

**AN ASSESSMENT OF STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IN WARD
DEVELOPMENT ROAD PROJECTS IN WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI**

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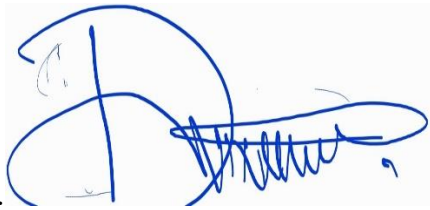
**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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IN PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON POPULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for any award in any other university.



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DET:	Digital Education Technology
KARI:	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCAs:	Members of County Assembly
MPCU:	Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
PM&E:	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
WDF:	Ward Development Fund

ABSTRACT

The study's purpose was to assess stakeholder participation in ward development road projects in Westland Sub-County, Kenya. The study also sought to assess the level of stakeholders' participation in planning of road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County; examine the level of stakeholders' participation in collection of data in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County; establish the level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data in road construction Ward development projects within Westland Sub-County; and examine extent of stakeholders participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County. This study adopted cross-sectional quantitative research design. The target population was all 8 project managers, 8 community leaders (village elders) 5 ward representatives, 8 beneficiaries' representatives and 5 Members of County Assembly in Westland Sub-County, Kenya. Moreover, the study utilized census approach hence the entire population was used in the research. Moreover, the researcher utilized primary data, which was gathered via semi-structured questionnaires. Moreover, the questionnaires generated quantitative and qualitative data. Furthermore, thematic analysis was deployed in analyzing qualitative data and findings presented in narrative form. Moreover, descriptive statistics were deployed in quantitative data analysis with the help of SPSS version 24 statistical software. The study found that there was low stakeholders' participation in the planning for PM&E in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County. In addition, the study established that there was low participation of stakeholders in the collection of data in road construction Ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County. Further, the study established that stakeholders were lowly engaged in analysis of data in the collection of data in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County. The study further revealed that there was low stakeholder participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County. The study recommends that the stakeholders in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County should participate in M&E activities including planning, gathering of data, analysis of gathered data as well as documentation, reporting and sharing information.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The utilization of participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) approaches improves project performance, as they guide decision making, facilitate execution of proper interventions and address emerging issues during project implementation (Kananura, Ekirapa-Kiracho & Bumba, 2017). The PM&E refers to a self-evaluation, joint generation of knowledge, and joint action process where stakeholders gather and analyze data. PM&E plays key role in strengthening and deepening of contribution of primary stakeholders. However, despite the importance of their views and opinions in relation to projects, stakeholders, especially community members, are rarely involved in monitoring and evaluation activities.

In the United States, Sokol-Oxman (2015) observed that broader stakeholders' participation enhances the credibility and quality of M&E. In addition, engagement and collaboration between beneficiaries and implementers of projects enhances sustainability of project outcomes. In Central Asia, Adams and Garbutt (2018) argue that negotiation helps to establish trust among stakeholders and alter their perceptions, behaviors, and attitudes, which in turn affects how they contribute to the project as a whole during the monitoring and evaluation phase. When developing criteria and indicators for monitoring and assessment, especially when deciding whose point of view are represented in the selection of indicators, reaching agreement through negotiation becomes evident.

In Uganda, Mayanja (2020) indicates that Uganda developed National M&E Policy for Public sector, which enhances empowerment, governance and participation, thus improving sustainability, efficiency and performance of interventions. The organizations are not properly required to use PM&E as a strategy, and the policy is not well understood. Mujuru (2018) observed that while the government of South Africa embraces participatory monitoring and evaluation most of the projects are theoretically considered participatory, practicality of the level, knowledge and project beneficiaries' engagement. In Rwanda, Claude and Twagirayezu (2020) indicates that road construction projects executed by local government in Kicukiro District, encountered difficulties in its executing the project did not meet deadline and beneficiaries' needs as planned because of the lack of proper participatory M&E tool.

In Kenya, Jamaal (2018) indicate that participatory monitoring and evaluation is not widely carried out because of different factors for instance insufficient allocation of finance for this procedure, failure to understand the importance of PM&E. Kathongo (2018) indicated that initiating PM&E entails the beneficiaries and local stakeholders during planning as well as execution of projects by enforcing local resolutions to problems spotted in projects' execution, but stakeholders had inadequate knowledge on PM&E and hence they were rarely involved.

In local authority service delivery action planning process within Bondo Sub-County, Otieno (2016) noted that even though participatory monitoring and evaluation is basically designed to enhance proper resources utilization and good governance for the benefit of the wider public, it is rarely utilized in Local Authority Service Delivery Action Planning. Further, Karanja (2016) observed that while PM&E involves local people in monitoring of their projects and resources, most of the government projects in Kenya (66.7 percent) fail due to inadequate M&E. In addition, the stakeholders were rarely involved in project identification, selection of indicators, development of data collection tools, data collection, data analysis, taking collective action as well as sharing and utilization of monitoring results.

Nairobi City County WDF Act, 2014, which was published in February 2014 in Kenya Gazette, formed Nairobi City County WDF. This fund was launched primarily to support ward development by funding a number of targeted projects with the long-term intention of enhancing quality of life for local residents. MCAs, County Executive, and the county residents' roles are all discussed in WDF Guidelines (Nyamori, 2020). The WDF requirements also demand that arrangements be made for the Fund to be monitored, evaluated, and audited.

As a participatory fund, WDF receives funding as a share of regular tax-based government income (Makungu, 2020). The purpose of WDF is to help the counties carry out certain high-priority projects in each ward that have been (or should have been) identified by the general public or the citizens of that ward. On a national level, it is comparable to the National Constituencies Development Fund and the previous Constituency Development Fund. WDF is used by county governments to fund projects including water projects, scholarships, and road building. The Members of the County Assembly as well as the community members should monitor projects' implementation financed by WDF (Nyamori, 2020). The public and member groups of the community, including the

underprivileged, should be participate in all stages, including monitoring and evaluation, by being informed concerning WDF, attending WDF seminars, and supporting, and also reporting abuse cases on WDF. Moreover, this implies that every citizen contributes to WDF, and as a result, for it to be effective, member groups and the general public, including the underprivileged, must take part in all phases, including M&E.

1.2 Problem Statement

In developing countries, including Kenya, development projects by local and national government are considered the backbone of local development. These projects enhance the livelihood of community members. The Ward Development projects are implemented by County governments to improve the livelihood of community members living in specific wards. PM&E ensures stakeholders' participation in M&E, which helps in ensuring that useful feedback is obtained and corrective actions are taken to improve the performance of a project. However, while the main principle informing the implementation of Ward Development Projects is enhancement of community participation, stakeholders, including community members, are rarely involved in various phases of these projects.

County governments' projects in Kenya are characterized by time overrun, unsatisfied final product specifications, unsatisfied customer needs budget overrun and unsatisfied management goals (Owotsi, 2019). According to Karanja (2016), the high rate of projects failure could be as a result of failure to engage key stakeholders in various project activities, including monitoring and evaluation. In Nairobi County, Musyoka (2017) indicated that projects exceeded their estimated completion time by 163.5%. In addition, Kimani (2018) indicated that 53% of the Projects in the Nairobi City County government experienced cost overrun, 32% were stagnant and 69% were not completed as per set requirement on planning. In addition, Mohamednoor (2017) observed that there is low participation of stakeholders in Nairobi County government projects. Similarly, Mbuvi and Gekara (2019) observed that only 21% of the stakeholders took part in M&E in development projects. Further, Makungu (2020) highlighted lack of participation of stakeholders including community members and MCA in project life cycle of Ward Development Projects, including in M&E activities. It is therefore fundamental to examine effectiveness of PM&E in performance of WDP.

Several researches have been done on M&E of projects in Kenya. For instance, Karanja (2016) examined use of PM&E approach in CDF projects within Dagoretti South Sub-

County; Muriungi (2015) studied the role of PM&E programs in Ewaso Ngi'ro North Development Authority; Mbuvi and Gekara (2019) studied the effect of PM&E on performance of gender mainstreaming projects within Nairobi City County. However, the focus of these studies was constituency development fund projects, government corporations and gender mainstreaming projects. In addition, these studies did not show level of stakeholders' participation in various stages of M&E. This researcher sought to evaluate PM&E in ward development projects within Westland Sub-County.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The research purpose was to assess stakeholder participation in ward development road projects in Westland Sub-County in Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

The researcher strived to respond to below research questions;

- i. What is the level of stakeholders' participation in planning in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County, Kenya?
- ii. What is the level of stakeholders' participation in collection of data in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County, Kenya?
- iii. What is the level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County, Kenya?
- iv. What is the extent stakeholders' participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County, Kenya?

1.5 Research Objectives

The research objectives were;

- i. To assess level of stakeholders' participation in planning in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County, Kenya
- ii. To find out the level of stakeholders' participation in collection of data in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County, Kenya
- iii. To establish the level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County, Kenya

- iv. To assess the extent of stakeholders participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects in Westland Sub-County, Kenya

1.6 Justification of the Study

The research is of benefit to County Governments in Kenya, national government and policy makers, other researchers and academicians. To Nairobi City County government and project managers, the study provides insight on the use of participatory M&E in ward development projects. This information can be used to develop strategies based on PM&E to improve performance of WDP.

The research provides information to the policymakers the state of PM&E in Ward Development Projects that could be employed to develop policies meant to enhancing participation of all stakeholders in the M&E of Ward Development Projects.

The study adds more information to existing body of knowledge on use of PM&E in ward development projects. To other academicians and researchers, the study gives essential information that can be utilized as research material and in identifying research gaps in similar researches.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study sought to assess the PM&E in Ward Development Projects in Westland Sub-County. While there are many projects conducted by Nairobi City County government, this study only looked at road related Ward Development Projects. The research took place in Westland Sub-County, which was chosen because it comprises of both low income earners and high income earners in the community. In addition, the study looked at 8 road construction projects conducted in the five wards in Westland Sub-County (Kitisuru, Parklands/Highridge, Karura, Kangemi and Mountain View). The target population was all 8 project managers, 8 community leaders (village elders) 5 ward representatives, 8 beneficiaries' representatives and 5 Members of County Assembly in Westland Sub-County, Kenya. The study was conducted from June 2021 to August 2021.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Numerous challenges were faced during the study. First, data in this study was gathered from stakeholders in the Ward Development Projects and they were reluctant to take part

in the research. Additionally, participants feared to give relevant information and also felt as if the researcher was investigating them. However, researcher gave respondents assurance of the confidentiality on given information. Furthermore, to ensure anonymity participants were not required to give their personal information in questionnaires and hence no information provided was accredited to particular individuals.

