PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND PERFORMANCE OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT-FUNDED INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN BOMET COUNTY, KENYA

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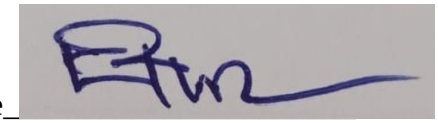
A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, ECONOMICS AND TOURISM IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (PROJECT MANAGEMENT) OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 2025

DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or other award in any university. No part of this research project should be reproduced without the authority of the author and the university.

Signature_  Date_____

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DEDICATION

I am grateful to my Heavenly Father for his grace always. This is my dedication to my wife Hildah Koech and parents, Richard and Selina Sigei, who instilled in me the importance of education and ensured that I received quality education since childhood. Also, to my good friend Wesley Bett with whom I have accomplished a lot. You were always supportive and encouraging. Thank you!

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
EAIDF	Economic and Administrative Implications of the Devolution Framework
GoK	Government of Kenya
IJCR	International Journal of Current Research
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation
NGOS	Non-governmental Organizations
PIP	Performance of infrastructural project
PM	Participants' motivation
PMBOK	Project Management Body of Knowledge
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMS	Participants' management skills
PTE	Participants' technical expertise
PTW	Participants' team work
SPSS	Statistical Package of Social Science
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

OPERATIONAL DEFINATION OF TERMS

County Government Funded Projects	This refers to funds budgeted and provided by County Government for achievement of County development.
Participants' Management Skills in M&E	This refers to budget and finance skills, management skills and evaluation skills in M&E.
Participants' Motivation in M&E	This is a reward **for** M&E, conflict of interest and spending for M&E.
Participants' Team Work in M&E	It refers to team members, team cohesion and team diversity in M&E.
Participants' Technical Expertise M&E	It refers to education level, and construction expertise in M&E.
Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	It means the team member contributing in the continuous reporting and control of projects through project management and the assessment of the project's objective. This is indicated by participants' technical expertise, teamwork, motivation, and management skills in M&E.
Performance Infrastructure Projects	It refers to quality, time, scope and cost associated with roads, bridges, pre-schools and clean water Piping

ABSTRACT

Infrastructural projects are fundamental in the development and functioning of communities, economies, and environments. Their significance can be understood through economic growth, social development, environmental impact, connectivity, and mobility. Infrastructure development in Bomet County has encountered numerous challenges, including insufficient funding, suboptimal project designs, resistance from local communities, and delays caused by bureaucratic processes. According to the County Government of Bomet report 2020, above 60% of road construction projects started within the past three years have either been delayed or remain incomplete. These obstacles hinder effective service delivery and highlight the need for better project planning and stakeholder engagement to ensure timely and successful implementation. Most projects have surpassed their expected costs by 20-50%, leading to incomplete work. Furthermore, 30% of roads show deterioration within a year, and only 15% of completed projects receive adequate maintenance. A well-constituted M&E membership is needed to enable extensive evaluation of infrastructural projects. The main goal was to find out participatory M&E and performance influence in infrastructural projects that are paid for by the devolved government in Bomet in Kenya. The distinct goals of the research were to find out the effect of participants' technical expertise, teamwork, motivation, and managerial skills on the achievement of infrastructural projects paid for by the Bomet County Government. This study utilized Stakeholder, agency, resource mobilization, and Vroom expectancy theories. This research deployed a descriptive and explanatory survey research design. The population targeted was 278 County government-funded infrastructural projects in Bomet County, which include road, water, health, education, and agricultural projects. This research targeted stakeholders in the County Government, County Assembly, Contractors, and the public in Bomet. The study sampled 139 projects using stratified random and simple random sampling. The respondents were 201, comprising 139 community members, 20 technical experts,32 local contractors, and 10 county officials. Information was gathered by using surveys. The questionnaires were designed, and this formed a primary data feed for this research. Data was gathered and scrutinized, descriptive statistics were utilized, and visualization was done by way of tables. Motivated participants are more likely to provide accurate and comprehensive data during monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes. Participants with robust management skills can contribute to more effective project planning and design. Findings revealed that Participants' technical expertise (Mean = 4.26, SD = 0.86), Participants' teamwork in M&E (Mean = 4.33, SD = 0.665), Participants' Motivation in M&E (Mean = 4.26, SD = 0.740), and Participants' Management Skills in M&E (Mean = 4.44, SD = 0.563) were highly rated as crucial for project success. Statistically significant variables included technical expertise, teamwork, motivation, and management skills, which positively influenced project outcomes, whereas infrastructural project performance was not statistically significant. The study concludes that enhancing technical expertise, teamwork, motivation, and management skills in M&E is important for enhancing the quality and effectiveness of infrastructural projects in Bomet County. The research recommends regular workshops, tailored training, and digital tools to strengthen technical, M&E, and management competencies, ensuring successful project implementation and sustainability.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Research

