planning ensures effective tracking of the progress of the chicken project. This concurs with those who noted that M&E plan and technology infrastructure would involve advocating for the need for M&E, assessing strategic information needs, achieving consensus and commitment among stakeholders, particularly on indicators and reporting structure and tools, developing a mechanism for M&E plan review and preparing a document for final approval.

The study also found that the monitoring and evaluation team has developed plans for dissemination and use of information and that there is an M&E plan which is up to date. This is in line with those who argued that the M&E team should have the necessary basic information obtained through sufficient investigation and surveys to adequate project monitoring throughout the project lifecycle and in-depth evaluation exercise. Moreover, the study found that the M&E planning includes a description of the projects covering both the problem statement and frameworks, and the up to date M&E plan indicates persons responsible for each activity, including any M&E related roles for the program/technical staff and implementing partners. These findings correspond to Muhia (2001) provided planning as a plausible explanation for the success of development projects to meet set targets due to effective planning.

5.2.3 Data management in M&E and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous Chicken Projects

The study established that M&E data collection and analysis significantly and positively influence the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects in Kiminini, Trans-Nzoia. The study found that there is the timely dissemination of analyzed data for M&E. The data collection and analysis tools in place include procedures, people, skills, and equipment necessary to store and manage M&E data systematically. The county government usually forms a group of essential representatives that need feedback on the chicken project's progress. There needs to be a balance between the success and mistakes of the project when delivering the information to the funding agencies. Those involved in the project also required to be informed of the outcomes of the project.

The study also found that the data collection analysis assists in monitoring and evaluation, that the data collection and analysis tool in place is capable of identifying any limitation, biases, and threats to the accuracy of the data and analysis, and that the data collection and analysis tool capable of generating both internal and external assessment reports. Disseminated information is used at different levels in the health system, such as planning and policy development. As these levels require additional staff capacity, reports should be tailor-made to suit the technical experts.

5.2.4 M&E Budgeting and Sustainability of County-Funded indigenous Chicken Projects

The study sought to show the influence of M&E budgeting on the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects in Kiminini Sub-County, Trans-Nzioa County. The study revealed that every unit increase in M&E budgeting leads to a 0.730 increase in the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects. The study also revealed that funds allocated to M&E influence M&E budgeting, as shown by a mean of 3.075. Also, the study revealed that independence of the M&E unit improves the performance of the team and thus the sustainability of the project, as shown by a mean of 2.451. Furthermore, the adequacy of funds enhances the frequency of monitoring.

5.3 Conclusions

The study investigated the influence of M&E practices on the sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects. The objectives were to establish the impact of human capacity building in M&E on the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects. To determine the effect of the planning process in M&E on the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects, to examine the influence of data management in M&E on the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects, and to assess the impact of M&E budgeting on the sustainability of indigenous chicken projects in Kiminini sub-county, Trans-Nzioa County. Based on this study's findings, the study concludes that human capacity building is vital to project sustainability. Therefore, the county government project teams ought to train their staff and other project stakeholders. This was to ensure the effective discharge of their functions.

The study also concludes that the M&E planning process influences the sustainability of County-Funded chicken projects. The study revealed that M&E planning ensures proper tracking of the project. It was established that there is an M&E plan in the county project management department that is up to date. Additionally, the study found out that M&E planning entailed a detailed

description of the project that had both problem statement and frameworks with an updated M&E plan with roles and responsibility of each individual.

The study concluded that data management in M&E has a positive influence on the sustainability of County-Funded chicken projects. The study found that there was timely dissemination of M&E data. The collection, procedures, and analysis tools for M&E data were also in place. The equipment for data collection tools is also adequate for the project needs. The study also deduced that data collection and analysis tools could generate both internal and external reports.

5.4 Recommendations

The study established that M&E practices have a positive influence on the sustainability of County-Funded projects. Therefore, based on the research findings and conclusions, the study concludes that the county government should enhance human capacity building for all its funded projects. These were ensure that the project stakeholders have the necessary skills and know-how to record and manage M&E data for decision-making. Decisions made based on M&E findings ensure project sustainability. This can be achieved by conducting stakeholder training in M&E, hire, and employ experienced individuals to oversee the county government-funded projects. Additionally, the county government has to ensure training needs assessment is conducted to equip the M&E personnel to have the necessary skills to conduct project M&E.

The study recommends a proper planning process in M&E to ensure project sustainability. The county government needs to put a comprehensive regulatory framework to guide the use of resources in County-Funded agricultural projects. This enhanced their sustainability and reduce over-reliance on continuous county support for the project performance. To realize this, there should be an elaborate M&E planning, proper sustainability plan, precise M&E methods, and straightforward ways for planning for M&E data collection methods.