The participants felt they were being investigated and were afraid to give crucial information. However, the researcher assured respondents that any information they provided would be treated confidentially. Participants were not obliged to disclose any personal information in the questionnaires, which further ensured anonymity. As a result, no information provided could be linked to specific people.

Primary data collection was adopted in this research and was gathered using questionnaires. Nevertheless, questionnaires depend on ability of respondents to remember. Moreover, the gathered information by use of questionnaires cannot be regarded to be so much valid or reliable. This is because the questions may be subject to misinterpretation, misunderstanding and ambiguity. To assess and increase validity and reliability of research tools, pilot test was carried out. Another limitation is that, some respondents might take a lot of time to fill their questionnaires because of their busy schedules, hence researcher employed drop off and pick up technique to enable participant duly fill questionnaires.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The researcher assumed participants had information on PM&E in ward development projects located within Westland Sub-County. Moreover, the study assumed that project managers, village elders and Members of County Assembly in Westland Sub-County can read, interpret and also answer and write responses in the questionnaire. The assumption of this study is also that all participants were easily available and were willing to provide accurate and true information so as to facilitate findings' credibility. Furthermore, the study assumed that participants were willing to give responses to all questions in questionnaires.

1.10 Definitions of Terms

Documentation, reporting and sharing of information:	This is the process of putting together information in a report in a well written format and in a language that can be understood by all stakeholders
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Participatory Analysis of data:	This is the process of engaging stakeholders in cleaning, transformation and processing of data collected during M&E.
Participatory monitoring and evaluation	This refers to primary stakeholders' participation including beneficiaries as active respondents and offering new strategies of evaluating and learning from change which are more all-encompassing and reflects aspirations and opinions of those greatly affected directly
Planning for PM&E:	This refers to the participation of stakeholders in activities that define, implement, track and improve monitoring and evaluation activities through scheduling of activities, feasibility and resource allocation.
Road construction	This is the process of building roads, upgrading of roads and conversion of unpaved road to a paved roads
Stakeholder participation:	This refers to a process through which individuals who may be influenced by decisions are included and consulted in decision making.
Stakeholder participation in collection of data:	This involves the participation of various stakeholders in the selection of the tools, development of tools, validation of tools and gathering of data for use in monitoring and evaluation
Ward development Fund:	This refers to participatory fund which is acquired as a proportion of ordinary government income from tax

1.11 Organization of the study

Chapter one begins with study background that outlines variables, their relationships as well as the context of the study. This is followed by research problem, purpose of conducting the research as per the topic, research objectives in line with independent variables, research questions, justification of conducting the research, delimitations, limitations, assumptions and lastly definition of terms. Second chapter encompasses review of empirical literature, followed by theoretical and conceptual framework indicating hypothesized associations between study variables. Third chapter captures the techniques and procedures that the researcher used in gathering and analysing data. It covers sample size, research design, study population, sampling method, data collection tools, pretesting of research tools, data collection procedure and techniques of analysing data. Fourth chapter comprised data analysis and results' presentation, interpretations and also discussions. Last chapter covers results summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The chapter sets out literature review on stakeholders' participation in planning for PM&E in road construction projects; stakeholders' participation in collection of data in road construction projects; stakeholders' participation in analysis of data in road construction projects; and stakeholders' participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction projects. Moreover, the study presents conceptual and theoretical framework.

2.2 Stakeholders' Participation in Planning For PM&E in Development Projects

In M&E planning, it is initially necessary to identify the stakeholder groups who will participate in the PM&E process planning. Stakeholders must specify PM&E's goals, including that which will be monitored, how it will be done, and by whom (Curry, 2019). Several parties must engage in a lengthy process of negotiation, debate, and joint decision-making during the planning stage. The most challenging aspect of designing a PM&E process can be identifying objectives and monitoring indicators. A standard collection of indicators is sometimes created, but other times, various stakeholder groups create their own sets of indicators (Onyango, 2017). Stakeholders' participation in M&E planning encompasses of participation in development of project scope, development of schedule, identification of activities, and allocation of responsibilities among other activities.

In a case study of African Virtual University, Phiri (2018) studied whether M&E planning influences project performance. M&E planning was measured in terms of M&E scope, data collection feasibility, critical reflection and necessary conditions. The study utilized secondary data from inception reports, databases, project appraisal reports and end of project reports. The results indicated that M&E planning influenced projects' performance significantly.

Nalianya and Luketero (2017) examined stakeholder participation in M&E plans and non-governmental based maternal health projects' performance within Bungoma South Sub-County, Kenya. It used descriptive survey design and correlation method. A census of all participants working on maternal health programs for three NGOs was done with a study population of 101 participants. Questionnaires were employed to gather data. Results show

that the non-governmental maternal health projects' performance is influenced by stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation planning.

In Kirinyaga County, Onyango (2017) examined whether PM&E planning influences implementation of county government projects. Moreover, descriptive survey method was adopted by the researcher. Study population comprised of 234 county employees. Results indicated that the stakeholders' participation in the planning of M&E lead to enhancement in implementation of projects by county government. The study also found that there was low participatory monitoring and evaluation planning measured in terms of scope, resources, schedule, communication and risk.

Using a descriptive survey design, Omunga and Gitau (2019) studied the stakeholders participation in M&E and its influence on building construction projects' performance within Nairobi City County, Kenya. M&E planning was considered in terms of M&E Budgetary considerations, M&E process guidelines and M&E approaches. The study concentrated on projects being carried out by 5,948 businesses registered in Nairobi County under NCA building works category. The findings indicated that M & E planning has significant positive effect on building projects' performance. The study reported moderate participation of stakeholders in M & E planning considerations is characterized by budgetary considerations, establishment of M&E process guidelines and determining the suitable M&E Approaches.

Among Kenya State Corporations, Muchelule (2018) conducted a research on participation of stakeholders in monitoring planning on projects performance. With 187 state corporations as its target population, the study used descriptive research design approach and a positivist research methodology. The findings revealed that M&E planning measured in terms of scope and schedule, roles, frameworks, and responsibilities and resources had an influence on projects performance. However, there was reported low participation of stakeholders in M&E planning activities.

Descriptive research design has been used in a number of research works in the field of monitoring and evaluation. Among them is on done by Atwa and Mudi (2019) which examined effect of M&E planning activity on selected water supply projects' performance within Kakamega County in Kenya. The study utilized quantitative data gathered using structured questionnaires from staff working in 28 water supply projects. The results indicated that M&E planning measured using scope of work, roles and responsibilities and

availability of resources had significant effect on water supply projects' performance within Kakamega County.

M&E planning has significant effect on sustainability of projects. Ndagi, Keiyoro and Rambo (2016) examined whether M&E Planning influences projects' sustainability in Nyeri South Sub County, Kenya. These researchers used a descriptive survey and correlation designs. Monitoring and evaluation planning was measured in terms of field visits, indicator formulation and indicators' review. The results pointed out that monitoring and evaluation planning devotes significantly to sustainability of projects.

2.3 Stakeholders' Participation in Collection of Data in Development Projects

Participatory collection of data for M&E involves participation of various stakeholders in the the selection of the tools, development of tools, validation of tools and gathering of data for use in monitoring and evaluation (Karimi, Mulwa & Kyalo, 2020). Quantitative and also qualitative procedures and technologies can be utilized in data collection. Observations, interviews, and community surveys are examples of quantitative approaches. Various interactive learning techniques including visual, interviewing, and group tools and exercises can be used as qualitative methodologies.

Using descriptive research method, Titomet (2017) examined effect of participatory data collection in M&E on the water projects' performance in Mwala water project, Machakos County. The target population was households living within one kilometer from established water sources in Mwala Ward. Data was collected using questionnaires, which was analyzed by use of inferential and descriptive statistics. The results indicated that gathering of participatory data influences water projects' performance and hence in water projects could be encouraged. However, regular data collection must be done because it affected water projects' performance.

One of the objectives in their study, Ottaro (2017) examined the importance of stakeholder involved in M&E data collection in program execution among NGOs. Moreover, the researcher used descriptive research method. The study used all employees of different NGO's in Kibera targeting 75 implementers and 75 M & E officers because they would provide relevant answers to the study questions. The results indicated that NGOs needs to re-evaluate the participation of stakeholders in data collection since it was moderately low. Further, there is need to embrace triangulation method in data collection as the strength of

one technique may compensate for faults in another and strengthen confidence in the findings.

In a cross-sectional study, Karimi, Mulwa and Kyalo (2020) examined participation of stakeholder in data gathering for M&E in numeracy and literacy educational programme in selected public primary schools within Nairobi County. The study also adopted a descriptive design as well as correlational study design. Moreover, data from respondents was collected using interview guide and questionnaires. Data was then analyzed using SPSS version 25 and results presented in tables and figures. There was a low participation of stakeholders in data gathering for M&E in numeracy and also literacy educational programmes according to the report. This is despite the fact that participation of stakeholder in collecting data strongly affected performance of numeracy and literacy educational programme.

In Constituency Development Fund Projects, M&E data management has an effect on projects' performance. Kiptum (2016) examined whether M&E data management influences CDF Projects' performance within Marakwet West Sub-County, Kenya. A descriptive research method that targeted 148 PMC leaders was applied. Fifty nine participants were stratified and randomly sampled. The instruments of gathering data were questionnaires. It was found out that M&E data (baseline plus ongoing data) and the rate of collecting data) had a notable effect on CDF Projects' performance. An insufficiency in M&E in this study was indicated by inadequate methods of spreading information across projects.