Enhancing the capability of projects is vital for delivering successful results, enabling project workgroups to ascertain that projects are concluded on time and within financial constraints through careful planning and execution of tasks (DeCotiis & Dyer, 2019). As noted by Lindhard and Larsen (2022), ongoing monitoring and effective communication among team members can facilitate the identification of possible issues and their timely settlement. Furthermore, effective planning and setting clear goals and anticipations can create morale for team members to effectively work together aiming for the same goal. In the end, striving for improved project performance may lead to enhanced productivity, superior quality results, and the success of the project.

Jamaal (2018) observes that in today's complex and dynamic project environments, the success of projects often hinges on effective M&E practices. PM&E is an approach that emphasizes the engagement of multiple actors throughout the project lifecycle. According to Mgoba and Kabote (2020), projects that incorporate PM&E have a greater probability of achieving sustainable outcomes. When stakeholders engage effectively in the evaluation process, there is a higher chance to take ownership of the results and continue to support the initiatives even after the project ends, leading to long-term benefits for the community. Therefore, by fostering collaboration among project teams, beneficiaries, and other relevant parties, PM&E can significantly enhance project outcomes.

PM&E is key for project design and not just an add-on (PMBOK, 2016). Resources are limited and they require proper and effective use. M&E has become an essential component of the life cycle of the project and best practices of management in the whole world for the last several years (Olive, 2018). Olive notes that M&E is crucial for achieving the ambitions, objectives, and success of the project. PM&E is an exercise that enables stakeholders to actively engage in the process of M&E a project. It aims to make sure the project or program responds to stakeholders' requirements and is being implemented effectively and efficiently. PM&E has growing recognition as an important approach for ensuring the potency and accountability of development interventions, particularly as far as infrastructural projects (McGranahan, 1997). The

concept of PM&E has its roots in the participatory development approach, which started in the 1970s towards responding to the top-down, technocratic approach to development that had dominated the post-World War II period (Chambers, 1997). The participatory approach emphasizes the importance of engaging the stakeholders in the planning and development project implementation, as it is believed that they have valuable knowledge and experience that may bring contribution to the victory of the project (Bryceson, 2000). PM&E recognition is on the rise as essential for enhancing project performance in local communities.

The usage of PM&E by various international nations aims to enhance the effectiveness of development infrastructure projects through actively engaging stakeholders in the assessment and making of decisions. In Brazil, the government has implemented participatory budgeting processes that allow citizens to engage in the planning and evaluation of public infrastructure projects. This initiative has empowered local communities to prioritize their needs, resulting in a more effective allocation of resources and improved infrastructure that aligns with the actual demands of the population (Aranda, Rodrigues & Militao, 2020; Zamboni, 2022). Similarly, in India, Rahman (2023) observed that the MGNREGA incorporates participatory monitoring mechanisms that enable beneficiaries to evaluate the quality and effect of rural development projects. By involving residents in the evaluation process, the program has seen increased accountability and has led to better project outcomes, as communities are more likely to advocate for improvements when they have a stake in the process.

