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**THE EFFECT OF BENEFICIARY PARTICIPATION ON PROJECT
MONITORING AND EVALUATION; THE CASE OF KENYA
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PROJECT, NYANDARUA DISTRICT.**

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Business Administration (Project Management Option), School Of Business,
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October 2010

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*The effect of
beneficiary*



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DECLARATION

I confirm that this project is my original work and has not been presented in any other university for any other award.

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Date: 2/11/2010

This project has been submitted with our approval as the university supervisors.

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DEDICATION

This research work is first of all dedicated to my late sister, Mary Anne Wanjiru. She was a sister full of inspiration, and she impacted my life in more than one way. One virtue she taught me was to hold on and not give up, even in very difficult times. She had zeal and great hope for life, even when things were very difficult for her. I remember in her last month before she passed on, though extremely frail, she called me and told me; “sister, I shall not die. I shall live to take care of my children!” Her words have taught me to press on, even when the pressure is enormous.

I also dedicate this research to both my parents, Mr. Ambrose Wambugu and Agnes Nyambura, peasant farmers who really believed in empowering their ten children. They committed every available resource they got to the education of these children, a real big sacrifice that I shall never forget. They sacrificed a lot and made us what we are today, ‘one great family’.

Finally I am also dedicating this report to my family. My husband Daniel and my four sons, Peter, David, Caxton and Isaac who prayed for me and stood with me and encouraged me through the course work and the research and to the Almighty God, who enabled me to go through and without whose help I could not have made it.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADA	Agricultural Development Agency
ASCU	Agricultural Sector Coordinating Unit
BBS	Broad Based Survey
BSDCR	Beneficiary Service delivery Certification Report
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CIP	Community intervention Plan
CWGs	Commodity Working Groups
DSU	District Service Unit
FF	Farmers' forum
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
ICC	Inter ministerial Coordinating Committee
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KEP	KAPP Extension Process
KSC	KAPP Steering Committee
KM	Kilometers
NASEP	National agricultural Sector Extension Policy
NAEP	National Agricultural Extension Policy

NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
PSDA	Private Sector Development Agency
SPF	Service Providers Forum
SRA	Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture
Sida	Swedish International development Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
US	United States
WB	World Bank

Definition of Terms

Monitoring

The act of continuous and systematic collection of information, use of this information to analyze project progress, make decisions on implementation change using this information and making records of any information collected and decisions made.

Evaluation

It is a step-by-step process of collecting, recording and organizing information about project results, including short term outputs or project deliverables and immediate and longer term project outcomes.

Participation

the process during which individuals, groups and organizations are consulted about or have an opportunity to become actively involved in a project or a program of activity.

Beneficiary

It means the persons or the communities that utilize the project outputs. They are the persons that the project aims at empowering by giving development assistance.

Livelihoods

It means 'means of support or subsistence' or the quality of state and being lively

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product is also known as Gross domestic income. It is a basic measure of a country's overall economic output. It is the market value of all goods and services made within the borders of a country in a year. It's also often correlated with the standard of living.

Project Performance management

Performance management provides the feedback to highlight achievements and identify issues interfering with the achievement from a financial, technical, functional, issue management and client satisfaction viewpoints.

ABSTRACT

This research sought to investigate the degree of beneficiaries' participation in projects, with reference to the Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project. Kenya has had many donor funded projects since independence, with specific objectives, and huge sums of money have been expended in their implementation. Regrettably, achieving of the projects' goals and objectives has been only a mirage despite the huge investments and the beneficiaries have unfortunately, continued to remain poor and vulnerable. In Kenya, for example, 50% of the Kenyans, majority of who rely on agriculture, live below the poverty line (CIA World Fact book) despite the huge investments in agriculture. The study sought to investigate the level of beneficiary participation in projects' monitoring and evaluation in four key areas; understanding the goals and objectives, participation in the identification of the activities of the project, involvement in identifying measurements to show the extent of progress achieved and finally, finding out the level of beneficiary participation in selecting formats and visual tools for presenting such information. The sample frame had 152 CWGs in the old Nyandarua district. 10% of Commodity working groups were drawn from the sample by use of stratified random sampling. At least five members of every CWG were selected at random for interview. Data collection was through a questionnaire, to allow for collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. Data analysis was done by both the content analysis method and descriptive statistics. On understanding the goals and objectives of the project, the beneficiaries seemed to understand only partially the expectations of the project. They did not understand well the amount of the investment made in the project, and neither did they understand the returns to the investments and the timeframes of the project. The variable that seemed to affect monitoring and evaluation in the project most was beneficiary participation in project activities, with beneficiaries demonstrating very poor participation in project activities, which are, sadly, the very building blocks, according to the KAPP extension process documents, of the KAPP monitoring and evaluation process. A great number of beneficiaries indicated that they understood their responsibility as KAPP CWG members; they were also involved in the election of their officials and were aware of the dates for trainings. However, in financial matters a greater majority indicated that they did not receive any financial reports from the group treasurers, and were not involved in decisions when projects follow up would take place. They also, according to the analysis, did not seem to quite understand the measurements for the project milestones. On selection of formats to show results, the beneficiaries actually submitted reports on their projects, but followed no particular formats, though the formats were provided. There is an indication that no guidelines were followed too by the beneficiaries. They were aware of the existence of the stakeholder forum and its roles, and they were also aware of their financing models in the different project locations and apparently interacted well with these models. On the effects of beneficiary participation in project monitoring and evaluation, the beneficiaries agreed that the KAPP project had many benefits, with all variables scoring above average. For example, they agreed that the project provided prompt extension service, good quality extension service providers, transparency and accountability in service delivery and increased production and incomes. The researcher recommends that the beneficiaries be trained to understand investments and returns to the investments, so that they can fully understand the project goals and objectives. On project activities, the research recommends that reasons be sought for such poor and low participation in project activities, yet the beneficiaries indicate that the project is beneficial to them. The group treasurers should, on regular basis, expose the beneficiaries to the financial reports for increased transparency and accountability.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction and Background of the study

Project management is the discipline of planning, organizing and managing resources to bring about successful completion of specific project goals and objectives. One can, however, hardly have a conversation about agile project management without introducing the term collaboration. Yet in practice, (DeCarlo, 2007) the word collaboration has become watered down to mean just about any level of customer participation, from simply being on the tap to answer questions from time to time, to mutual accountability as a member of core project team. In a large sense, anyone who participates in the project or is impacted by its results is a stakeholder and (Stover, 2003) every project has a set of stakeholders associated with it. Stakeholders have different roles and contribution and some project stakeholders include the project leader, the project team members, the sponsor, the functional managers and the project customers or the beneficiaries, who receive the final outputs that the project produces (Kotlinkov, 2006). A project is successful (Barron, 2009) when it achieves its objectives and meets or exceeds the expectations of the stakeholders.

There exists a wide range of definitions and interpretations of participation. It is (Upholf, 1979) the involvement of a significant number of persons in situations or actions which enhance their well being, for example their income, security or self-esteem. People's participation has become an increasingly important (FAO) component in FAO's Programmes and projects for agriculture, fisheries, forestry and human resource development and beneficiary involvement (Boston, 2007) should be from concept to delivery on the project. It helps them get better

visibility of the development process and its problems, and a better idea about the progress being made.