The utilization of PM&E approaches in data management has an influence on projects' performance. Karanja (2016) performed a test on the use of PM&E approaches like determination of indicators, data collection and data analysis sharing of information and CDF Projects' performance in Dagoretti South Sub-County. Case study method was used and study population included CDFC, CDF board members, committee staffs, and key informants. The findings indicated that determination of indicators, data collection and analysis had significant influence on CDF Projects' performance within Dagoretti South Sub-County.

2.4 Stakeholders' Participation in Analysis of Data in Development Projects

Diverse instruments are employed to gather data during monitoring and evaluation process. Primary data and secondary data are two categories of data that can be used for monitoring and/or evaluation. Primary data is information that M&E practitioners independently gather through methods, like focus groups, surveys, key informant interviews, and observations (Njuki, Chitsike & Sangingi, 2018). Secondary data is information that has already been gathered from other sources, such as a national census or survey information from partners, funders, or the government. Stakeholders make decisions about what instruments should be utilized to gather data.

Using systematic review of literature, Franz (2017) conducted a study on engaging stakeholders in data analysis. The results indicated that to increase this stakeholder participation, particularly in data analysis, a data party might be used. This kind of event can boost community support, support human and community development, and give more accurate data interpretation in addition to increasing client engagement in Extension programming and research.

Sulemana, Alhassan, and Kanlisi (2018) evaluated stakeholder participation in SaveluguNanton Municipality Assembly's M&E of District Assembly Programs and Projects. Case study was utilized. The study had 196 participants in its sample. The study discovered that although stakeholders' participation in M&E of programs and projects was low at community and Zonal Council levels, it was high in District Assembly members and MPCU members. The findings showed that stakeholders infrequently participated in M&E data analysis due to the MPCU's lack of systematic efforts to encourage participation from grassroots stakeholders and the bad attitude of community stakeholders toward M&E of programs and projects.

In a systematic review of literature, Njuki, Chitsike and Sangingi (2018) conducted an assessment of PM&E for stakeholder engagement in the analysis of data. Using critical analysis or literature, in this document, the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute shares lessons learned and experiences gained from implementing PM&E systems at community and project levels. The results indicated that the stakeholders were involved in managing and analyzing data of monitoring and evaluation for stakeholder engagement in KARI.

2.5 Stakeholders Participation in Documentation, Reporting and Sharing of Information in Development Projects

Dissemination, sharing of results and documentation of findings are integral parts of evaluation approach and should be considered at the time that assessment methods are developed and questions planned. The plan must also include communication techniques suitable for various audiences (Myers & Barnes, 2018). Barriers should be identified and removed if people want to access the full range of dissemination outcomes. For instance, a plan should consider how information is distributed via famous media and what people are able to read. Formal reports, using newsletters, local media, static display boards, academic journals, briefings, conferences, professional and specialist press, performance and role-play, and videotapes are some of the ways evaluation findings are disseminated.

Luutu (2016) conducted a study on participatory evaluation results sharing and utilization in Uganda. The case study method was employed in this study along with both qualitative and quantitative methods. 129 individuals from an accessible population, including SAO employees, sub-county technical and political experts, and stakeholders, participated during the research. Data was gathered through questionnaires, while descriptive statistics were employed for analysis. Despite the importance of participatory evaluation results sharing and utilization, the study found that there was low participation of stakeholders in writing evaluation report and developing recommendations.

In a descriptive survey, Winiko, Mbugua and Kyalo (2018) studied the role of dissemination of M&E results in the promotion of performance of digital education technology project within Malawi. The study's methodology followed a descriptive survey and correlational strategy. 456 people who were involved in the management, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of the DET project made up the target population. Interview guides and questionnaires were utilized to collect data. According to the study, distribution of M&E findings has moderate effect on DET projects' performance. Dissemination of M&E results involved clarity of M&E reports, enhancement of M&E results because of dissemination feedback, clarity of M&E results dissemination plan and participation of stakeholder in dissemination.

In an online survey, Knoepke, Ingle and Glasgow (2019) studied dissemination and stakeholder engagement practices among dissemination and implementation scientists. Online survey was used to obtain data. The results indicated that dissemination and

implementation routinely engaged in a diverse of dissemination-associated activities like conference presentations, academic journal publications, and reports to funders. Face-to-face meetings with stakeholders were found to be having the greatest impact on practice or policy.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

It encompasses use of diverse accepted propositions, facts, and also assumptions to give an illustration of cause-and-effect association in visible phenomenon. The researcher will be guided by the stakeholder theory and theory of change.

2.6.1 Stakeholder Theory

The above theory was coined by Freeman (1984). It states that frequently, firms manage their various stakeholders' relationship explicitly. According to Wicks and Harrison (2017), this theory holds that stakeholders who participate in a project or organization for their own benefit do so, and that no benefit is given greater priority than any other. Community members, employees, government agencies, and participating suppliers are just a few of the stakeholders that must be taken into account. According to the stakeholder theory, a company can only be deemed successful if it offers value to vast nearly all stakeholders.

Basic tenet of this theory indicates that the organization/projects have ties with many groups, and these relationships can be maintained or compromised by taking the interests of the stakeholders into account, which could ultimately result in their support for various projects (Wicks & Harrison, 2017). Stakeholder theory is based on four main tenets, according to Lange and Bundy (2018). First, a project or organization has a variety of relationships with numerous stakeholders who have an impact on or have the potential to influence the choices made by the project or company. The second aspect of the theory evaluates the nature of connections between organization's stakeholders and its results and activities. Thirdly, the theory emphasizes that no one legitimate stakeholder's interest is more important than the others and that all valid stakeholder interests have intrinsic value. The stakeholder theory also examines management choice-making.

Stakeholder' theory was used by the researcher to assess M&E activities like participation in planning, collection and analysis of data, and documentation, reporting and sharing of information. In PM&E of Ward Development projects, the stakeholders (community,

MCA and project managers) should participate in M&E process and activities so that they can give their feedback for been included in interventions.

2.6.2 Theory of Change

The book "the practice of management" by Peter Drucker is where the theory of change is found (Mayne, 2017). However, this theory's application to program evaluation began in the 1990s. The theory places a strong emphasis on knowledge creation to increase program effectiveness. Weiss (1995) argues that the theory offers complete understanding of early and intermediate modifications needed to accomplish long-term objectives in the 1990s.

Essentially, the theory offers a thorough explanation of why and how desired change is projected to occur in particular situation (Reinholz & Andrews, 2020). It focuses in particular on outlining or "filling in" the "missing middle" between what a change initiative or program performs (its interventions or activities) and how these support the accomplishment of targeted outcomes (Mayne, 2017). In order to attain long-term goals, it first identifies all of the outcomes (conditions) that must be met (as well as how these are causally related to one another). These are depicted in framework outcomes.

According to this theory, M&E are implemented at all intervention levels, even when many actions have been planned and identified in advance. The important areas requiring intervention are those related to strategy, programs, policies, projects, or events. The idea demonstrates how actions that produce a series of results contribute to the anticipated impact. Additionally, this approach can be used to pinpoint current possibilities and requirements that can be implemented to cross over the other side. Additionally, this fosters an awareness of M&E course methodologies and the development of realistic goals with vivid responsibility (Reinholz & Andrews, 2020).

In order to effectively monitor a project, it is important to regularly assess how its components and the surrounding environment have changed as a result of project interventions (Mayne, 2017). The theory of change also explains how an intervention results in the desired or observed effects. Nevertheless, this theory, often referred to as program theory, attribution logic, or program logic model, links presumptive correlations and explains the sequence of ideas. It is highly relevant to coordination, planning, surveillance, and research.

The theory of change was employed in this research to show the role of stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation activities like planning, collection of data, analysis of data and documentation, reporting and sharing information. In M&E, inputs such as human resource, financial resource and physical resources through a number of processes or activities are expected to lead to an output and impacts. Through participatory monitoring and evaluation, project managers are able to identify weaknesses and challenges that are later addressed through a series of interventions.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Borrowing from concern Worldwide (1996) review of PM&E, Estrella and Gaventa (1998) indicate that a PM&E framework has six main steps.

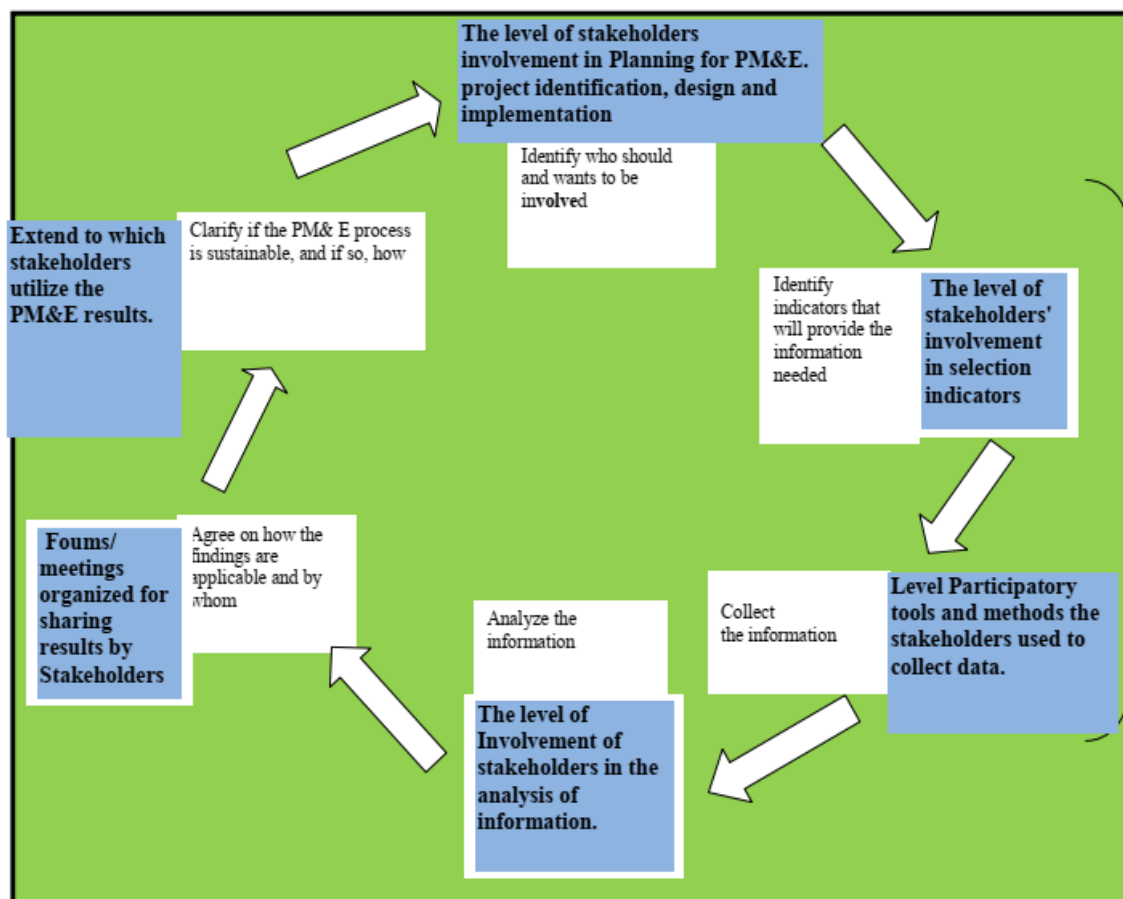


Figure 1: Estrell and Gaventa (1998) and CONCERN Worldwide (1996)