In Africa, project management effectiveness is increasingly recognized as a critical factor influencing project performance (Asiedu, 2019; Ejoh, 2018; Egbuta et al., 2018). A number of studies have examined the linkages between PM&E and project performance in Africa, with findings consistently demonstrating a positive correlation (Dartey-Baah & Agyemang, 2017; Ejoh, 2018; Gad, 2011). These studies have identified key PM&E factors that contribute to successful project outcomes, including Effective planning and scheduling. African projects often face challenges due to limited resources and time constraints. Effective planning and scheduling can help to mitigate these challenges by ensuring that projects are well-defined, realistic, and achievable (Egbuta et al., 2018). And Clear communication and stakeholder management: Effective communication is important for making sure that all project stakeholders are

on the same page and that risks are identified and addressed promptly. African projects often involve multiple stakeholders with diverse interests, so effective stakeholder management is critical for building consensus and resolving conflicts (Dartey-Baah & Agyemang, 2017; Ejoh, 2018).

In Kenya, project management effectiveness is increasingly recognized as a critical factor influencing project performance. Several researchers have investigated the affiliation between PM&E and project performance in Kenya, with findings consistently demonstrating a positive correlation (Kihoro, 2017; Mwangi & Wachira, 2015; Njoroge & Ngugi, 2014). These studies have identified key PM&E factors that contribute to successful project outcomes, including: Effective planning and scheduling which is Kenyan projects often face challenges due to limited resources and time constraints. Effective planning and scheduling can help to mitigate these challenges by ensuring that projects are well-defined, realistic, and achievable (Kihoro, 2017), Clear communication and stakeholder management which is Effective communication, is crucial for guaranteeing that all project stakeholders are on the same page and that risks are identified and addressed promptly. Kenyan projects often involve multiple stakeholders with diverse interests, so effective stakeholder management is critical for building consensus and resolving conflicts (Mwangi & Wachira, 2015

Overall, the use of PM&E in infrastructural projects has the potential to enlighten the effectiveness and continuity of these projects and to ensure that they relate to the community's priorities and requirements whom the county government serves. PM&E is applied in the majority of the County Government as a result of reforms in public participation under devolution in the Kenyan Constitution.(Constitution of Kenya 2010).

1.1.1 Project Performance

Project performance puts emphasis on projects evaluation and in their contexts, by identifying critical improvement opportunities. Performance of projects emphasizes so much on making sure that evaluation of projects is done with great efficiency and in their right context and point out opportunities which are critical and can be improved as far as exemplary organizational management practises are concerned. This guides how they put in place to provide confidence to stakeholders who control and deliver their projects with huge savings. (Jiang, 2009). According to Berg and Karlsen, (2007)

they found out that project managers have in the past put so much concern on the technical capacity and know how as the critical characteristic of individuals in project management. It is important and is a requirement for justifiable project management to have updated approaches to management of projects. Project management approaches that put into consideration human capital and leadership knowledge as required tools in project management (Sumner, 2006). There are five major component factors for effective project performance and success and these are Stakeholder Objectives, acquiring knowledge and utilization, Customer Satisfaction, User gratification and Operational guarantee (Takim, Roshana & Hamimah, Adnan 2009). Provided that effectiveness undertaking achievement, measures are related to the promised outcomes, elements for example assembly of the customers and client' satisfaction, getting to know from projects, assembly pre-said undertaking stakeholders' goals (undertaking five goals in addition to middle business) and supported with the aid of using a well-prepared commissioning programmed are the anticipated effects of the undertaking. The signs of right undertaking overall performance include aligning undertaking effects with client desires expectancies and specifications (Lauri & Gregory, 2002).

Performance is the achievement through measuring based on known standards of speed, output, cost, completeness and accuracy. Gareis, Huemann, & Martinuzzi (2011) argued that performance is important in infrastructural development among other projects which was supported by Silvius & Schipper (2011). According to Chinyavu (2016) time, cost, quality and scope were used to measure the success. This was consistent with with Wamitha & Ogollah (2017) considered project scope, completion time, project cost and cost as the indicators of project perfomance. Performance was determined considering cost, scope, time and grade of the project.

As of October 2023, Bomet County's infrastructural development projects show a blend of progress, challenges, and opportunities. The county is focused on enhancing connectivity, public services, and economic growth. Key road projects are underway to improve access to remote areas and trade routes, with a focus on upgrading rural roads to connect agricultural zones to markets. The construction of boreholes and water treatment plants has improved water supply and sanitation, with community involvement enhancing project sustainability. Investments in upgrading hospitals and clinics have improved healthcare access, with new constructions and renovations to

meet health standards. The county has made significant progress in enhancing its educational infrastructure.