Criticism of development projects is widespread, and blame for disappointing results is cast in many directions. One of the criticisms which have been quite strong in the recent development literature is that (Maguire, 1985) projects are top-down and need to be bottom-up, while real development (Gran, 1983) must involve beneficiaries in their own improvement. Some constraints to incorporating beneficiary participation, in the design and implementation of development projects include increased planning costs, conflict between local community priorities and the objectives of government and aid agencies; private versus public and community benefits

(Herbinger, Crawshaw, Shaw, 2009) although it has been established that community participation (Mankutty, 1996) has favorable impact on the outcomes of a project. In for example, construction projects, delegation of power to the grassroots (Apoorva, 2009) reveals that the rural communities are fully capable of handling construction of simple rural infrastructure. Many projects are not sustainable after completion due to lack of community involvement in the project design and implementation (Garcia, Lescuyer, 2008).

1.1 The Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP)

The Kenya Agricultural Productivity project is jointly supported by the Government of Kenya and the World Bank. It is implemented under the framework of the GOK Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA). The project supports continuation of ongoing reforms in agricultural research, initiation of a participatory process of change in extension service, farmer/client empowerment and pilot testing of innovative extension methods and delivery

systems. It is a National project and has coverage in seven provinces in Kenya, except the Nairobi province. The project has been started out of the needs for reforms, having realized that past agricultural projects in Kenya have failed to deliver in terms of goals and objectives (KAPP Newsletter, 2006). The project has the objective of increasing the agricultural sector's productivity and hence alleviating poverty among beneficiaries. Kenya Agricultural Productivity project also supports continuation of the ongoing reforms in the agricultural research, initiation of a participatory process of change in the extension services, and pilot testing of innovative extension methods and delivery systems (KAPP National Coordinator, 2004). Under KAPP, there's a concentration of extension efforts in a specific geographical area within a district. An extension intervention budget is then prepared and applied for the KAPP extension process. KAPP extension entails concentration of extension efforts in a specific geographical area within a division. An administrative location is identified and used as a focal area. The KAPP service providers then apply participatory methods to identify and mobilize all potential stakeholders and collaborators in the division. Jointly they form a Service providers' forum (SPF) to spearhead productivity enhancing activities in the location. A Location implementing team is then formed whose among other activities, is to assess the community's resource endowment and identify the constraints to development and the opportunities that can be exploited. After stakeholder mobilization, the service providers then assess the resources available at community level. Every service provider is then given an opportunity to flag an investment opportunity and if accepted by more than 25 farmers in a block, the CIG Commodity working group for that particular activity is formed (KEP, 2004).

1.1.2 KAPP Enterprise Development Plans (EDPs)

The CIG so formed is then expected to come together, or send representatives to a participatory planning workshop during which specific problems regarding the investment are identified by both the community and the service providers, action plans developed and a budget drawn and submitted to the District service Unit for support. The farmer forum is an assembly of farmer group representatives elected to provide mechanism in which farmers consult and discuss issues of interest to farming. They are the principle consultative organs for the farmers and other clients to articulate their demands. They guide and support farmer empowerment in the implementation process (KAPP Secretariat, 2004). The project beneficiaries are members of the CWGs, who have identified a particular agricultural enterprise that they have desired to promote. They are resource poor, who have desired to access service as a group, with the objective of getting a sound return in terms of income, to the investment they make.

1.2 Statement of the problem

There's unmistakable evidence that community participation has a favorable impact on the outcomes of a project and this linkage gets established through better aggregation of preferences, better design through use of local knowledge, (Manikutty, 2010) pressure by community on bureaucracies to perform and better sustainability through ownership.

For the last three decades, many projects have been in existence in this country, with very huge sums of money invested, both from donors and from the tax payer. In agriculture for example, the phase two of the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP) will run between the years 2006-2011. Upon completion, the project will have invested a grant from Swedish international development agency (Sida) of 44,349,206 USD (ADA directory).

Similarly, the Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (2004-2008) invested 40,000,000 USD (approximately Ksh 3.2 billion) in rural agriculture (KAPP Appraisal document) with the objective of alleviating poverty. Despite the huge investments, poverty alleviation has been eluded. 50% Kenyans still live below the poverty line, (CIA World Factbook 2009) earning less than one US dollar per day. Statistics also show that 80% of Kenyans depend on agriculture for livelihood. Despite this scenario, the performance of the agricultural sector over the last two decades has been declining, with an average growth rate of 3.5% in the 1980s to 1.35% per annum in the 1990s (National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy). This is why this study seeks to analyze if the projects are top-down in their approach, or whether the beneficiaries are really involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the project, with the case of Kenya Agricultural Productivity project in mind.

One weakness found in past agricultural extension projects is that they were up-down in terms of monitoring and evaluation, besides design and planning (NASEP). They failed to fully involve the beneficiary communities. Agricultural policy has addressed these weaknesses by articulating the importance of beneficiary participation and demand driven extension system.

In the past weaknesses within the projects have been discovered only when projects are over and concluded with, and hence huge amounts of money have already been expended and finally the project is declared a failure. The aim of this research therefore was to determine the effect of beneficiary participation in projects' monitoring and evaluation activities, and the project under investigation is the Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP).

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study was to include the following;

1.3.1 Broad objective

To analyze the effect of beneficiary participation in projects' monitoring and evaluation.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To determine if the beneficiaries understood the project goals and objectives for effective monitoring and evaluation.
2. To find out if beneficiaries participated in identification of project activities for effective monitoring and evaluation.
3. To find out how beneficiary involvement in identifying measurements to show the extent of progress achieved affected project monitoring and evaluation.
4. To analyze beneficiaries participation in selecting formats and visual tools for presenting the information for projects' monitoring and evaluation effectiveness.

1.4 Research Questions

1. How did the level of beneficiary understanding of project goals and objectives affect monitoring and evaluation?
2. How did beneficiaries' participation in the identification of the project activities affect project monitoring and evaluation?
3. How did beneficiaries' involvement in identification of measurements to show the extent of progress achieved affect project monitoring and evaluation?

4. How did the beneficiaries' participation in selecting formats and visual tools for presenting the information affect project monitoring and evaluation?

1.5 Limitations Encountered

1.5.1 Respondents' availability

Not all respondents were available for the interviews due to other responsibilities. Some respondents engaged in. cases of unavailability were dealt with each case on its own merit, and the researcher made arrangements to visit later when the respondent was available. However, 7 respondents out of a possible 115 did not return the questionnaires.

1.5.2 Weather and topography

The weather at the time of the investigation was not very favorable, noting that the country and indeed the district were going through a period of heavy rains and hence some areas were rendered impassable by the rains. The topography of the district was challenging too for this kind of exercise. Again the researcher made adjustments and visited when was appropriate.

1.6 Significance of the study

Agricultural projects and extension system in Kenya has evolved through various stages since colonial and post independence eras. The popular approaches during colonial times and post colonial times were persuasive and educational approaches. They were characterized by a high demand for manpower, time and financial resources. They were top-down and lacked participation in articulating clientele demands. Very little monitoring and evaluation, if any, was done. Worse still beneficiary participation in project monitoring and evaluation was nil.

The findings of the investigation will be of use to various stakeholders in the agriculture sector.

Among the beneficiaries will include the following;

1.6.1 The project beneficiaries

Being the consumers of the project outputs, the investigation will reveal the extent to which the beneficiaries are involved in the project monitoring and evaluation activities. They will be trained on ways and means of incorporating more participative monitoring and evaluation. This way they will have greater ownership of the projects, reap higher returns to the investments from the same and adopt greater ownership and hence greater sustainability.

1.6.2 The project donors

The project donors are the real owners of the funds injected in projects. They will need to see greater value for their money. The study will help them draw a criteria on which projects to fund and which ones not to. Project donors will be able to set a guideline on the beneficiary project monitoring and evaluation participation baselines.