The focus of this study was four main steps. The first step is planning or the establishment of the framework for the PM&E processes, which include identification of stakeholders as well as identification of objectives and indicators. The second step is gathering data, third

step is data analysis and the fourth step is documentation, reporting and sharing of information.

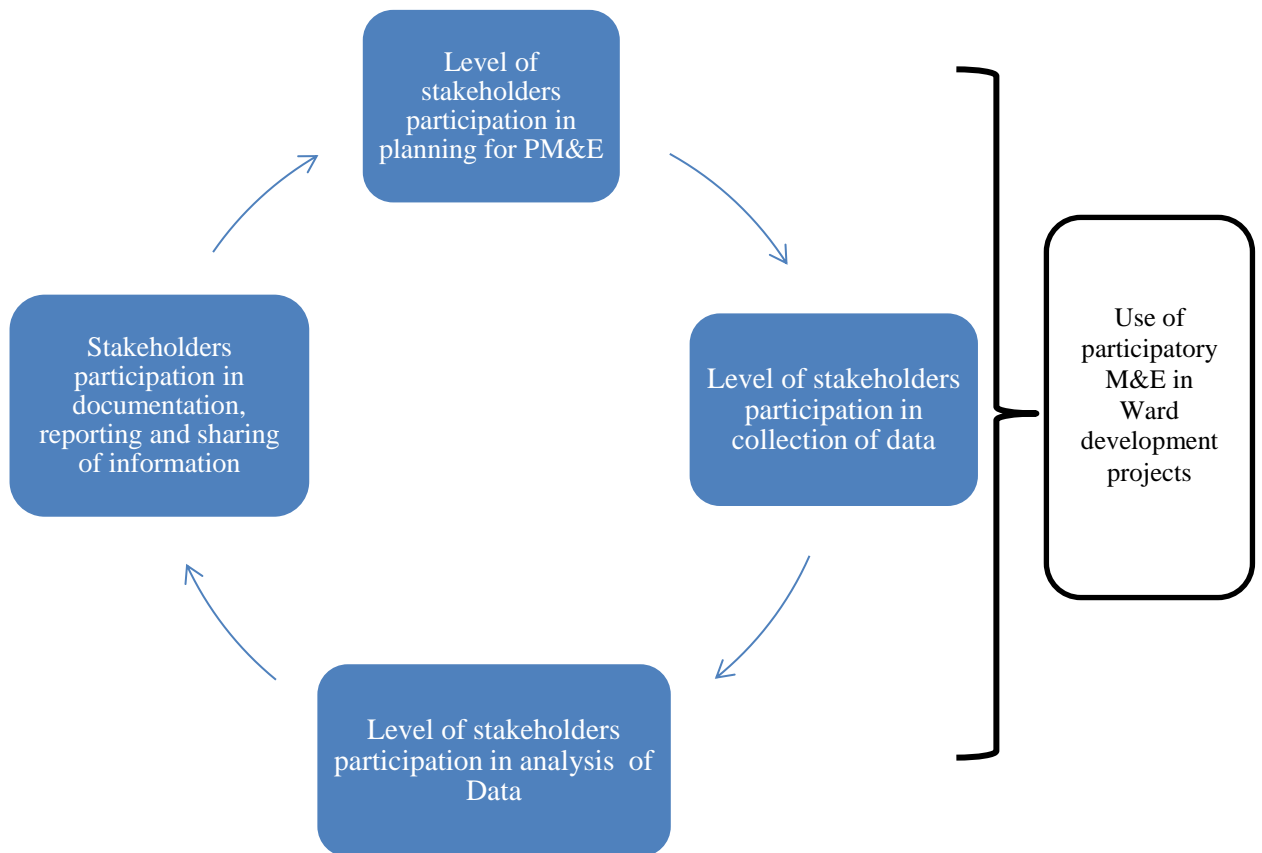


Figure 2: Operational Framework Adapted from Estrell and Gaventa (1998) and CONCERN Worldwide (1996)

The planning stage of a PM&E framework is considered the most fundamental to the success of the whole framework. This is because it encompasses processes such as negotiation, contestation as well as collaborative decision making among stakeholders. During this stage, stakeholders are able to come together and air their needs, expectations and concerns in regard to the project. It involves identification and selection of relevant stakeholders as well as the identification of objectives and monitoring indicators.

Once information needs and objectives are identified, the determination of how the information will be collected or gathered is the next major step in a PM&E process. There exist several methods that can be used in gathering of data during monitoring and evaluation and the selection of the tools should depend on the context and type of project.

The third stage of PM&E is data analysis and it involves the processing and analysis of data. Traditionally, data analysis was done by outsiders or by individuals in higher institutional levels. Nonetheless, the idea of PM&E involves all end users and stakeholders.

The final stage in the PM&E framework is documentation, reporting and sharing of information generated from PM&E. The main purpose of M&E is to inform decision making in relation to the planning and implementation of a project. Therefore, information should be put together in a report in a well written format and in a language that can be understood by all stakeholders. More emphasis should be placed on communication and utilization of the findings of the PM&E to improve performance of the projects.

2.8 Summary of Research Gaps

The study was anchored on theory of change and also stakeholder theory to describe stakeholders' participation in M&E of projects. As per stakeholder theory, all stakeholders (community, MCAs and projects managers) must be involved in M&E process and activities so that they can give views for inclusion in interventions. M&E enhances project effectiveness and performance and theory of change emphasizes on knowledge generation for improvement of program effectiveness. Through participatory monitoring and evaluation, project managers are able to identify weaknesses and challenges that are later addressed through a series of interventions.

Although numerous researches have been done on PM&E in projects, these studies have focused on different types of projects, have conceptualized participatory monitoring and evaluation differently and have used different research methodologies.

Table 2. 1: Summary of Research Gaps

Writer	Study	Results	Research gaps
Stakeholders' Participation in Planning For PM&E in Development Projects			
Nalianya and Luketero (2017)	Stakeholder participation in M&E plans and non-governmental maternal projects' performance within Bungoma County	Results indicate that participation of stakeholder in M&E planning influences the non-governmental maternal health projects' performance	However, while the study showed that participation of stakeholders influenced performance of projects, it did not show the level of stakeholders participation in projects
Onyango (2017)	Effect of PM&E planning on the implementation of county government projects within Kirinyaga County	The results indicated that participation of stakeholders in planning of M&E lead to an improvement in implementation of county government projects.	Besides being limited to Kirinyaga County, the study failed show the stakeholders level of participation in projects
Omunga and Gitau (2019)	Stakeholders participation in M&E and influence on building construction projects' performance within Nairobi City County	The findings indicated that M & E planning has significant positive influence on building projects' performance.	However, building construction projects have different stakeholders from road construction projects and hence the findings from one cannot be generalized to another
Stakeholders' Participation in Collection of Data in Development Projects			
Titomet (2017)	Influence of participatory data collection in monitoring and evaluation on the selected water projects' performance of Mwala water project,	The results indicated that participatory data collection influences performance of water projects therefore, could be supported in water projects.	The researcher was limited to water projects and this study will focus on road construction projects

Ottaro (2017)	The role of stakeholder participation in M&E data collection in program implementation among NGOs in Nairobi County.	Results revealed that NGOs needs to re-evaluate the participation of stakeholders in data collection since it was moderately low.	However, the study was conducted among non-governmental organizations, whose regulation, implementation and resources allocation differs from those of ward development projects.
Karimi, Mulwa and Kyalo (2020)	Stakeholder participation in data collection for M&E in literacy and numeracy educational programme in government-owned primary schools within Nairobi County.	The study findings indicated that there as a low participation of stakeholders in data collection for M&E in numeracy and literacy educational programmes.	Nonetheless, the study was conducted among educational programme in public primary schools, which are different from road ward development projects
Stakeholders' Participation in Analysis of Data in Development Projects			
Franz (2017)	Stakeholders participation in data analysis	The results indicated that a data party can be utilized to improve stakeholder participation particularly in data analysis	The study utilized systematic review of literature hence, primary data was not used.
Sulemana, Alhassan and Kanlisi (2018)	Evaluation of stakeholder participation in M&E of District Assembly Programmes and Projects in Savelugu Nanton Municipality Assembly.	The results indicated that stakeholders did not participated in M&E data analysis because MPCU lacked effort for grass root participation of stakeholder and negative attitude on some stakeholders in M&E of programmes and projects.	However, this study was limited to Ghana and adopted a case study research approach.
Njuki, Chitsike and Sangingi (2018)	Assessment of PM&E for stakeholder engagement in the analysis of data.	The results indicated that the stakeholders were involved in managing and analyzing data of M&E for stakeholder participation in Kenya Agricultural Research Institute.	However, the study used systematic review of literature hence primary data was not used
Stakeholders Participation in Documentation, Reporting and Sharing of Information in Development Projects			

Luutu (2016)	Participatory evaluation results sharing and utilization in Uganda.	There was low participation of stakeholders in writing evaluation report and developing recommendations	However, the study was conducted as a case study of one nongovernmental organization in Uganda and hence findings are not applicable to County government ward development projects in Kenya
Winiko, Mbugua and Kyalo (2018)	The role of dissemination of M&E results in the promotion of performance of selected DET projects in Malawi	Distribution of M&E findings has moderate positive effect on DET projects' performance .	<p>However, this study was limited to digital education technology project which differ from road construction projects in terms of resource requirements</p> <p>The study also did not show the level of participation of stakeholders.</p>
Knoepke, Ingle and Glasgow (2019)	Stakeholder participation practices and dissemination among execution and dissemination scientists	The results indicated that dissemination and implementation routinely engaged in diverse of dissemination-related activities including conference presentations, academic journal publications and reports to funders.	However, despite the differences in in projects in terms of resource requirements, scope, and types of stakeholders, this study was not specific to any type of project

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter encompasses the procedure to be employed to choose as well as sample participants and also analyze data. Moreover, this chapter composes research method, sample size, techniques of sampling, procedures used to acquire the samples, research instruments and techniques for collecting data.