Given that, data management in M&E is essential in project performance and sustainability of County-Funded projects. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that data collected is of high quality and relevant in enhancing the sustainability of County-Funded projects. Also, the study recommends that data ought to be frequently collected and properly stored. The methods used in data collection should be reliable in ensuring that the right information is collected. Proper data

management were lead to the making of correct decisions regarding projects. Lastly, this was a result to project sustainability.

Further, the study recommends that the Ministry of Agriculture developed a comprehensive guideline on funding or budget allocation for the M&E function. Adequate budget allocation for the M&E department ensures the proper functioning of the department. M&E department functions appropriately if the county allocated funds to the M&E department and the departments independent of other departments in the county. The county government ought to ensure disbursement frequencies meet the department's financial needs and timely funding for the M&E department is not compromised. The government ought to formulate a regulatory framework that gives guidelines on how the county government resources are used in County-Funded chicken projects. This was perhaps to ensure project sustainability even after the county government withdraws its subsidies from the project. Therefore, this research informs the county governments to put in place mechanisms and policies that guide all the projects conceived and funded by the county government.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

This research was limited to Kiminini Sub-county, Trans-Nzioa County only. The study focused on the influence of M&E practices on County-Funded chicken projects in Kiminini Sub-county, Trans-Nzioa County, Kenya. The researcher recommends;

i. Similar research to be done in other sub-counties within Trans-Nzioa County.
ii. The study also recommends that similar research be replicated in other county governments in Kenya.
iii. Influence of human capacity building on the sustainability and performance of County-Funded agricultural projects and a study on various types of M&E practices in different county governments.
iv. Influence of M&E training of county agricultural officers on the performance of County-Funded agricultural projects.
v. Lastly, the study recommends research on futures measures to be undertaken to improve the influence of M&E practices on the sustainability of County-Funded projects in Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
OPEN, DISTANCE AND e-LEARNING CAMPUS
SCHOOL OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING
DEPARTMENT OF OPEN LEARNING
NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE

Your Ref:

Our Ref:

Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

Main Campus
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor
P.O. Box 30197
N A I R O B I

REF: UON/ODeL/NLC/32/252

2nd November 2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: GEOFFREY MASENGELI - REG.NO. L 50/19551/2019

The above named is a student at the University of Nairobi, Open Distance and e-Learning Campus, School of Open and Distance Learning, Department of Open Learning pursuing a Masters course in Project Planning and Management.

He is proceeding for research entitled *"Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation on Sustainability of County Funded Poultry Projects in Kenya: A Case of Mitoto Local Poultry Project, Trans-Nzoia County"*

Any assistance accorded to him will be appreciated.

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI ODEL CAMPUS
P. O. Box 30197,
02 NOV 2020
NAIROBI
NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE

For:
CAREN AWILLY
CENTRE ORGANIZER
NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE

Appendix II: Transmittal Letter

GEOFFREY MASENGELI

TEL: +254722138506

PO BOX 1692, 0200

KITALE, KENYA

EMAIL: geoffreymasengeli@gmail.com

Dear Respondent,

RE: REQUEST FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN A RESEARCH STUDY

I am a graduate student undertaking a degree in Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management at the University of Nairobi. I am conducting a research on **Influence of monitoring and evaluation practices on sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya; A Case of Mitoto Local Chicken Project, Kiminini sub-county, Trans-Nzioa County.** You have been selected to assist in providing the required information for this research study because your views are considered valuable to this study. I am therefore requesting you to fill this questionnaire. Please note that any information given will be used for research purpose only and your identity will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you in advance.

Yours Faithfully,

Geoffrey Masengeli

Appendix III: NACOSTI Research Permit

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 216105

Date of Issue: 13/November/2020

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.: MASENGELI N/A GEOFFREY of University of Nairobi, has been licensed to conduct research in Trans-nzoia on the topic: INFLUENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PRACTICES ON SUSTAINABILITY OF COUNTY FUNDED POULTRY PROJECTS IN KENYA: A CASE OF MITOTO LOCAL POULTRY PROJECT IN KIMININI, TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY for the period ending : 13/November/2021.

License No: BAHAMAS ABS/P/20/7542

216105

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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Appendix IV: Transmittal Letter

Appendix II: Questionnaire for the County-Funded indigenous chicken farmers, County M&E department officers, Indigenous Chicken Farmers

The purpose of this study is to investigate **Influence of monitoring and evaluation practices on sustainability of County-Funded indigenous chicken projects in Kenya; A case of Mitoto Local Chicken Project, Kiminini sub-county, Trans-Nzioa County**

This questionnaire is completely anonymous. Your answers will be treated with strict confidentiality.

Instructions: Please answer the following question by placing a tick [√] in the appropriate box spaces provided or by writing your answers in the spaces provided.

