Engaging in the process of monitoring and evaluation ensures that a project meets its objectives within the constraints of time and a budget. As a tool, M&E acts as an inbuilt alarm system that goes off anytime a project goes off track. It is therefore important that the system be properly installed from the onset of the project to ensure that it gives proper direction and guidance. This study dwelt on the factors that influence efficient monitoring and evaluation of COF projects in Naivasha constituency. The research focused on technical expertise, resources, indicators, stakeholder participation, stakeholder awareness, and feedback mechanism as factors of interest. The study's objective was to determine the influence of these factors on the efficiency of M&E focusing on the CDP projects in Naivasha. It was noted from previous literature review that most of the projects in Naivasha were slow in implementation some dragging on seven years since their expected time of completion. This problem informed the purpose of this study. It used the descriptive and exploratory research design in the methodology and targeted members of the CDFC and the PMCs to collect its primary data using a questionnaire. A stratified random sampling method was used in the selection of the members. Data was analyzed using standard deviation, mean, and frequencies and presented in charts, graphs, and tables. The findings revealed that all the factors influenced the efficient M&E of COF projects. It was however noted that the influence was not equal. For instance, stakeholder participation had more effect than the feedback mechanism. It was also noted that the M&E factors had certain elements that enabled them to influence monitoring positively. Technical expertise and stakeholder participation stood out as the most important factors affecting M&E. It was concluded that technical expertise helps to ensure that the stakeholders do not fall out of the process. They also help to design an appropriate M&E framework that will be easy to follow up on. Stakeholder participation ensures that the M&E process is owned. This legitimizes the process leading to better project monitoring. The study recommends that training for all PMC and CDPC members is carried out before starting any project. It also suggests that a government technorat is involved in the M&E process to act both as a catalyst of the process and custodian of government resources. it also recommends that all stakeholders involved in the M&E process know exactly what is expected of them through clearly defined roles. The awareness campaign also need to be ongoing to ensure that all stakeholders are reached and made aware. The practice of using work plans, schedule of materials, contract agreements, certificate of completion as indicators, need to be encouraged. The study also suggest the need to initiate a feedback mechanism system where information flows between the PMC and COPC on one hand and the committees and the relevant audiences on the other. There is also the need to sensitize all stakeholders about the M&E fund. The study shows that though the fund is supposed to be hived off the COP budget as per the CDP Act 2007, most stakeholders are not aware it exists. This gives room for abuse because the fund cannot be accounted for. The study suggests the need to research on other devolved funds to determine whether devolution is the way to go.