3.2 Research Design

This is a strategy chosen to integrate diverse study components in coherent and also logical manner, thus making sure that research problem is effectively handled (Babbie, 2017). This study adopted a cross-sectional quantitative research design. In a cross-sectional study, data are collected on the whole study population at a single point in time to examine the relationship between variables in a study (Greenfield & Greener, 2016). It was therefore appropriate to examine PM&E in ward development projects within Westland Sub-County, Kenya. The study adopted both qualitative and quantitative research approaches.

3.3 Target Population

Creswell and Creswell (2017) define population as a group items, objects, people, articles or cases with common attributes. The study will focus on the projects financed between 2016 and 2020. The study therefore focused on 8 projects. The unit of observation comprised project managers, village elders and MCA in Westland Sub-County. The target population was all 8 project managers, 8 community leaders (village elders) 5 ward representatives, 8 beneficiaries' representatives and 5 Members of County Assembly in Westland Sub-County in Kenya.

Table 3.1: Target population

	Target Population
Project managers	8
Members of County Assembly	5
Community Leaders (Village elders)	8
Ward representatives	5
Beneficiary representatives	8
Total	34

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

Census approach was utilized in this research and hence it included 8 project managers, 8 community leaders (village elders) 5 ward representatives, 8 beneficiaries' representatives and 5 Members of County Assembly in Westland Sub-County. This means the entire population was took part in the research. Metsamuuronen (2017) suggests that census sampling design get rid of sampling error, is suitable for small populations, and also gives data on all individuals within the population. Census refers to quantitative research technique, where all population is enumerated (Gilliland, McKemish & Lau, 2017). Every single unit of the population is taken into account in the data gathering, making it to be regarded as a full count of the entire population. One benefit of conducting a census is that the results are accurate and reliable, whereas the data obtained from sampling may contain biases.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher employed primary data acquired by employing semi-structured questionnaires. The questionnaire encompassed close-ended and open- ended questions. Closed ended questions give precise information hence reducing information bias and promoting data analysis. The structured questions were in the form of a nominal scale and Likert scale. The study used 5-point Likert scale to obtain data on study variables. A nominal scale was used to obtain data on respondents' demographic information. Structured questions were utilized to save time and also money and enable easier analysis. The study also used unstructured questions. The use of unstructured questions was selected since they enable participants to provide in-depth answers without feeling constrained to withhold any information (Greenfield & Greener, 2016).

The questionnaire contained seven sections. The respondents' background information was in first section. Second to fifth part comprised questions pertaining to independent study variables, whereas sixth section comprised questions related to moderating variable. The last section consisted of questions regarding dependent study variable.

3.6 Pilot Test

Pilot test was conducted to rephrase and identify misinterpreted, ambiguous or misunderstood questions. Pilot test also facilitated exclusion of various typing errors and also determination of appropriateness and relevancy of questions. Pilot study was performed in Ruaraka Sub-County. Ruaraka Sub-County was chosen in this study due to its proximity to Westland Sub-County and therefore fit the characteristics of the study sample. According to Hewson, Vogel and Laurent (2016), sample size ought to be 10 percent of sample projected for final research. Pilot group consisted of 10 percent of study sample size (3).

3.6.1 Validity of the Instruments

Validity is the extent to which findings acquired from analysis of the data actually embodies phenomenon being investigated (Kumar, 2019). The researcher used two categories of validity: face validity as well as content validity. Face validity refers to the extent to which a question, scale, or measure appears logically to reflect accurately what it was intended to measure. According to Metsamuuronen (2017), pre-testing is a proper way of improving face validity. A pilot study was performed to enhance face validity of study instrument, and any unclear or ambiguous questions were changed. Content validity describes how well a measure captures all aspects of a certain social construct. By consulting subject-matter experts, such as the Supervisors, content validity was enhanced.

3.6.2 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability refers to the extent to which a data collection tool provides consistent findings after multiple trials. A measure has high reliability if it yields similar findings under similar circumstances (Mitchell & Jolley, 2017). Data reliability was measured by employing Cronbach's alpha coefficient ranging from 0 and 1 (Stokes & Wall, 2017). Cronbach's alpha measures how closely interrelated a group of things are (Saunders Lewis & Thornhill, 2016). Higher alpha

coefficient values mean there is consistency among the items in measuring the concept of interest. A Cronbach's alpha (α) of more than 0.7 is considered acceptable while a Cronbach's alpha (α) of less than 0.7 is considered questionable.

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

Prior to the collection of data, an authorization letter was obtained from the University of Nairobi. A research permit was also obtained from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The study used DOPU data collection technique. The method was the most suitable due to the low accessibility of study's participants and their geographical dispersion. This approach enables the researcher and respondents to have face to face interactions, which help in maximizing the responses. Daily follow-ups were done to check on respondents' progress in answering the questionnaires.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

The questionnaires generated both qualitative and quantitative data. Thematic analysis was used to analyze qualitative data from the open-ended questions. Thematic analysis is one of the most common forms of analysis in qualitative research. Thematic analysis aims at identifying themes and patterns in the data that are interesting or important, and use these themes to address research problem (Williamson & Johanson, 2017). The results from qualitative data analysis were given in narrative form. In addition, qualitative results were utilized to enhance credibility of quantitative findings, and provide explanations for the findings of the quantitative analysis. Descriptive statistics were used in quantitative data analysis with the aid of the SPSS version 24 statistical software. To examine preliminary data and to describe respondents' feedback in respect to indicators of study variables, descriptive statistics were utilized (Yevale, 2016). The study employed descriptive statistics including frequencies and also percentages to analyze nominal data (demographic data), but it used percentages, means, frequency distribution and standard deviation to analyze ordinal data (Likert scale questions).

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Ethical is legal or factors which researchers consider when performing research (Saunders Lewis & Thornhill, 2016). Research permit for collecting data will be requested from NACOSTI and

University of Nairobi. Moreover, human dignity together with all other principles which relate to acceptable code of conduct was observed. The principle of sensitivity was considered in present study by only allowing those participants who are interested to take part during the research.

Moreover, the participants will also be assured that confidentiality and integrity of the data was maintained during the study. They further got assurance that the study was employed for learning purposes. The data collected was also locked in a safe room to ensure that the data is accessed by authorized persons only. To ensure anonymity, research tool should not gather respondents' personal information. The participants were asked not to include their personal contacts when filling in the research tools.

CHAPTER FOUR

STATUS OF PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALAUTION IN WARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

4.1 Introduction

This section sets out data analysis, interpretation and results' presentation in regard to general and specific research objectives. Moreover, the study's purpose was to assess PM&E in ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County. Specifically, the researcher assessed the level of stakeholders' participation in planning for PM&E, level of stakeholders' participation during collection of data, the level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data and the extent of stakeholders' participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County, Kenya. The chapter covered the questionnaires' response rate, demographic information and descriptive statistics.

4.2 Response Rate

Sample size comprised of 8 project managers, 8 community leaders (village elders) 5 ward representatives, 8 beneficiaries' representatives and 5 Members of County Assembly in Westlands Sub-County. Moreover, out of 34 questionnaires that were disseminated during the process of collecting data, 30 questionnaires were completed and also returned back thus giving 88.24% response rate. Babbie (2017) suggests that response rate beyond 50 percent is enough for analysis of data. In addition, Greenfield and Greener (2016) argues that 70 percent and above response rate is considered to be excellent. This indicates that study's response rate is within the acceptable limit to proceed with data analysis, make conclusions and recommend for further studies.

4.3 General Information

In this study, general information comprised respondents' gender, age bracket and their education level. The findings were displayed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: General Information

Category	Number	Percent
Sex		Percent
Male	19	63.3
Female	11	36.7
Total	30	100.0
Age bracket		Percent
Between 20-30 Years	3	10.0
31 and 40 years	16	53.3
41 and 50 years	7	23.3
More than 50 years	4	13.3
Total	30	100.0
Education level		Percent
Primary level	2	6.7
Secondary level	4	13.3
Diploma	7	23.3
Undergraduate degree	4	13.3
Post graduate degree	13	43.3
Total	30	100.0

In regard to the sex of the respondents, 63.3 percent of the participants indicated male and 36.7 percent indicated female. This denotes that both male and female are incorporated in assessment of PM&E in ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County. Concerning the age bracket, 10 percent of the participants had between 20-30 years, 53.3% had between 31 and 40 years, 23.3% were between 41 and 50 years while 13.3% were over 50 years. Moreover, this implies that large number of participants had between 31 and 40 years of age

In respect to the highest education level, 6.7% of the participants indicated they had primary education level, 13.3% specified secondary level, the same percent indicated undergraduate degree, 23.3% indicated diploma level of education and 43.3% indicated Phd. This denotes that majority of the participants were literate to give essential information concerning PM&E in ward development projects.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

This section encompasses descriptive statistics in relation to level of stakeholders' participation in planning for PM&E, level of participation of stakeholders in collection of data, the level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data and the extent of stakeholders' participation in

documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County, Kenya.