1.6.3 The Agriculture sector ministries

The Agriculture sector ministries will use the study to tailor agricultural projects so that they become more participative. The sector ministries include the ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary, Fisheries, Irrigation and the ministry of Cooperatives. Incorporated in the project documents will be guidelines on the level at which the project beneficiaries must be involved in monitoring and evaluation. They will also use the study to facilitate logistically the projects, so that adequate resources, including staff are employed to strengthen their institutions, so that monitoring and evaluation structures are adequately addressed.

1.6.4 Extension Service Providers

Apart from the public service providers, other extension facilitators also exist. For example the NGOs, church based groups, and private companies. These categories of groups will also borrow from the study, to realize better the goals and objectives of the projects they man.

1.6.5 The Kenya Agricultural productivity Project

The study borrows heavily from the monitoring and evaluation process of the Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project. The investigation will reveal how this particular project has performed in terms of beneficiary participation in monitoring and evaluation. Since the project has only gone through the first phase, hopefully the second and third phase will borrow from the study to strengthen monitoring and evaluation activities. Other related ministerial projects too can borrow from the findings, to incorporate greater beneficiary participation not only in monitoring and evaluation but also in planning and implementation.

1.6.6 Other stakeholders in the sector

Other stakeholders in the sector will also borrow from the study, as they move to position themselves in the agricultural value chains. For example, the micro credit institutions and other lending institutions as they move to offer service to the communities undertaking particular activities.

1.6.7 Agriculture Sector Coordinating Unit (ASCU)

The Agricultural Sector Coordinating Unit (ASCU) whose major role is to coordinate projects in the sector and advice on the best approach to use to benefit the clientele. The research is hoped to advise ASCU so that existing and upcoming projects can tailor their approaches to the recommendations.

1.6.8 The Agriculture Policy makers

The results will influence the agricultural policy in this country and the management of agricultural projects in Kenya.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section will explore existing information on the independent variable, beneficiary participation, not only in agricultural projects, but other development projects too. It will also address issues on participatory monitoring and evaluation, since the investigation aims at analyzing beneficiary participation in projects' monitoring and evaluation. It will first explore existing information on participation and beneficiary participation, and the monitoring and evaluation activities in the KAPP project.

2.1.1 Importance of monitoring and Evaluation in Project Management

Project management is carefully planned and organized efforts to accomplish a specific one time objective, for example (Loneragan, 2005), constructing a building or implementing a major new computer system. Monitoring and evaluation systems (UNAIDS, 1999) track what is being done and whether the project is making a difference and they allow managers to calculate how to allocate resources to achieve the best overall result. It assists in tracking down risks that could impair progress (Benson, 2007) toward objectives, and has the aim of (Hewitt, 1986) of improving the project design and functioning while in action. Evaluation, on the other hand, can, and should be used (Guidestar, 2005) as an ongoing management and learning tool to improve an organization's effectiveness whereas its aim is to inform the design of future projects. Monitoring and evaluation supports project management (IFAD, 2003) and engages stakeholders in understanding progress, learning from achievements and problems, and agreeing on how to improve both strategy and operations.

2.2 Participation

Participation is the process through which stakeholders influence and share control over (WB, 2010) priority setting, policy making, resource allocations and access to public goods and services.

Stakeholder participation in World Bank-funded projects ensures long-term sustainability and promoting participation helps build ownership and enhances transparency and accountability so that doing so enhances effectiveness of development projects and policies.

Participation in projects is often in different levels. In major physical infrastructure projects, for example, 'self-management' may not be a relevant goal. But in full participation projects where the goal is to promote local capacities and build the skills of self management, projects need to focus on development of participatory organization. In broad terms, people's participation develops along a continuum. Central to the use of participation is the understanding that the beneficiary is the decision maker and that he or she takes the risk associated with change, not the advisor or the researcher (Dorward, Shepherd, 2007). According to the United Nations Development Program, participation can be broken down into the following levels;

2.2.1 Passive participation

In passive participation, beneficiaries basically welcome the project proposals and support them but are generally cautious (and even suspicious) in relation to project management. The beneficiaries participate by being told what is going on or has already happened. Announcement (Mochama, 2005) is made by project management without listening to people's responses.

2.2.2 Increasing involvement

In this level of participation the beneficiaries begin to develop more trust in the project and more contact with its activities and staff: they may also begin to take on some responsibilities.

2.2.3 Active participation

The beneficiaries here play the role of the active partner in the projects implementation and develop and assume increasing responsibility.

2.2.4 Ownership/Empowerment

Here beneficiaries are both willing and able to sustain and further develop the initiatives began by the project.

2.2.5 Beneficiary Participation

Various arguments exist for beneficiary participation. Some foregoing points highlight that the participatory approach gives advantages to the rural poor as well as to the agencies which implement or support a project. The main reasons cited for this include project coverage, efficiency, effectiveness of the project, adoption of innovations successive results and self reliance (FAO Economic and Social Development Department).

The main benefit of beneficiary participation (Finsterbusch, Wilklin, Van II 2003) appears to be the building of community capacity, and beneficiary organization appeared to increase the amount of participation, build community capacity and lead to more local control and hence ownership. There's unmistakable evidence that community participation has a favorable impact on the outcomes of a project (Manikutty, 2010) and this linkage gets established through better aggregation of preferences, better design through use of local knowledge, pressure by community on bureaucracies to perform and better sustainability

through ownership. The international organizations and non-governmental agencies realized (Van Heck, 2003) more and more that the main reason of many unsuccessful development projects was (and still is) the lack of active, effective and lasting participation of intended beneficiaries. Projects should involve more participation by beneficiaries (Finsterbusch, 2006) while without participation, people may benefit but not develop from a project. Community participation therefore (IFAD) has a favorable impact on project outcomes.

2.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

2.3.1 Monitoring

This is a form of evaluation. It is performed while the project is being implemented, with the aim of improving the project design and functioning, while in action. It is an internal (Bamberger) project activity designed to provide constant feedback on progress of a project, the problems it is facing, and the efficiency with which it is being implemented.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring and evaluating a particular project/program or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of monitoring and evaluation activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions. Participatory monitoring and evaluation focus on the active engagement of all project stakeholders. It is geared towards not only measuring the effectiveness of a project, but also towards building ownership and empowering beneficiaries, building accountability and transparency and taking corrective actions to improve performance and outcomes (Forster, 2002).

Participatory project monitoring and evaluation (Vernooy, 2003) brings together both researchers and stakeholders, such as farmers, government officials and extension workers, to monitor and assess development activities.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation are extremely important for learning about the achievement /deviation from the original concerns and problems faced by local development projects/programs being implemented so that corrective measures can be taken in time.

Monitoring assumes that inputs are ready in time, work plans are followed closely and adjustments can be made and corrective action taken as and when necessary. It also entails that people who need to know the progress are kept informed, constraints and bottlenecks are found and the project resources are used efficiently. Monitoring is being aware of the state of the system. It is a process of collecting, processing and sharing data to assist project participants in decision making and learning (FAO, 1997). Monitoring should be extended to all individuals and institutions which have an interest in the project. To efficiently implement a project, the people planning and implementing it should plan for all the interrelated stages from the beginning (Bartle). According to an FAO report of 1997, properly informed participatory project monitoring helps donors, governments and implementing agencies to identify project constraints and beneficiary needs, to monitor progress towards project objectives and evaluate results. It is not only what is being assessed but also who is doing the assessment and for whom the assessment is intended that is important in the project monitoring and evaluation (Vernooy, 2008) and local people need integration in the process because they take the whole risk (Lawrence, 2002).