Bomet County, located at the heart of the region of Rift Valley of Kenya, has actively engaged in various infrastructural development projects aimed at enhancing the region's economic growth, improving access to services, and fostering overall community development. When a higher ratio of projects are concluded on time and on budget, It may become an indicator of effective planning and execution. For instance, if 80% of the planned infrastructural projects were completed in the last fiscal year, this would reflect positively on the county's project management capabilities. The extent to which projects are executed without going out of the allocated budget is crucial. If projects in Bomet County have consistently utilized 90% or more of their allocated budgets effectively, it indicates sound financial management. Statistics on the longevity of completed projects and the frequency of maintenance required can indicate quality with 90% of roads constructed in the last five years still in good condition which suggests high-quality construction standards.

1.1.2 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

PM&E is a method that fundamentally transforms the traditional methods of assessing programs and projects by actively engaging stakeholders in the evaluation process (Guijt, Arevalo & Saladores, 2018). According to Holte-McKenzie, Forde and Theobald (2022), the PM&E approach recognizes that those who are directly affected by a program such as community members, beneficiaries, and local organizations possess valuable insights and perspectives that can significantly enhance the understanding of a program's impact and effectiveness. Therefore, PM&E is a dynamic and inclusive approach that prioritizes the involvement of stakeholders in assessing programs and projects.

PM&E is often described as a collaborative method that actively includes stakeholders like community members, project beneficiaries, and local organizations in the assessment of project processes and outcomes (Kusters, K., Buck, Oosten & Zagt, 2018). The definitions of PM&E by Jacobs, Barnett and Ponsford (2020) often underscore its role in promoting transparency and accountability. By involving a diverse range of stakeholders, PM&E can aid in ensuring that the appraisal process is open and that findings are shared with all relevant parties. This can lead to greater trust

in the evaluation results and foster a culture of learning and adaptation within organizations and communities.

Onyango (2018) observes that PM&E emphasizes collaboration and shared responsibility among all stakeholders involved. This means that rather than being passive recipients of information, stakeholders are enlightened to participate actively in the evaluation process. They are encouraged to share their experiences, observations, and feedback, which may advance to a more distinct comprehension of the program's strengths and weaknesses. Sartorius (2022) emphasize that PM&E fosters a sense of ownership among stakeholders, as they are not just subjects of evaluation but active contributors to the monitoring process. This can lead to more relevant and context-sensitive evaluations, as local knowledge and experiences are valued and utilized.

The M&E organization are required to find out and take route of movement to correct troubles along the venture (World Bank,2010a). Stakeholder participation in public or government, providers and contractors concerned in each step within the venture circle (Chinyavu, 2016). Public participation is an idea that has been followed within the new charter to permit inclusive undertaking improvement in all government projects. Participation is essential in enhancing development at the lower level to ensure sustainable development (IJCR, 2013). This was entrenched in the Constitution of Kenya that was promulgated in 2010 which was established in 2010 which enables the public to participate in development projects from the identification of projects to finishing the project (Constitution of Kenya, 2010). Gaibo & Mbugua (2019) argued that despite the constitution mandate for public participation, there exists a vulnerable implementation of the integration of the public in tracking and assessment, leading to poor project implementation in Marsabit County. M&E is a process that is always ongoing that guarantee the activities and programs done are observed and recorded for corrective measure, assessment, measuring the realization of target goals, rejection of the initiative, and ensuring accountability of the project (Mushori, 2015). This process requires stakeholders' involvement to guarantee pellucidity and accountability (Mulwa & Nguluu, 2013).

The experience of the Team and involvement of management were basically factors considered by Otieno (2018). The study also identified methodological eclectic, flexibility, learning, negotiation, and participation as the common participatory concepts in M&E. Monitory and evaluate using results-based performance ascertains

the learning capacity, beneficiary accountability, and participatory tracking. monitoring and assessment practices focuses in planning, control participation, and technical understanding at the implementation stage (Gaibo & Mbugua, (2019). According to Nduta (2016) participatory tracking and assessment turned into guided with the aid of using planning, involved events and collective action, sharing and usage of tracking and assessment results. Nyanje & Kisimbii, (2020) alluded that tracking, and assessment is a non-stop manner that require understanding, control capabilities, motivation and group paintings for powerful reporting and achievement in task implementation. However, the present day examine used participants technical understanding, group paintings, motivation, and control capabilities to envision the participatory tracking and assessment.