4.4.1 The level of Stakeholders’ Participation in Planning for PM&E

First study’s objective was to evaluate the level of stakeholders’ participation in planning for PM&E in road construction Ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County.

4.4.1.1 Aspects of the Level of Stakeholders’ Participation in Planning for PM&E

Respondents were requested to rate their agreement level on statements relating to the level of stakeholders’ participation in planning for PM&E in road construction Ward development projects. Results were displayed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Level of Stakeholders’ Participation in Planning for PM&E

	1	2	3	4	5	Median
Stakeholders are involved in the development of project timeline	23.3	53.3	3.3	13.3	6.7	2.0
I participated in the development of the scope and setting the projects’ goals	13.3	66.7	3.3	10.0	6.7	2.0
I was involved in budgeting for the projects	66.7	13.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	1.0
All the stakeholders are involved in the appointment of ward development projects M&E committee members.	70.0	13.3	0.00	13.3	3.3	1.0
I participated in risk assessment and risk management in project scope, resources, project delays and failures of technology	16.7	60.0	3.3	13.3	6.7	2.0
Stakeholder’s participation in project planning help to reduce and uncover project related risks.	3.3	6.7	10.0	56.7	23.3	4.0
I was involved in the allocation of resources required to complete the project	60.0	16.7	6.7	6.7	10.0	1.0
I was given an opportunity to come up with a way of measuring projects’ progress and how findings will be accomplished	73.3	10.0	6.7	3.3	6.7	1.0
Stakeholders’ participation ensures availability of all the resources on time.	6.7	10.0	10.0	53.3	20.0	4.0

From the study findings, 53.3% of the participants disagreed that stakeholders are participate in development of project timeline. However, 23.3 percent strongly disagreed, 13.3 percent agreed, 6.7 percent strongly agreed and 3.3% were neutral. In addition, 66.7% of the respondents disagreed that they participated in the development of the scope and setting the projects’ goals. Nonetheless,

13.3% strongly disagreed, 10.0% agreed, 6.7% strongly agreed and 3.3% were neutral. These findings are contrary to Curry (2019) arguments that stakeholder groups to participate in planning PM&E process must first define the goals of PM&E. Furthermore, 66.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they participated in budgeting for the projects, 13.3% disagreed, 6.7% were neutral, the same percent agreed and strongly agreed.

The study discovered that 70% of participants strongly disagreed that stakeholders participate in appointment of ward development projects M&E committee members. Nevertheless, 13.3% disagreed, the same percent agreed and 3.3% strongly agreed. These findings are contrary to Nalianya and Luketero (2017) discoveries that planning phase needs a lengthy contestation, negotiation, and mutual decision-making by stakeholders during the appointment of ward development projects M&E committee members. Moreover, 60% disagreed that they participated in risk assessment and risk management in project scope, resources, project delays and failures of technology. However, 16.7% strongly disagreed, 13.3 percent agreed, 6.7 percent strongly agreed while 3.3% were neutral.

The study findings showed that 56.7% of the participants agreed that stakeholder's participation in project planning help to reduce and uncover project related risks. Nevertheless, 23.3 percent strongly agreed, 10% were neutral, 6.7 percent disagreed and 3.3% strongly disagreed. In addition, 60% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they participate in the allocation of resources required to complete the project. However, 16.7% disagreed, 10% strongly agreed, 6.7% agreed and the same percent were neutral. These findings are contrary to Onyango (2017) arguments that stakeholders' participation in M&E planning encompasses of participation in allocation of resources, development of the project scope, development of schedule, identification of activities, allocation of responsibilities among other activities.

The findings established that 73.3% of participants strongly disagreed that they were given an opportunity develop a way of measuring projects' progress and how findings will be achieved. Nonetheless, 10% disagreed, 6.7% were neutral, the same percent strongly agreed and 3.3% agreed. Moreover, 53.3% agreed that stakeholders' participation ensures availability of all the resources on time. Nonetheless, 20% strongly agreed, 10% were neutral, the same percent disagreed and 6.7% strongly disagreed.

4.4.1.2 Issues regarding stakeholders' participation in planning for PM&E

The respondents were requested to comment on any other issues regarding stakeholders' participation in planning for PM&E in road construction Ward development projects. The respondents indicated that in M&E planning, it is initially necessary to identify the stakeholder groups who will participate in PM&E process planning. Moreover, stakeholders must specify the goals of PM&E, like that which will be monitored, how it will be done, and who will do it. According to the respondents, planning stage necessitates long contestation, negotiation, and mutual decision making by many stakeholders.

The respondents indicated that in some circumstances, common group of indicators is formulated, whereas in other situations diverse stakeholder groups formulate their own group of indicators. The respondents revealed that stakeholders' participation in M&E planning encompasses of participation in development of project scope, development of schedule, identification of activities, and allocation of responsibilities among other activities. These findings conform to Onyango (2017) arguments that stakeholders' participation in the planning of M&E measured in terms of scope, resources, schedule, communication and risk leads to an improvement in execution of county government projects.

4.4.2 Level of stakeholders' participation in Collection of Data

Second objective was to evaluate the level of stakeholders' participation in collection of data in road construction Ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County.

4.4.2.1 Aspects of the Level of Stakeholders' Participation in Collection of Data

Respondents were required to specify their agreement level in relation to numerous statements pertaining to level of stakeholders' participation in collection of data in road construction Ward development projects. Results obtained were as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4. 3: Level of Stakeholders' Participation in Collection of Data

	1	2	3	4	5	Median
I was involved in the development of the indicators	13.3	60.0	10.0	10.0	6.7	2.0
Stakeholders ensure the developed indicators covers the information needed	6.7	10.0	0.00	76.7	6.7	4.0
All the stakeholders are involved in the development of data collection tools	16.7	70.0	0.00	6.7	6.7	2.0
Forums are organized in the selection of tools for gathering information	13.3	56.7	13.3	10.0	6.7	2.0
Simple tools such as mapping, photos diagramming and ranking are used in data collection	66.7	16.7	0.00	6.7	10.0	1.0
Open ended questions are used in data collection	66.7	6.7	10.0	10.0	6.7	1.0
Validation of tools is conducted by all Stakeholders	60.0	20.0	3.3	13.3	3.3	1.0
Stakeholders participate in gathering of data for use in monitoring and evaluation	10.0	3.3	3.3	60.0	23.3	4.0
I am satisfied with stakeholders' participation in collection of data in development projects	66.7	16.7	3.3	6.7	6.7	1.0

According to the results, 60% of the participants disagreed that they participated in the development of the indicators. However, 13.3% strongly disagreed, 10% were neutral, the same percent agreed and 6.7% strongly agreed. Moreover, these findings are contrary to Karimi, Mulwa & Kyalo (2020) findings that participatory collection of data for M&E involves participation of stakeholders in the selection of the data gathering tools, development of data collection tools, validation of tools and gathering of data for use in M&E. In addition, 76.7% of the participants agreed that stakeholders ensure the developed indicators cover the information needed. Nevertheless, 10% disagreed, 6.7% strongly disagreed and the same percent strongly agreed. Further, 70% disagreed that all the stakeholders participate in the development of data collection tools. Nonetheless, 16.7% strongly disagreed, 6.7% agreed and the same percent strongly agreed.

The findings revealed that 56.7 % of the participants disagreed that forums are organized in the selection of tools for gathering information. Nevertheless, 13.3% strongly disagreed, the same percent were neutral, 10% agreed and 6.7% strongly agreed. Furthermore, 66.7% strongly disagreed that simple tools such as mapping, photos diagramming and ranking are used in data collection. However, 16.7% disagreed, 10% strongly agreed and 6.7 percent agreed. Additionally, 66.7 percent strongly disagreed that open ended questions are used in data collection. Nonetheless,

10% were neutral, the same percent agreed, 6.7% strongly agreed and the same percent disagreed. These findings are contrary to Titomet (2017) findings that data collection can include use of qualitative techniques and tools including interviewing visual and group tools and exercises.

Moreover, 60% of the participants strongly disagreed that validation of tools is carried out by all the Stakeholders. Nonetheless, 20% disagreed, 13.3% agreed, 3.3% were neutral and the same percent strongly agreed. These results are contrary to Ottaro (2017) discoveries that participatory collection of data for M&E involves the participation of various stakeholders in validation of tools for use in M&E. Moreover, 60% agreed that stakeholders are involved in gathering of data for use in monitoring and evaluation. However, 23.3% strongly agreed, 10 percent strongly disagreed, 3.3 percent disagreed and the same percent were neutral. In addition, 66.7% of the participants strongly disagreed that they are satisfied with level of stakeholders' participation in the gathering of data in development projects. Nevertheless, 16.7% strongly disagreed, 6.7% strongly agreed, the same percent agreed and 3.3% were neutral.

4.4.4.2 Issues Regarding Stakeholders' Participation in Collection of Data

The respondents were requested to comment on any other issues regarding stakeholders' participation in in collection of data. The respondents revealed that participatory collection of data for M&E involves participation of stakeholders in selection of the tools, development of tools, validation of tools and gathering of data for use in monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the respondents revealed that utilizing both qualitative and quantitative techniques and instruments can be part of data collection. Observations, interviews, and community surveys are examples of quantitative approaches. A variety of interactive learning techniques employing visual, interview, and group tools and exercises might be considered qualitative methods. Moreover, the respondents revealed that data collection should become a routine because it influences projects' performance.

4.4.3 The Level of Stakeholders' Participation in Analysis of Data

The third objective examined the level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data in road construction Ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County in Kenya.