SECTION A: GENERAL PERSONAL INFORMATION

Kindly put a check [√] to answer the following questions:

1) What is your age? (Please tick one)
   a) Between 21- 30 years ( )
   b) Between 31-40 years ( )
   c) Above 41 years ( )

2) What is your gender? (Please tick one)
   a) Male ( )
   b) Female ( )

3) Please indicate your highest level of education. (Please tick one)
   a) Primary ( )
   b) Secondary ( )
   c) College ( )
   d) University ( )
   e) Others (specify)……..

4) How long have you been doing indigenous chicken farming? (Please tick one)

a) 0-1 years ( )

b) 1-5 years ( )

c) 5-10 years ( )

d) Over 10 years ( )

SECTION B: SUSTAINABILITY OF INDIGENOUS CHICKEN PROJECTS

1. According to your opinion, do you think County-funded indigenous chicken projects of good quality?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If NO, kindly explain. ……

……..

2. How would you rate the influence of M&E practices on sustainability of indigenous chicken projects?

……

……

3. To what extent do you agree with the following statements that relate to Sustainability of indigenous chicken projects?

The respondents were requested to use 5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3=Moderate, 2 = Bad, 1= Poor.

Statements	Poor	Bad	Moderate	Good	Excellent
Project costs are adequately met	1	2	3	4	5
M&E department timely receives funding	1	2	3	4	5

Chicken projects have in quality	1	2	3	4	5
All the project stakeholder are satisfied	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION C: HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING IN M&E

1. How are the farmers training conducted?

   ……
   ……
   ……

2. Are there any organizations, individuals or government departments that helps you in coming up with monitoring and evaluation?

   ……
   ……
   ……

3. To what extent do you agree with the following statements that relate to human capacity?

Indicate with: **Strongly Disagree =1; Disagree=2; Neutral=3; Agree=4; Strongly Agree=5**

Statements	**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
Training on record keeping for farmers is undertaken	1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture department officials are trained in M&E	1	2	3	4	5
Recruitment of individual into the department is based on the level of M&E experience	1	2	3	4	5
I lack confidence at work due to my level of experience	1	2	3	4	5
M&E department conducts a training need assessment for all the departmental members yearly	1	2	3	4	5

Training needs assessment is rarely done	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION D: PLANNING PROCESS FOR M&E

1. Do you plan for M&E exercise?

   Yes ( ) No ( )

   If YES, how often in a year……

2. To what extent do you agree with the following statements that relate to Planning process for M&E?

Indicate with: **Strongly Disagree =1; Disagree=2; Neutral=3; Agree=4; Strongly Agree=5**

Statements	**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
M&E planning has contributed to the project sustainability	1	2	3	4	5
M&E planning has helped the county government in coming up with sound and well-informed decisions	1	2	3	4	5
There is an M&E sustainability plan that guides all county projects	1	2	3	4	5
I have no idea on M&E sustainability plan	1	2	3	4	5
There is no proper M&E planning methods for M&E exercise	1	2	3	4	5
As a department we have reliable plans for data collection	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION E: DATA MANAGEMENT IN M&E

1. Does luck of data influence sustainability of indigenous chicken projects?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If YES, please explain how…….

……

……

2. To what extent do you agree with the following statements that relate to data management in M&E?

Indicate with: **Strongly Disagree =1; Disagree=2; Neutral=3; Agree=4; Strongly Agree=5**

Statements	**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
Previous data is used in making investment decisions	1	2	3	4	5
Previous data collected is overlooked in decision making	1	2	3	4	5
Data collected is relevant in sustaining indigenous chicken projects	1	2	3	4	5
Relevant data collected is ignored in making decisions	1	2	3	4	5
Data is frequently collected	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency of data collected have influence decision making	1	2	3	4	5

Data is appropriately collected and stored	1	2	3	4	5
Better methods for collecting and storing data are overlooked	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION F: M&E BUDGETING

1) To what extent do you think budget allocation influences implementation of monitoring and evaluation practices for indigenous chicken projects?

   Very great ( ) Great extent ( ) Moderate extent ( ) Low extent ( ) Not all ( )

2) Are there allocations for M&E budget in indigenous chicken?

   Yes ( ) No ( )

3) If YES, state whether it is adequate ……..

4) To what extent do you agree with the following statements that relate to M&E Budget?

Indicate with: **Strongly Disagree =1; Disagree=2; Neutral=3; Agree=4; Strongly Agree=5**

Statements	**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
Allocation of Adequate funds for M&E enhances frequency of monitoring	1	2	3	4	5
Funds allocated to M&E department are not adequate	1	2	3	4	5
Independence of M&E unit enhances decision making	1	2	3	4	5
M&E unit makes independent decisions on all activities of the department	1	2	3	4	5

Disbursement frequency enhances implementation of M&E	1	2	3	4	5
Disbursement frequencies delays M&E exercise	1	2	3	4	5

Thank you for participating in this research study!