Participants' technical expertise refers to trained and experience team in M&E. Bailey, Farmer, Jessop & Jones (2018) in their study found out that it is required for M&E teams to undergo training so that they can acquire knowledge in project excecution, management and evalauation techniques. Training and mentoring is very crucial in the process of implementation among the M&E team (Baron, 2017). Therefore, participants should include expertise in the project area who can address the project problems as well as they should have knowledge in M&E.

Participants' teamwork should be compose based on cohesion, qualification, and abilities to enable effective M&E process. Otieno (2018) discussed that the M&E team should have flexibility, have joint decisions, transfer knowledge among each other, respect one another, democratic and share learning. The characteristic of the team may affect the outcome of M&E team. Group constant change and unity has been closely related with advanced employee performance (Rossman, 2015). It is therefore important to examine the cohesiveness, team member characteristics and team diversity on the performance pertaining to the projects.

The motivation of participants of M&E teams is very important in making sure that continuous assessment of projects exists. Human resource must be well motivated to improve their individual as well as organization performance (Waiyaki, 2017). Despite motivation being human resource concept, project management can improve the performance of their employees to improve project performance.

Participants' managerial skills is essential for successful M&E process. According to Karanja (2016) there is needfull to improve the management skills of M&E of members since there is need during planning, identification of project, design, implementation and feedback. Monitoring allows the project team to make decision through planning and implementation which require clear reports that aids project success(Kasule, 2016). Project management requires the M&E team to have skills and competences in the project so as to indentify the project performance indicators, participatory tracking, accounting and learning capacity during the project implementation process (Tache, 2012).

1.1.3 Infrastructural Development Projects in Bomet County

Infrastructural development is one of Kenya's visions 2030 as well as the Big Four agenda. Kenya's government has partnered with international donors through bilateral, donations and loans to ensure that there are funds for the infrastructural development (Kyalo & Muturi, 2015). World Bank, multilateral, and bilateral government-to-government agreements among other funding institutions to develop large infrastructural development (Ngesa, 2012). Kenya has been able to manage their infrastructural development through both the national government through agencies and county government through contractual partnerships with private investors. For a long time national government has been the sole provider of infrastructural development in Kenya until 2010 promulgation of new constitution that allowed the county government to devolve other infrastructural development to 47 counties (Constitution of Kenya, 2010).

County governments are required to undertake infrastructural developments under strict adherence to the constitution. The funds come from the national government as instituted in the government as well as revenue collected within the county and directed for development and recurrent expenditure (Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution, 2014). The County Government is therefore responsible for budgeting, tendering, managing, identification, monitory evaluation, and planning with the help of public participation for the success of the project (Robert, 2010). The Kenyan constitution enshrines participatory concepts, particularly public participation, in the context of infrastructural development. The County government is responsible for the development of infrastructure from roads reserved for the county government, agricultural projects, trade projects, hospital infrastructure as well as education

infrastructure. Therefore, county governments are not limited to roads, building classes, hospitals, plants, airports, water dams, water tanks, and cattle deep among other projects.

1.2 Problem Statement

Bomet County, located in the Rift Valley region of Kenya, has faced several challenges regarding the performance of infrastructure development projects. According to the County Integrated Development Plan report for the year 2023, a higher number of infrastructure projects in Bomet County did not get completed within the scheduled timeframe. According to reports, 60% of road construction initiatives conceived in the half a decade were either delayed or abandoned. Many projects exceed their initial budgets by a substantial margin, often by 20-50%, leading to incomplete work. 30% of roads show signs of deterioration within a year of completion. Only 15% of completed projects receive adequate maintenance. The report also indicate that Bomet County allocates a smaller percentage of its budget to infrastructure development compared to other counties, potentially around 10-15% and only 30% of project managers may have formal qualifications in project management or engineering.