4.4.3.1 Aspects of the Level of Stakeholders' Participation in Analysis of Data

The participants were also asked to specify their agreement level on statements relating to level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data in road construction Ward development projects. Results obtained were displayed in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Level of Stakeholders' Participation in Analysis of Data

	1	2	3	4	5	Median
The stakeholders are involved in the selection of different methods to analyze data	63.3	13.3	10.0	3.3	10.0	1.0
Descriptive statistics are adopted during data analysis	10.0	70.0	0.00	13.3	6.7	2.0
I am satisfied with the methods used to analyze data	70.0	10.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	1.0
I was involved in the presentation of results	60.0	13.3	6.7	10.0	10.0	1.0
Stakeholders are involved in the selection of data presentation methods	13.3	63.3	0.00	13.3	10.0	2.0
I am contented with the use of tables and figures during presentation of results	6.7	6.7	13.3	63.3	10.0	4.0
Am satisfied with the way project results are presented	66.7	6.7	13.3	10.0	3.3	1.0
Stakeholders are involved in the interpretation of results	73.3	6.7	3.3	10.0	6.7	1.0
Stakeholders ensure the results are interpreted in a simple and clear way	3.3	6.7	16.7	70.0	3.3	4.0
Am satisfied with the procedure and simplicity of result interpretation	20.0	66.7	0.00	10.0	3.3	2.0

The results revealed that 63.3% of the participants strongly disagreed that the stakeholders participate in selection of different methods to analyze data. Nonetheless, 13.3% disagreed, 10% were neutral, the same percent strongly agreed and 3.3% agreed. These findings are contrary to Njuki, Chitsike and Sangingi (2018) findings that stakeholders were involved selecting different methods in managing and analyzing data of M&E for stakeholder engagement in KARI. Moreover, 70% of the respondents disagreed that descriptive statistics are adopted during data analysis. Nonetheless, 13.3% disagreed, 10% strongly disagreed and 6.7% strongly agreed. Furthermore, 70% strongly disagreed with the statement that they are satisfied with the methods used to analyze data. However, 10% disagreed, 6.7% were neutral, the same percent agreed and strongly agreed.

The findings showed that 60% of the participants strongly disagreed that they participated in

presentation of results. Nevertheless, 13.3% disagreed, 10% agreed, the same percent strongly agreed and 6.7% were neutral. Furthermore, 63.3% disagreed that stakeholders participate in selection of data presentation methods. Nonetheless, 13.3% strongly disagreed, the same percent agreed and 10% strongly agreed. These findings are contrary to Njuki, Chitsike & Sangingi, (2018) findings that stakeholders chose the tools that should be employed to gather data. In addition, 63.3% agreed that they are contented with the use of tables and figures during presentation of results. However, 13.3% were neutral, 10% strong agreed, 6.7% strongly disagreed and the same percent disagreed.

The study discovered that 66.7% of the participants strongly disagreed that they are always satisfied with the manner in which project results are presented. However, 13.3% were neutral, 10 percent agreed, 6.7% disagreed while 3.3 strongly agreed. Moreover, 73.3% strongly disagreed that stakeholders are involved in interpretation of results. Nonetheless, 10% agreed, 6.7% disagreed, the same percent strongly agreed and 3.3% were neutral. In addition, 70% agreed that stakeholders ensure the results are interpreted in a simple and clear way. However, 16.7% were neutral, 6.7% disagreed, 3.3% strongly disagreed and the same percent strongly agreed. These findings conform to Franz (2017) discoveries that the results should be interpreted in simple and clear way to enable stakeholders to manipulate, categorize, and summarize information to respond to fundamental questions concerning ward development projects.

4.4.3.2 Issues Regarding Stakeholders' Participation in Analysis of Data in Development Projects.

The respondents were required to comment on any other issues regarding the level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data. The respondents revealed that the stakeholders chose how sampling will be carried out, the tools that should be utilized to gather information on which indicators, who should gather and analyze information on which indicators and how often this will be carried out. In addition, the respondents indicated that to increase stakeholder participation, particularly in data analysis, a data party might be used. This kind of event can boost community support, support human and community development, and give more accurate data interpretation in addition to increasing client engagement in Extension programming and research.

4.4.4 Stakeholders' Participation in Documentation, Reporting and Sharing of Information

The fourth objective examined the extent of stakeholders' participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County, Kenya.

4.4.4.1 Aspects of Stakeholders' Participation in Documentation, Reporting and Sharing of Information

The respondents were requested to specify their agreement level on statements relating to the extent of stakeholders' participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects. Results obtained were displayed in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Stakeholders’ Participation in Documentation, Reporting and Sharing of Information

	1	2	3	4	5	Median
I was involved in the selection of reporting procedure of the project results.	56.7	20.0	6.7	10.0	6.7	1.0
Stakeholders ensure project results are reported in timely manner	20.0	63.3	0.00	10.0	6.7	2.0
Am satisfied with the procedure used to report project results	70.0	13.3	3.3	6.7	6.7	1.0
The stakeholders ensures projects results are documented in the right manner	6.7	10.0	6.7	63.3	13.3	4.0
Stakeholders find it easy to assess the documented project results	73.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	1.0
Sharing of results is openly done where all stakeholders are involved	20.0	60.0	3.3	10.0	6.7	2.0
Methods of sharing the results are discussed in depth by the stakeholders	70.0	6.7	6.7	10.0	6.7	1.0
Stakeholders are free to ask relevant questions related to project results shared to them	76.7	10.0	0.00	10.0	3.3	1.0
The project stakeholders are satisfied with the project results shared to them	76.7	0.00	6.7	10.0	6.7	1.0

From the findings, 56.7% of the participants strongly disagreed that they participated in selection of reporting procedure of the project results. Nonetheless, 20% disagreed, 10% agreed, 6.7% were neutral and the same percent strong agreed. These findings conform to Luutu (2016) discoveries that there is low participation of stakeholders in writing evaluation report and developing recommendations. Moreover, 63.3% disagreed that stakeholders ensure project results are reported in timely manner. However, 20% strongly disagreed, 10% agreed while 6.7% strongly agreed. Additionally, 70% strongly disagreed that they are satisfied with the procedure used to report project results. Nonetheless, 13.3% disagreed, 6.7% agreed, the same percent strongly agreed and 3.3 percent were neutral.

Further, 63.3% of participants agreed that stakeholders ensure projects results are documented in the right manner. Nonetheless, 13.3% strongly agreed, 10% disagreed, 6.7% strongly disagreed and the same percent were neutral. Moreover, 73.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed that stakeholders find it easy to assess the documented project results. Nevertheless, 6.7% disagreed,

the same percent were neutral, agreed and strongly agreed. Furthermore, 60% disagreed that sharing of results is openly done where all stakeholders are involved. Nonetheless, 20% strongly disagreed, 10% agreed, 6.7% strongly agreed and 3.3% were neutral. These findings are contrary to Myers & Barnes (2018) arguments that methods used in sharing findings include formal reports, static display boards, newsletters, conferences, professional and specialist press, briefings, performance and role-play and videotapes where all the stakeholders are involved.

The study discovered that 70 percent of participants strongly disagreed that methods of sharing results are discussed in depth by the stakeholders. However, 10% agreed, 6.7% strongly agreed, the same percent were neutral and disagreed. Furthermore, 76.7% strongly disagreed that stakeholders are free to ask relevant questions related to project results shared to them. Nonetheless, 10% disagreed, the same percent agreed and 3.3% strongly agreed. In addition, 76.7% disagreed that project stakeholders are satisfied with project results shared to them. Nevertheless, 10% agreed, 6.7% were neutral and the same percent strongly agreed. These findings differ with Winiko, Mbugua and Kyalo (2018) discoveries that dissemination of monitoring and evaluation results involved clarity of M&E reports, clarity of M&E results dissemination plan, improvement of M&E results due to dissemination feedback and stakeholder participation in dissemination.

4.4.4.2 Issues Regarding Stakeholders Participation in Documentation, Reporting and Sharing of Information in Development Projects

The respondents were requested to comment on any other issues regarding the level of stakeholders' participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects. The respondents indicated that dissemination, sharing or results and documentation of findings are integral parts of evaluation method and should be considered when planning for evaluation questions and methods developed. The strategy must also reflect dissemination methods that are appropriate to different audiences. In addition, respondents revealed that methods utilized in sharing findings include formal reports, static display boards, newsletters, conferences, professional and specialist press, briefings, performance and role-play and videotapes where all the stakeholders are involved.

The respondents revealed that dissemination of M&E results involved clarity of M&E reports, clarity of M&E results dissemination plan, improvement of M&E results due to dissemination feedback and stakeholder participation in dissemination. In addition, the respondents revealed that dissemination and implementation routinely engaged in diverse of dissemination-related activities like academic journal publications, reports to funders and conference presentations.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter covers summary of the findings, conclusions and also recommendations for more studies. The study examined the PM&E in ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

5.2.1 The Level of Stakeholders' Participation in Planning for PM&E

The study found that stakeholders' participation ensured availability of all the resources on time. The researcher established that stakeholders were not involved in development of project timeline. Further, the stakeholders did not participate in budgeting for the projects. Further, stakeholders did not participate in the developing the scope and setting the projects' goals.

The study found that the stakeholders did not participate in risk assessment and risk management in project scope, resources, project delays and failures of technology. Moreover, all the stakeholders did not participate in appointment of ward development projects M&E committee members. Moreover, stakeholders did not participate in resources allocation required to complete the project. The stakeholders were not given a chance to develop a way of measuring the projects' progress and how results will be accomplished.

5.2.2 The Level of Stakeholders' Participation in Collection of Data

The study found that stakeholders made sure that the developed indicators covered the information needed. Nonetheless, stakeholders were not involved during the development of indicators. Further, all the stakeholders were not involved in developing data collection tools. The research indicated that open ended questions were not used in data collection. In addition, forums were not organized in the selection of tools for gathering information according to the study.

The study found that simple tools such as mapping, photos diagramming and ranking were not used in data collection. In addition, stakeholders did not participate in gathering of data for use in M&E. According to the study, validation of tools was not carried out by all the stakeholders.

Additionally, the stakeholders were unsatisfied with the level of participation in the collection of data.

5.2.3 The Level of Stakeholders' Participation in Analysis of Data

The study established that the stakeholders were contented with the use of tables and figures during presentation of results. In addition, stakeholders were satisfied with the procedure and simplicity of result interpretation according to the report. The study revealed that stakeholders made sure that the results were interpreted in a simple and clear way. Nonetheless, the stakeholders were not involved in the selection of different methods to analyze data. The study established that descriptive statistics were not adopted during data analysis. Further, the stakeholders did not participate in selection of different methods to analyze data.