2.3.2 Evaluation

Project evaluation is a step-by-step process of collecting, recording and organizing information about project results, including short term outputs or project deliverables, and longer-term project outcomes (Rural Economic Development, Ontario). Common rationales for conducting an evaluation are for example; response to demands for accountability, demonstration of effectiveness, efficient and equitable use of financial and other resources, recognition of the actual changes of progress made and among other issues, validation for project staff and partners that desire outcomes being achieved. Performance captures the extent to which project objectives are consistent with the priorities of the rural poor and other stakeholders(relevance), how well the project performed in delivering against objectives(effectiveness) and how economically (IFAD, 2003) resources have been converted into results (efficiency).

Evaluation is often carried out by donor agencies, beneficiaries and policy makers. An evaluator is expected to examine;

- i. Whether it was right to have invested resources in the project, in the context of competing needs.
- ii. Whether the underlying assumptions and design were right.
- iii. Whether progress was made towards planning changes, and if not, why, and any unplanned changes that may have occurred.

2.3.3 Steps in Participatory monitoring and evaluation

There are six steps towards setting up of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation process (FAO, 2009). The first step involves understanding the goals and objectives of the local development project or program, while the second is identifying activities to achieve

the objectives. FAO identifies the third step as that of identifying measurements to assess results or show the extent of the progress achieved, and the fourth as that of developing measurement indicators. Finally, steps five and six are identifying methods and techniques of collecting information and selecting formats and visual tools for presenting the information.

2.4 KAPP Monitoring and Evaluation

The KAPP extension process starts with community mobilization activity which is carried out at the focal area level. Secondary information review report, the broad based survey report and a community implementation plan (CIP) are outputs of this mobilization process. Together with this exercise, CIP barazas are organized in every sub-location so that at every level the community is fully integrated.

Other monitorable tools on the KAPP extension process are stakeholder mobilization and participation, and the promotion of opportunities by the service providers to trigger demand (KEP). At the CWG level, the beneficiaries are expected to maintain an extension provision register and a grant utilization register. Follow up and supervision are carried out at the CWG level, the District Service Unit (DSU) level and the KAPP secretariat level.

2.4.1 KAPP reporting process

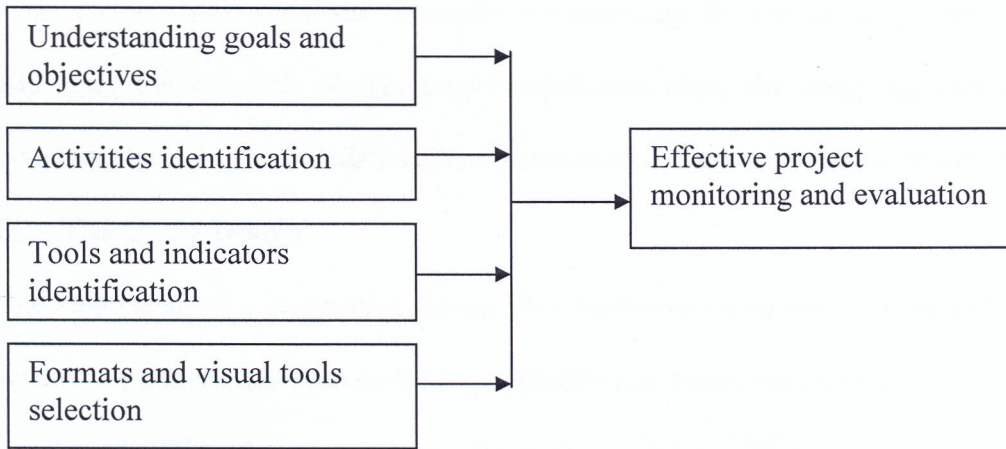
The CWG inventory in the KAPP extension process is the grass root report generator. To generate this report, the service provider records CWG development/progression in the CWG inventory. The Service provider for the CWGs then compiles the Divisional report for the CIG and submits to the DSU for onward transmission to the KAPP secretariat as an aggregate report for all the common interest groups.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

Source: Researcher



—————> **Indicates influence**

Source: Researcher

2.6 Operationalization of the variables

According to the above discussion, participatory monitoring and evaluation is important for a project to successfully meet its goals and objectives and for the project to gain ownership from the beneficiaries. For a project to be successful, all the stakeholders must be incorporated in the monitoring and evaluation process particularly the beneficiaries because they take the whole risk (Lawrence 2002). When the beneficiaries are effectively integrated, poverty is not only alleviated but the beneficiaries are also empowered and ownership for the projects is gained.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter described the research methodology in the investigation. The chapter addresses the research design, target population used, the sampling technique. It also addresses the sample size, data collection procedure, data analysis and report writing.

3.1 The Study Design

The study adapted a descriptive design. Descriptive research design is used (Kothari, 2002) when the problem has been defined specifically and where the research has certain issues to be described by the respondents about the problem. This is because the method is appropriate for collecting both descriptive and explanatory data on the topic of the study.

3.2 The Target population

The KAPP project is national, and cuts across seven provinces in Kenya, with the exception of the Nairobi province. In Central Province, the project is only found in Nyeri and Nyandarua districts. Nyandarua district has been identified as the research district for ease of reach. The old Nyandarua district has a total number of six divisions, but the project divisions are only four. Again, the project in each of the four divisions is only found in one location each division. The four locations are Weru, Olkalou, Geta and Njabini. The project in Nyandarua district has a total number of 152 CIG Commodity working groups (KAPP Annual Report, 2008)). A commodity working group has an average of 25 farmers who are beneficiaries of the Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project. The respondents were sampled at random from the 25 project beneficiaries in the sampled CWGs in each location.

Sample size determination

From the 152 Commodity working groups (CWGs), 15% of all the CWGs in each of the four locations were drawn using the stratified random sampling method. Weru location for example, which has the highest number of CWGs, had a larger absolute number of CWGs selected. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), a representative sample is one that is at least 10% of the population of interest. In addition, the random sampling technique was used to avoid bias, since the CWGs were of varied projects ranging from dairy production, cereals production and horticulture. From each Commodity working group five members were selected at random for interview. Below is a sample matrix which was used for purposes of sampling.

3.4 The sample matrix Tab.2

Name of Division	Name of project location	No. of CWGs	15% CWGs sampled	No. of respondents (5/CWG)
Ndaragwa	-	0	0	0
Oljoroorok	Weru	54	8	40
N/Kinangop	-	0	0	0
Olkalou	Olkalou	30	5	25
Kipipiri	Geta	35	5	25
S/Kinangop	Njabini	33	5	25
Total		152	23	115

Source: Researcher, 2010

3.6 Data types and data Collection

Primary data was collected from the beneficiaries. Secondary data, was obtained both from the project office in Nyahururu and the KAPP Secretariat in Nairobi, and any other relevant material available about the project. Structured and semi- structured questionnaires were used to capture the demographic and the socio-economic data necessary for this investigation. Oral interviews were also conducted. Face to face interviews based on unstructured or semi-structured questionnaires were used, which would allow the interviewee to respond in their own words.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

The data collection procedure entailed the use of questionnaires. Both open ended and closed ended questions were asked in the interviews. Qualitative and quantitative data was collected. There were assistants to aid the respondents in understanding the questions, particularly where the respondents were not literate enough to understand the questionnaire. For the respondents who could read and understand the questionnaire, the drop and pick later method was used. The staff who administered the questionnaires was identified. One person administered the questionnaire in every division. A one day workshop was organised for purposes of training the staff that assisted in conducting the interviews.