Therefore, the challenges faced by Bomet County in infrastructure development are multifaceted and require a comprehensive approach to address them effectively. According to Kosge (2021), a key factor in this issue is the ineffective execution of PM&E practices, which involve engaging stakeholders like community members and local organizations in project oversight. In Bomet County, Wasike (2022) observed that there is a significant gap in these practices, likely due to insufficient training, lack of resources for M&E, and neglect of community input. Consequently, the needs of those most affected by these projects are often ignored, leading to misaligned goals and inefficient resource use. Additionally, the absence of strong participatory M&E mechanisms prevents timely identification of challenges during implementation, leaving project managers unaware of delays or budget overruns that could jeopardize success.

Many of research works have been executed by other scholars concerning the power of PM&E on project effectiveness. Kathongo's (2018) study evaluated the power of PM&E on the efficiency of Public Secondary School Initiatives in Mutomo Sub-County, Keny and the study realized that stakeholders were generally not engaged in

the supervision of school projects. However, the study presents a contextual gap. Opulu and Muchai (2021) investigated the effects of M&E on the implementation of infrastructural activities financed by the Vihiga County Government, Kenya and the findings show that M&E budgetary provisions were not enough, improper use of M&E funds out of schedules that were planned, inadequate engagement with stakeholders, inadequate feedback absorption, particularly in decision making, Insufficient Staff motivation, and technological know-how. However, the study presents both contextual and conceptual gaps. Koima and Mukulu (2020) conducted a study on the impact of M&E on project efficacy in KALRO and realized independent variables of planning, monitoring, control, and evaluation findings were directly correlated with project performance. However, the study presents a contextual gap. Rono (2022) investigated the "effect of PM&E on the sustainability of spring protection projects in the Bomet central sub-county, Kenya," and inferential statistics showed that collaborative needs analysis had a highly favorable and substantial correlation with spring project sustainability. Nevertheless, the study uncovers a deficit in context since it studied the performance of projects from the year 2016 to 2021. Therefore, this research intends to investigate the effect of PM&E and the execution of infrastructural development projects paid for by Bomet County, Kenya.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

The main goal is to find out the effect of participatory M&E and performance in County government-funded infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya**.**

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The following are the particular objectives;

1. To find out the impact of participants' technical expertise on the execution of infrastructural projects in Bomet County .
2. To find out the influence of participants' teamwork on the infrastructural project's execution in Bomet County .
3. To examine the effect of participants' motivation on the infrastructural project's performance in Bomet County.

4. To establish the effect of participants' managerial skills on the infrastructural project performance in Bomet County.

1.4 Research Hypotheses

These hypotheses were subjected to testing in this study:

$H_0$1: participants' technical expertise has no statistically important influence on the performance of infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya

$H_0$2: participants' teamwork has no statistical significance on the performance of infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

$H_0$3: Participants' motivation has no statistical significance on the performance of infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

$H_0$4: participants' managerial skills have no statistical significance on the performance of infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The research results would offer valuable insights to various stakeholders involved in development initiatives financed by the Bomet County Government. For instance; County officials would learn how PM&E could enhance project outcomes, inform policy decisions, improve resource allocation, and foster accountability. The findings would provide project managers with practical guidance on integrating participatory M&E into their frameworks, leading to better project planning and alignment with community needs. Local communities would understand how their participation in M&E can impact project success, cultivating a feeling of responsibility and encouraging active involvement in future projects. The NGOs would find the insights relevant for advocacy and program design, helping them develop initiatives that incorporate participatory M&E. For funding agencies, the study would provide evidence of the value of participatory M&E in ensuring that investments in infrastructural projects yield positive results. The findings would also contribute to the academic discourse on participatory M&E and its implications for project performance. Researchers could build on this study to explore further dimensions of participatory approaches in different contexts, potentially leading to new methodologies and frameworks that enhance the effectiveness of M&E practices.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was done at Bomet County government between the period 2023 October to January 2024. This study utilized a cross-sectional research method to examine infrastructure activities financed over a three-year period across five sectors: roads, agriculture, education, health, and water. The Context scope included participation in the M&E process which covered technical expertise, team capacity, motivation, and management skills of the M&E composition as well as covered infrastructural performance in Bomet County. The study targeted 278 County government-funded infrastructural projects in Bomet County out which a sample of 139 projects were sampled for the study, Kenya (see appendix ii). The data that was collected was from County government officials, community leaders, local contractors, and Technical experts in projects in Bomet County. The population of the research entailed the activities financed and executed by Bomet County Government. Collection of Data was done by use of semi-structured surveys. A research design combining descriptive and inferential statistical methods was adopted.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