The study found that stakeholders were unsatisfied with the way project results were presented. Further, stakeholders were not involved in interpretation of results. Additionally, stakeholders were not involved in selection of data presentation methods. Further, stakeholders were not involved in presentation of the results.

5.2.4 Stakeholders' Participation in Documentation, Reporting and Sharing of Information

The study found that stakeholders made sure that projects results were documented in the right manner. However, stakeholders' were not involved in selection of reporting procedure of the project results. Moreover, the study established that stakeholders did not ensure that project results were reported in timely manner. Moreover, stakeholders were not satisfied with the procedure used to report project results.

The study established that sharing of results was not openly done where all stakeholders were involved. Moreover, the methods of sharing the results were not discussed in depth by the stakeholders. Moreover, the study revealed that stakeholders found it difficult to assess the documented project results. In addition, project stakeholders were not satisfied with the project results shared to them according to the study. The study further revealed that the stakeholders were not free to ask relevant questions related to project results shared to them.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concludes there was low stakeholders' participation in the planning for PM&E in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County. In addition, stakeholders' participation ensured availability of all the resources on time. Moreover, stakeholders did not participate in developing project timeline and budgeting for the projects. Further, the stakeholders did not take part in the development of the scope and setting the projects' goals. Further, the study found that the stakeholders did not participate in risk assessment and risk management in project scope, resources, project delays and failures of technology. Additionally, all the stakeholders were not involved in appointment of ward development projects M&E committee members and in the allocation of resources necessary to complete the project. Additionally, the stakeholders were not given an opportunity to develop a way of measuring projects' progress and how findings will be achieved.

The study concludes that there was low participation of stakeholders in the collection of data in road construction Ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County. Moreover, the study revealed that all the stakeholders did not participate in the development of indicators as well as data collection tools. The study also found that open ended questions as well as simple tools such as mapping, photos diagramming and ranking were not used in data collection. The study revealed that forums were not organized in the selection of tools for gathering information. In addition, stakeholders were not involved in gathering of data for use in M&E. The validation of tools was not carried out by all the stakeholders. Further, stakeholders were unsatisfied with the level of stakeholders' participation in the collection of data.

The researcher concludes that stakeholders were lowly engaged in analysis of data in the collection of data in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County. Further, stakeholders were satisfied with the procedure and simplicity of result interpretation according to the report. The study revealed that stakeholders made sure that the results were interpreted in a simple and clear way. The study established that the stakeholders were contented with the use of tables and figures during presentation of results. Nonetheless, stakeholders were not involved in the selection of different methods to analyze data. The study established that descriptive statistics were not adopted during analysis. Further, stakeholders were not involved in selection of different methods to analyze data. The study established that the stakeholders were contented with the use

of tables and figures during presentation of results. The study further revealed that stakeholders were unsatisfied with the way project results were presented. The stakeholders were not involved in interpretation of results. Nonetheless, the stakeholders were not involved in selection of data presentation methods. In addition, stakeholders were not involved in presentation of results according to the study.

The researcher concludes there was low stakeholder participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County. The researcher discovered that stakeholders' participated in selection of reporting procedure of project results. However, the study revealed the stakeholders did not ensure that projects results were documented in the right manner. Additionally, the stakeholders were not satisfied with procedure used to report project results. Moreover, the study established that sharing of results was not openly done where all stakeholders were involved. In addition, the methods of sharing the results were not discussed in depth by the stakeholders. The study revealed that stakeholders found it difficult to assess the documented project results. In addition, project stakeholders were not satisfied with the project results shared to them according to the study. The study further revealed that the stakeholders were not free to ask relevant questions related to project results shared to them.

5.4 Recommendations

The researcher established that stakeholders were not involved in the resources' allocation required to complete the project. The researcher therefore recommends that the stakeholders should be involved during the allocation of resources to help in planning and preparing for project implementation or achieving goals as well as increase the overall optimization of optimum utilization of resources. In addition, stakeholders' participation helps schedule resources ahead and gives an insight on project team's progress. It also helps to increase the overall optimization of optimum utilization of resources

The study found that the stakeholders were contented with the use of tables and figures during presentation of results. This study recommends that project managers should utilize tables and figures such as graphs to present the results. Tables are considered to the most suitable for presenting information and can present quantitative and qualitative information. Moreover a graph

can illustrate trends and associations within the data, including changes over time, correlation, frequency distribution, or relative proportion of a whole. It also allows for comparison and displays data at a glance. Additionally, tables and graphs facilitate understanding, arouse readers' interest, and effectively convey huge volumes of complex information.

The researcher established that stakeholders were hardly involved in data analysis. Therefore, this study recommends that stakeholders should utilize data party in order to improve stakeholder participation particularly in data analysis. This kind of event increases client participation in extension programming and research and also enhances community buy-in, reinforce community and human advancement, and give more authentic data interpretation.

The study found that sharing of results was not openly done where all stakeholders were involved. Therefore the management should share the results with the stakeholders through the use of formal reports, static display boards, newsletters, conferences, professional and specialist press, local media, performance and role-play, briefings, and videotapes. Through these reports, project's stakeholders can stay updated on its progress and compare it with the initial plan. They can detect risks early and take preventative measures.

The study established that project stakeholders were not satisfied with the project results shared to them according to the study. This study hence recommends that sharing of M&E results should involve clarity of M&E reports, clarity of M&E results dissemination plan and improvement of M&E results due to dissemination feedback. With higher visibility from reports, stakeholders may have additional authority to act in response to advancement, stagnation, regression, team performance, or job quality. Additionally, given sufficient knowledge, the stakeholders can choose to terminate what is ineffective, keep doing what is effective, and think about revisiting the other actions.

5.5 Recommendation for Further Studies

The research purpose was to examine PM&E in ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County, Kenya. However, this study focused on ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County hence, findings are not applicable to other sub-counties in Nairobi County. Hence, more researches should to be performed to assess PM&E in ward development projects in other Sub-

Counties. Moreover, the study examined PM&E in terms of the level of stakeholders' participation in planning for PM&E, level of stakeholders' participation during collection of data, level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data and stakeholders' participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information. Therefore, further studies ought to be conducted on factors affecting PM&E in ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County, Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

The questionnaire will be employed to obtain information regarding PM&E in ward development projects within Westlands Sub-County in Kenya. Information gathered will be handled with anonymity. Please complete the information in the relevant areas as requested.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Specify your gender

Male Female

2. Age Bracket:

20 and 30 years 31 and 40 years

41 and 50 years More than 50 years

3. Highest education level?

Primary Secondary

Diploma Undergraduate degree

Post graduate degree

PART B: Level of Stakeholders' Participation in Planning for PM&E

4. This section seeks to obtain information on Level of stakeholders' participation in planning for in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County, Nairobi. Please rate your level of agreement with below statements.

Key: | 1-Strongly Disagree | 2-Disagree | 3-Neutral | 4-Agree | 5-Strongly Agree

	1	2	3	4	5
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Stakeholders are involved in the development of project timeline					
I participated in the development of the scope and setting the projects' goals					
I was involved in budgeting for the projects					
All stakeholders are involved in appointment of ward development projects M&E committee members.					
I participated in risk assessment and risk management in project scope, resources, project delays and failures of technology					
Stakeholder's participation during project planning help to reduce and uncover project related risks.					
I was involved in the allocation of resources required to complete the project					
I was given a chance to develop a way of measuring projects' progress and how findings will be achieved.					
Stakeholders' participation ensures availability of all the resources on time.					

5. Please comment on any other issues regarding stakeholders' participation in planning for PM&E in road construction Ward development projects
- i.
 - ii.
 - iii.

PART C: Level of Stakeholders Participation in Collection of Data

6. This section seeks to obtain information on the level of stakeholders' participation in collection of data in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County, Kenya. Please indicate your agreement level in the below statements.

	1	2	3	4	5
I was involved in development of the indicators					
Stakeholders ensure the developed indicators covers the information needed					
All the stakeholders are involved in the development of data collection tools					
Forums are organized in the selection of tools for gathering information					
Simple tools such as mapping, photos diagramming and ranking are used in data collection					
Open ended questions are used in data collection					
Validation of tools is conducted by all Stakeholders					
Stakeholders are involved in gathering of data for use in monitoring and evaluation					
I am satisfied with the level of stakeholders' participation in the collection of data in development projects					

7. Please comment on any other issues regarding stakeholders' participation in in collection of data in road construction Ward development projects
- i.
 - ii.
 - iii.

PART D: Level of stakeholders participation in analysis of Data

8. This section seeks to obtain information on the level of stakeholders' participation in analysis of data in road construction Ward development projects. Please specify your agreement level in the below statements.

	1	2	3	4	5

The stakeholders are involved in the selection of diverse methods to analyze data					
Descriptive statistics are adopted during data analysis					
I am satisfied with the methods used to analyze data					
I was involved in the presentation of results					
Stakeholders are involved in the selection of data presentation methods					
I am contented with the use of tables and figures during presentation of results					
Am satisfied with the way project results are presented					
Stakeholders are involved in the interpretation of results					
Stakeholders ensure the results are interpreted in a simple and clear way					
Am satisfied with the procedure and simplicity of result interpretation					

9. Please comment on any other issues regarding the level of stakeholders’ participation in analysis of data in road construction Ward development projects
- i.
 - ii.
 - iii.

PART E: Stakeholders Participation in Documentation, Reporting and Sharing of Information

10. This section seeks to obtain information on the level of stakeholders’ participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects in Westlands Sub-County, Kenya. Please indicate your agreement level in the below statements.

	1	2	3	4	5
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I was involved in selection of reporting procedure of the project results.					
Stakeholders ensure project results are reported in timely manner					
Am satisfied with the procedure used to report project results					
The stakeholders ensures projects results are documented in the right manner					
Stakeholders find it easy to assess the documented project results					
Sharing of results is openly done where all stakeholders are involved.					
Methods of sharing the results are discussed in depth by the stakeholders					
Stakeholders are free to ask relevant questions related to project results shared to them					
The project stakeholders are satisfied with the project results shared to them					

11. Please comment on any other issues regarding the level of stakeholders participation in documentation, reporting and sharing of information in road construction Ward development projects

- i.
- ii.
- iii.