3.8 Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher involved three major steps. The researcher first cleaned and organized the data for analysis. This involved first of all, logging in the data and checking the data for accuracy. The next step involved entering the data into the computer, and transforming the data, developing and documenting a database structure that integrated the various measures. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the basic features of the data to provide

summaries about the sample and the measures. This revealed what the data showed. Finally, the researcher used inferential statistics to infer from the sample data what the population thought on the effects of beneficiary participation in project monitoring and evaluation.

3.9 Data Presentation

Quantitative data analyzed was presented using tables, bar charts, and graph while the qualitative data was presented using inferences made.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

The main aim of this study was to analyze the effects of beneficiary participation in projects monitoring and evaluation with reference to the Kenya Agricultural Productivity project. During the research, the researcher was guided by specific objectives which included, investigating if the beneficiaries of the project understood the project goals and objectives, to determine if they participated in identification of project activities, if they were involved in identification of measurements to show the extent of the progress achieved in the implementation, and if the beneficiaries participated in selecting formats and visual tools for presenting the information obtained. Categories of data collected included the bio-data, which related specifically to the respondent and data relating to the research and the guiding objectives. Both categories of data are important since they relate to each other. Statistics, particularly frequencies and the means, tables, graphs and pie charts were used to present the data. This chapter provides the findings of the research.

4.2 Response Rate.

The study, focused on a sample of 115 respondents. The 115 respondents were pulled from different project sites according to the sample frame. All the respondents were reached and given the questionnaire. The researcher obtained back 108 responses from the respondents from different project areas. 7 questionnaires were not returned, while out of the returned, 5 were rejected for lack of completeness and information that indicated illiteracy.

Table: 4.2.1 Response rate

Activity	No.	%
Questionnaires accepted	103	89.6
Questionnaires rejected	5	4.3
Questionnaires not returned	7	6.1
Totals	115	100

Source: Survey data

From table 4.1 above, the response rate was 97.2 %. Out of 108 responses, 5 or 4.3% were rejected due to being incomplete or having irrelevant information. Those rejected questionnaires were from all the different areas, and not necessarily from one particular location. The rest, 103 questionnaires, or 89.6% were useful to the researcher, the data from which has been used in the analysis. All respondents were beneficiaries of the Kenya Agricultural productivity project, in the different project areas of the Nyandarua region. My view is that the respondents who failed to respond were too busy to do so. As for the rejected questionnaires, it's possible that though the respondents had indicated that they were literate and could understand the questionnaire actually were not.

4.3.0 Bio Data analysis

Bio-data information collected included information on respondent's position in the project, ie whether the respondent was a member or an official, age and gender, marital status, age bracket, and whether the respondent belonged to a crop based or livestock based projects.

4.3.1. Respondents' position held in the project

The researcher wanted to establish the respondents' position in the project at the CWG level.

S/No	Position held in CWG	frequency	%
1	Official	68	66.0
2	Ordinary Member	35	34.0
Total		103	100

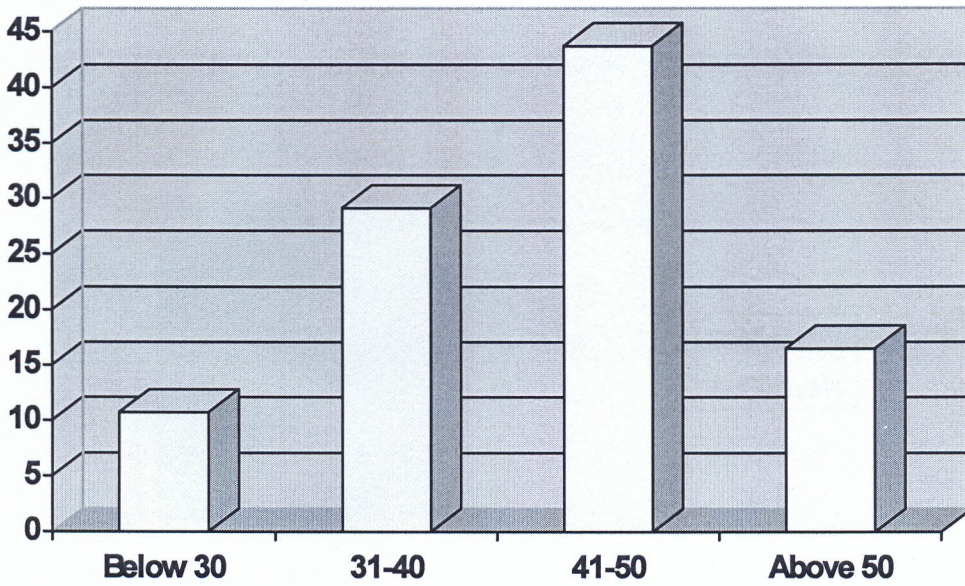
Source: Survey data

The research findings indicate that the majority of the respondents interviewed, 66% were actually officials of the CWGs while 34% were non officials of their groups. This would indicate that officials of the groups are more readily available and perhaps some members were unwilling to commit their time to responding to the questionnaires.

4.3.2 Respondents' age bracket

S/No	Age bracket (Yrs)	Frequency	%
1	Below 30	11	10.7
2	31-40	30	29.1
3	41-50	45	43.7
4	Above 50	17	16.5
		103	100

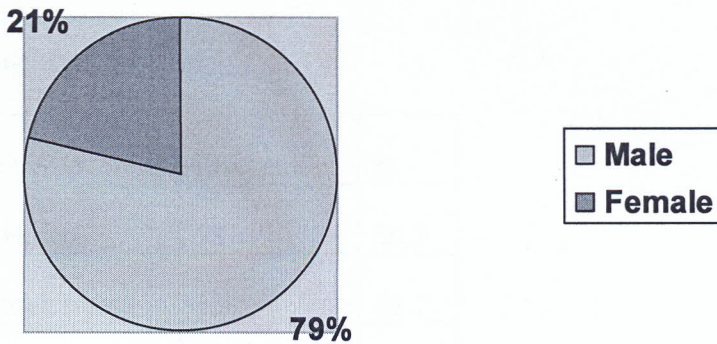
Source: survey data



Source: Survey data

From the above chart, it would appear that majority of the group members in the KAPP project are in the age bracket 31-40 and 41-50 years, an age bracket that is also very engaged in raising young families, whose availability in active participation in projects monitoring and evaluation may also be affected.

4.3.3 Respondents' Gender



Source: Survey data

The survey data indicates that the participation of women in project activities is very low, a mere 21% compared to 79% male participation. This is an indication of gender imbalance in the KAPP project monitoring and evaluation activities by the beneficiaries.

4.3.4 Respondents' Marital Status

S/No	Marital Status	frequency	%
1	Married	79	76.7
2	Single	11	10.7
3	Deceased	13	12.6

Source: Survey data

The survey data reveals that greater than half of the respondents interviewed were actually married, with the number of single and deceased respondents being almost the same. Though

this may reflect the normal scenario in real life, it may also reveal that married persons, due to availability of another partner who can look into the other responsibilities, are more available to participate in the KAPP project monitoring and evaluation activities.

4.3.5 Respondents' project Bias

S/No	Project type	Frequency	%
1	Crop Based	58	56.3
2	Livestock based	45	43.7
Total		103	100

Source: Survey data

The findings also indicate that the majority of the respondents, 56.3%, had crop based projects while 43.7% had livestock based projects. This distribution reveals a balance, because the survey brings an all enterprises inclusion, so that there is no enterprise bias in determining the beneficiary participation in project monitoring and evaluation.

4.3.6 Respondents' CWG size

Source: Survey data

S/No	CWG membership	Frequency	%
1	15-30	69	67.0
2	31-40	9	8.7
3	41-50	6	5.8
4	51 & above	19	18.5
Total		103	100

Most of the beneficiaries' responses were that the initial membership of their groups was high, but with time the number decreased because members thought they would obtain money directly from the project. When the money was not forthcoming, some members pulled out of the groups. However, the requirement in the project document that the membership stayed at 25 members was adhered to by the members.

4.4.1 Effects of Beneficiary Participation in Projects Monitoring and Evaluation

Common to all the respondents also were questions by the researcher on various factors affecting project monitoring and evaluation. The questions broadly included analysis of the extent to which the beneficiaries understood the projects goals and objectives, beneficiaries participation in project activities, whether the beneficiaries participated in identification of measurements to show the extent of the progress achieved in implementation and whether they participated in the selection of formats and visual tools for presenting information. In addition, the researcher wanted the beneficiaries to explain in their own words what they felt about the project. In all the questions in this section, a likert scale of 1-5 was used with the following scales: 1-No extent, 2- to a small extent, 3-To some extent,4-To a large extent,5-To a very large extent.

The researcher analyzed the data obtained from the respondents against entries on each scale, indicating the frequency of the respondents. The frequencies were then multiplied with the number of the scale to get the weighted frequency. The sum total of every variable was calculated and a mean of every variable determined. This helped the researcher to categorize the various variables into either major or minor variables.

Table 4.4.2 Understanding the project's goals and Objectives

(103 Questionnaires analyzed)

Variables	Likert scale, weighted frequency					
	1	2	3	4	5	Mean
Purpose of KAPP	5	16	105	160	75	3.5
Expectation from KAPP	5	24	72	212	45	3.5
Understanding KAPP investment	27	46	60	28	130	2.8
Expected returns	17	48	75	88	75	2.9
Understanding timeframe	29	66	69	36	45	2.4

The analysis of table 4.4.2 above indicates that though it was important for beneficiaries to clearly understand the goals and objectives of the KAPP project, they only partially did so. Majority of the respondents did understand the purpose of KAPP and the expectations, but were not aware how much investment had been made to their individual groups and how much returns were expected from the same investment. The beneficiaries did not also seem to understand the timeframe within which they were expected to realize those returns.

Table 4.4.3 Participation in Project Activities

(103 Questionnaires analyzed)

Variable	Likert scale, weighted frequency					
	1	2	3	4	5	mean
KAPP stakeholders' workshop	15	32	48	156	85	3.2
Flagging of opportunities	30	74	30	20	105	2.5
Choice of project	35	46	45	48	90	2.6
Participatory planning workshop	27	66	60	40	65	2.5

Payment of service providers	38	32	57	60	75	2.5
Choice of service providers	27	50	30	32	165	2.9
Demonstration activities	37	58	27	20	115	2.5
Mode of accessing funds	19	10	48	160	115	3.4
Mode of service provider payment	10	22	60	140	135	3.7

Source: Survey data

The researcher wanted to find out from the above table how much the beneficiaries were involved in particular project activities for effective beneficiary monitoring and evaluation. The analysis indicated that the beneficiaries participated well in only three activities out of the nine. They understood well the mode of service provider payment in their CWGs, they also participated in the KAPP stakeholders workshops, and understood well the mode through which their CWGs were accessing funds. However, Participation in flagging of opportunities, the participatory planning workshops and the choice of the project to get involved in was rather low, the building blocks for future monitoring and evaluation activities. In their own words, more that 50% of the beneficiaries indicated that they participated in only a few activities, or came on board the project when it had already started.

Table 4.4.4 Identification of measurements to show extent of progress achieved

Variable	Likert scale, weighted frequency					
	1	2	3	4	5	Mean
Responsibility as CWG member	5	12	54	156	175	3.9
Learning through action	23	68	27	72	95	2.8
Determination of follow up days	27	46	63	76	65	2.7

Election of CWG officials	2	18	87	116	170	3.8
Treasurer's report	39	54	27	36	95	2.4
Time for next meeting	8	18	60	108	195	3.7
Measurements of success	32	42	60	56	80	2.6

Source: Survey data

The above table indicates that the beneficiaries understood well their responsibility as CWG members of the group. This is evident from a mean of 3.9 on the likert scale. They also were aware of the time the next meeting and training would be held and they participated in the election of the officials of their groups. However, majority never requested for the treasurer's report, they did not participate in the determination of the follow up days by the service provider and were vaguely aware of the learning through action in their respective groups. This is clear from the means against the activities, which are less than 3. Of serious effect to the success of beneficiary monitoring and evaluation was the indication that a majority of them were not aware how much money was invested and the balances from the treasurers of the groups. On milestones, however, approximately 73% could pick some success measure they had achieved as group members, which ranged from increased production per unit area of produce, increased milk output in dairy and improved marketing for their produce.

Table 4.4.5 Participation in selecting formats and visual tools for presenting information

Variable	Yes		No	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Submission of reports	58	56	55	44
Adherence to any particular guidelines	44	43	59	57
Awareness of stakeholder forum	66	64	37	36

Source: Survey data

Participation in selecting formats and visual tools for presenting information is an important independent variable for effective monitoring and evaluation. Only 56% of the respondents, however, indicated that they submitted any reports of the project. 44% indicated that they did not. Of the beneficiaries, 43% indicated adherence to particular reporting guidelines while 57% indicated they did not adhere to any guidelines. On the stakeholder forum, 64% were aware it existed while the rest 36% were not aware of the forum's existence. On the development of reporting guidelines, the respondents indicated that they were not involved in the development of reporting guidelines for the reports done by the CWGs.

Table 4.4.5.1

Variable	Likert scale, weighted frequency					
	1	2	3	4	5	Mean
Awareness of financing model	5	14	21	84	315	4.2
Interaction with financing model	23	2	45	76	225	3.6
Reporting format	43	48	24	28	105	2.4

Source: Survey data

From the table above, a high number of beneficiaries, evidenced by the mean of 4.2 indicated that they were aware of the financing model that released finances to them from the project office. They also indicated an above average level of interaction with the financing model, demonstrated by the mean of 3.6. However, a below average number indicated that they did not understand the reporting format they used to write reports.

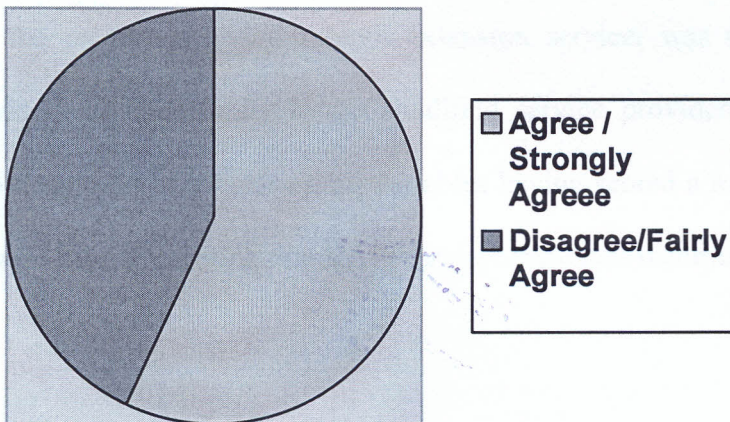
Table 4.4.6 Participation in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

Rating	frequency	%	Combined %
Strongly agree	18	17	45
Agree	27	25	
Fairly agree	25	24	55
Disagree	33	31	
Totals	103	100	100

The table above is a summary of a statement on what the beneficiaries felt about the planning implementation and the monitoring and evaluation of the KAPP project. The results indicate that 45% of the respondents participated fairly well while 55% felt they did not full participate in the project. 57% however, of the respondents indicated that the KAPP project was effective and has contributed to the alleviation of poverty, while 43% only fairly agreed or disagreed that the project is effective and alleviated poverty, form the table below.

Table 4.4.7 KAPP project effectiveness and contribution to alleviation of poverty

Rating	frequency	%	Combined %
Strongly agree	26	25	57
Agree	33	32	
Fairly agree	31	30	43
Disagree	13	13	
Totals	103	100	100



The table above and the pie reveal that greater than 50% of the project beneficiaries strongly agree that the KAPP project is effective and has contributed to alleviation of poverty in the project locations.

Table 4.4.8 Benefits of KAPP to the beneficiaries

Variable	Likert scale, weighted frequency					Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
Provision of prompt extension service	1	36	63	140	165	3.9
Transparency and Accountability	5	14	72	200	105	3.8
Provision of qualified SMS	5	36	69	172	95	3.7
Increased prod/unit area	1	6	39	196	185	4.1
Increased incomes	1	10	27	168	230	4.2

Source: Survey data

According to the table above, in all variables there was a strong indication that the respondents felt the project provided prompt extension service, was transparent and accountable, and provided an opportunity to get qualified service providers, increased production and also incomes of the beneficiaries, all variables having scored a mean of greater than 3, the greatest impact being the feeling that KAPP project increased incomes, with a mean score of 4.2.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the findings of the study, conclusions made from the study and recommendations for improvement and for further research.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The main aim of the study was to analyze the effects of beneficiary participation on project monitoring and evaluation, with specific focus to the Kenya Agricultural Productivity project. The following were the major and minor findings of the study, whose respondents were the project beneficiaries.

5.2.1 The Bio-data

On age group representation in the project, the study revealed that members of the groups who are below thirty years, the youth comprised only 10%. This means there is poor representation of the youth in the CWGs. On gender, the males comprised 78.6% while the females comprised 21.4%. Again, the project is gender insensitive. A great majority of the members are also in groups which have between 15-30 membership sizes in line with the project definition.

5.2.2 Understanding the project's goals and Objectives

On understanding the goals and objectives of the project, the beneficiaries seemed to understand well the purpose and expectations of the project. They however, did not understand

well the amount of the investment made in the project, and neither did they understand the returns each one of them was supposed to make from the project, implying that they seemed to globe in the dark about the business they were engaged in. Least understood, however, was the timeframe within which they were expected to make those returns, and element which would seriously affect the project evaluation, noting that projects have timeframes within which they are supposed to be completed.

5.2.3 Participation in Project Activities

The variable that seemed to affect monitoring and evaluation in the project most was beneficiary participation in project activities, with six out of nine variables scoring below average on the likert scale. The least participated in activities in the project are the flagging of opportunities, the choice of the project, the participatory planning workshops and the farm demonstrations. The survey also revealed poor participation by beneficiaries in the payments of service providers, where, it seems, beneficiaries left other members to do the payments. They also, sadly, did not participate in the choice of their service providers, the very building blocks, according to the KAPP extension process documents, of the KAPP monitoring and evaluation process.

5.2.4 Identification of measurements to show extent of progress achieved

On identification of measurements to show the extent of the progress achieved, a great number, signified by a mean greater than 3, indicated that they understood their responsibility as KAPP CWG members; they were also involved in the election of their officials and were aware of the dates for trainings. However, in financial matters a greater majority indicated that they did not receive any financial reports form the group treasurers, and were not involved in decisions

when projects follow up would take place. They also, according to the analysis, did not seem to quite understand the measurements for the project milestones. They did not know the indicators of whether they were still on track or not.

5.2.5 Participation in selecting formats and visual tools for presenting information

Whereas majority of the beneficiaries actually submitted reports on their projects, the analysis indicates that they followed no particular formats, though the formats were provided. There is an indication that no guidelines were followed too by the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were aware of the existence of the stakeholder forum and its roles, and they were also aware of their financing models in the different project locations and apparently interacted well with these models. On the effects of beneficiary participation in project monitoring and evaluation, the beneficiaries agreed that the KAPP project had many benefits, with all variables scoring above average. For example, they agreed that the project provided prompt extension service, good quality extension service providers, transparency and accountability in service delivery and increased production and incomes.

5.3 Conclusion

From the above, it's clear that the beneficiaries see benefits in the Kenya Agricultural productivity project. In fact, they think the project is effective and can lead to alleviation of poverty. It is also clear that all the variables considered to affect projects monitoring and evaluation had factors whose absence inhibited effective project monitoring and evaluation. Some of the factors were major while others were minor. Even among the major factors, the means were much higher above average indicating a higher beneficiary contribution to projects monitoring and evaluation. Some factors displayed extremely low means on the likert scale,

indicating that this greatly hindered effective monitoring and evaluation of the project. For example, the beneficiaries revealed a below average in participation in participatory planning workshops, an activity geared to enhancing beneficiary ownership of the project. This means that if the situation is not checked, if no interventions are made to ensure beneficiary participation, then this key stakeholder in projects monitoring and evaluation can be left out in the exercise altogether.

5.4 Immediate recommendations

The researcher recommends that the major factors that inhibit effect beneficiary participation in projects monitoring an evaluation be addressed, particularly those that are within the reach and scope of the service providers and the project office. This should include ensuring that the opportunities are better flagged to the beneficiaries so that the make good choices on which projects to participate in, a thorough revelation on the size of investments made in their projects and ensuring full participation in the participatory planning workshops. The beneficiaries should be taken through some training to understand investments and returns to the investments, so that they can fully understand the project goals and objectives. On project activities, the research recommends that reasons be sought to finds out why there such poor and low participation in project activities, yet the beneficiaries indicate that the project is beneficial to them. Service providers should make deliberate efforts to engage the beneficiaries in the process, and consult with them on follow up days. The group treasurers also should on regular basis expose the beneficiaries to the financial reports for increased transparency and accountability. The researcher also recommends more gender sensitivity in project participation, perhaps by ensuring that more women are deliberately brought on board, and more youth representation.

5.5 Recommendations for further research

While conducting this research, the researcher was faced with quite a number of challenges which included finances, time and personnel. Due to the above reasons, the researcher was limited in terms of the scope and depth of this research. Consequently, the research recommends further research, for example in factors affecting the participation of the youth in projects, particularly agricultural projects, the reasons for gender insensitivity in the project and the factors affecting beneficiaries full participation in particular activities in this project. The researcher also recommends research into establishment of the actual gains the beneficiaries got from the project, and reasons as to why the beneficiaries do not adhere to any reporting guidelines, though provided. It would also be a worthy research, finding out why, indeed, a good number of the project beneficiaries also don't agree that the KAPP project is effective and that it alleviates poverty.

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Appendix 1: The Research Budget

Budget item	Unit Cost (Ksh)	Travel cost (Ksh)	No days	No. Persons	Total Cost (Ksh)	Remarks
Subsistence allowance - workshop	1500	500	1	5	10000	Briefing shall also be done in same interview.
Printing costs/ Biro pens	-	-	-	-	5000	
6 Research bags	500				3000	
Stationery(data collection & report writing)	500	nil	-	5	2500	
Subsistence: Assistants	1500	500	3	5	30000	5 interviews/day/person
6 Umbrellas	250				1500	
Subsistence : researcher	1500	1000	5	1	12500	
Return of Questionnaires	1500	500	1	5	10000	
Data Analysis & report writing	1500	nil	10	1	15000	Only by researcher
Total					89500	

Budget Notes

1. Each research assistant is expected to interview about 5 beneficiaries per day.
2. The research assistants will require either fuel or fare and subsistence allowance. They shall decide the mode of travel to use.
3. The researcher shall work very closely with the assistants and hence spend more days than each assistant.

Appendix: 2. Specimen Letter of Introduction to the Respondents

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Dear respondent,

REF: An investigation into the level of beneficiary participation into KAPP monitoring and evaluation activities

Hello. My name is Agatha. I am a post-graduate student at Kenyatta University undertaking an investigation into the level of beneficiary participation in KAPP M&E activities. I have enclosed a questionnaire to assist me collect data from you with regard to the above subject, and once the research is through, it is hoped that the results will also assist you so that you can participate better in agricultural projects, get more empowered and gain more ownership. I kindly request that you assist me the best way you can to collect this data, vital for this research. I urge that you respond as honestly as you possibly can to the questions asked. I assure you that the information given shall be confidential, and will therefore not be divulged for any other use. If you don't feel like, you may not therefore include your name in the questionnaire. In advance I highly appreciate the support you shall give me. Thank you and God bless you.

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Appendix 3: Schedule of Activities

Time/ activity	Jan- Jun 2010	July 2010	Aug 2010	Sept 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010
Proposal development & submission						
Proposal defense						
Pre testing data collection						
Data analysis						
Report writing						
Report submission						
Project defense						
Final submission to graduate school						

Appendix 4: Questionnaire

Note:

This questionnaire was designed to help collect data on the effects of beneficiary participation in Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project M&E process for poverty alleviation. The information and data collected in this questionnaire was treated confidentially.

Section A: General information

Tick the most appropriate answer for the following questions

1. Name of the CWG
2. The position held in the CIG (please tick appropriately)
 - a. Official ()
 - b. Member ()
 - c. Other (specify)

4. Gender (please tick appropriately)

a. Female ()

b. Male ()

4. Which activities is the CWG engaged in? (please tick appropriately)

a. Crop based activities ()

b. Livestock based activities ()

c. Other (specify)

5. How many members does the CWG have? (please tick appropriately)

a. Between 15-30 ()

b. Between 31-40 ()

c. Between 41-50 ()

d. Greater than 50 ()

Explain why the CWG has that number of members:

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Section B: Understanding goals and objectives of the Kenya Agricultural productivity Project.

i. To what extent do you understand the following? (Please circle the numbers on the right side of the statement) (1- No extent 2- to a small extent 3- to some extent 4- to a large extent 5- to a very large extent)

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. The purpose of KAPP? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. What you hope to achieve in KAPP? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. The amount of investment made in your project? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. The returns your project is expected to make? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. The time within which this value is expected? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Explain in your own words what the KAPP project is all about.

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Section C: Participation in identification of activities

To what extent did you participate in the following activities? (Please encircle the numbers on the right side of the statement) (1- No extent 2- To a small extent 3- To some extent 4- To a large extent 5- To a very large extent)

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. KAPP stakeholders' workshops? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | | | | |
| 2. KAPP flagging of opportunities in your zone/sub-location? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | | | | |
| 3. Determination of the project of choice? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | | | | |
| 4. Participatory Planning Workshop for your CWG? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | | | | |
| 5. Determination of the service Providers salary? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6. Choice of the CWG Service Provider? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 5 |
| 7. Determination of demonstration activities? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | | | | |
| 8. Mode of accessing the funds? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | | | | |
| 9. Mode of payment of the service provider? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | | | | |

Give a detailed account of the mobilization activities you were involved in:

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SECTION D. Identification of measurements to show extent of progress achieved.

To what extent were you involved in the identification of measurements to show the extent of the progress achieved by the CWG? (Please encircle the numbers on the right side of the statement) (1- No extent 2- To a small extent 3- To some extent 4-To a large extent 5- To a very large extent)

- 1. Awareness of your responsibility as a KAPP CWG member? 1 2 3 4
5
- 2. Awareness of learning through action as CGW member? 1 2 3 4
5
- 3. Determination of days of follow-up? 1 2 3 4
5
- 4. Selection of the CWG officials? 1 2 3 4
5
- 5. Requesting for treasurer's report? 1 2 3 4
5
- 6. Determination of time for the next training? 1 2 3 4
5
- 7. Identification of measures of success in the CWG? 1 2 3 4
5

Give a brief account of some of the success measures in your CWG project(milestones)

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SECTION E: Participation in selecting formats and visual tools for presenting information

Please tick :(1- No extent 2- To a small extent 3- To some extent 4- To a large extent 5- To a very large extent) appropriately.

1. Did you submit any reports? (Please tick appropriately) Yes/No
2. Did you follow any particular guidelines? Yes/No
3. How were the guidelines developed?
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4. Were you aware of the existence of stakeholders' forum? Yes/No
5. To what extent were you aware of the financing model? 1 2 3 4 5
6. To what extent did you interact with project's financing model? 1 2 3 4 5
7. To what extent did you understand the reporting format? 1 2 3 4 5
8. How did you get feedback on financial expenditures and balances of project funds?

9. The planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the KAPP activities at the CWG level was a participative exercise and I was engaged in the process (please tick appropriately)

- b. Strongly agree ()
- c. Agree ()
- d. Fairly agree ()
- e. Disagree ()

9. The KAPP project is effective and has contributed to alleviation of poverty among the beneficiaries. (Please tick appropriately)

1. Strongly agree ()
2. Agree ()
3. Fairly agree ()
4. Disagree ()

10. To what extent do you think KAPP project has succeeded in providing the following to the beneficiaries? (Please circle appropriately)

(1- No extent 2- To a small extent 3- To some extent 4- To a large extent 5- To a very large extent)

a. Providing prompt extension service 1 2 3 4 5

b. Transparency and accountability in service delivery 1 2 3 4 5

c. Provision of qualified subject matter specialists 1 2 3 4 5

d. Increased production per unit area 1 2 3 4 5

e. Increased farm incomes 1 2 3 4 5

f. Alleviation of poverty 1 2 3 4 5

Other (please explain)-----

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APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF KAPP CIGs AND CWGs IN NYANDARUA DISTRICT

Source: KAPP office Nyahururu, 2008

	Enterprise checklist	Total Number of CIGs in the district	Membership	Number of Commodity Working Groups
	1. Livestock based			
1	Bee keeping dev./Hives production	3	252	10
2	Dairy goat production	3	233	11
3	Dairy production	4	458	13
4	Artificial Insemination	2	111	6
5	Indigenous Poultry improvement	2	70	6
6	Beef/ Steers production	1	0	0
8	Fish farming	2	67	3
9	Rabbit farming	2	279	4
10	Sheep upgrading	3	152	7
	Subtotal	22	1543	60
	2. Crops based			
10	Potato seed multiplication	4	362	15
11	Passion fruit production	1	59	2
12	Sunflower production	1	74	3
13	Green maize	2	214	8
14	Snow Peas	2	275	8
15	Straw berry	2	152	6
16	Agro-forestry/Temperate Fruits/beekeeping	4	147	5
17	Indigenous /Local Vegetables	2	132	7
18	Cut flower	2	58	6
19	Lima beans production / Tree tomatoes	6	317	21
20	Commercial Garden peas	1	85	4
	Subtotal	22	1675	85
	3. Extension Packages		0	
21	Drainage and Irrigation	1	73	3
22	water harvesting	2	41	4
	Subtotal	3	114	7
	Total	51	3532	152

Appendix 6: Map of Old Nyandarua District