These are issues that may slow down the process of the research with no control by the researcher (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2018). The research was narrowed to the data collected from Bomet County which was used to generalize information for other Counties. Some correspondents might not be interested in providing information because of fear of being victimized, to mitigate this all respondents were adequately made aware of the study's objectives and any information received was only used in the study and respondents were not exposed. To mitigate this limitation, the research collected a large sample size.

1.8 Assumption of the Research

This study took the inference that everyone who responded to the questions cooperated and disclosed appropriate information for the research. The researcher clarified the reason for the study and emphasis on ethical issues to gain cooperation. The information collected is not biased and is generated within Bomet County projects. This was ensured by picking a considerable sample to enable statistical generalization to all County Governments, in Kenya.

1.9 Structure of the Study

The initial chapter introduces the study and outlines the context of the research, problem statement, objectives, hypothesis, scope, limitations, and assumptions of the study. The second chapter provided a theoretical review, empirical review, research gaps, and a conceptual framework. Chapter three entailed research design, the population targeted, the size of the sample, analysis of data ethical consideration, and collection of data procedures, Chapter four outlined the research outcomes presented in terms of demographics, and descriptive and inferential statistics. These were also discussed so as to understand the nature of the results variables. The final provided the results summary, outcomes, and suggestions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter shows relevant scholarly research about the stakeholder concept, resource mobilization, human participation, and finally the stakeholder participation effect in the execution of infrastructural projects. Assessment of projects invested leading to county development is the subject of a lot of importance in making decisions and shows the need for appropriate 14odelling resulting from the use of the economic criteria. This research presents a crucial analysis of Kenya and International literature on Infrastructure initiatives at the county level and the evaluation of its effectiveness.

PM&E is a means by which stakeholders, including project beneficiaries, actively participate in the M&E of the development projects. It has been widely identified as a basic item of effective project management and is often seen to be the main influence in the infrastructural success of the project (Brouder, 2018; Fondahl & Kostov, 2013). However, the efficacy of PM&E in improving project productivity is still the subject of debate in the literature (Smith, 2015).

Several researchers have exploited the linkages between PM&E and project performance in the background of infrastructural projects. A case in point, research by Jones et al. (2017) found that PM&E was associated with improved project outcomes, including increased stakeholder satisfaction and greater sustainability. Similarly, a review by Smith (2015) found that PM&E was generally effective in enhancing project performance, although the impact varied based on the particular context and implementation of the PM&E process.

However, other studies have found inconsistent findings with regard to the relationship between PM&E and project performance. While Davis et al. (2019) reported that PM&E had little impact on project outcomes, a review by Brown and Aslam (2018) found that the potency of PM&E was largely dependent on the degree of stakeholder engagement and the quality of the PM&E process.

Overall, the literature suggests that PM&E can be a powerful tool for enhancing project performance in infrastructural projects, but the impact is dependent on several factors, which include the specific context, the involvement of stakeholders, and the effectiveness of the PM&E process. The current study aims to further explore these

relationships and contribute to the understanding of PM&E and project performance in infrastructural projects.

2.2 Theoretical Literature

This section presents theories that were utilized in guiding the study variables. These theories include; institutional, stakeholder, resource-based view, and Vroom valency expectation motivation.

2.2.1 Institutional Theory

John Meyer and Brian Rowan came up with this concept in the year 1977. This theory emphasizes how institutions are affected by its ecosystem. Institutional theory suggests that organizations gain legitimacy and external support by aligning with established societal norms and values. In the realm of project management, this theory emphasizes how external expectations and cultural standards influence organizational practices, including how projects are designed, implemented, and assessed. According to Mahalingam and Levitt (2017), institutional theory provides a framework for understanding the impact of external elements—such as legal requirements, regulatory frameworks, and social conventions—on organizational behavior. When applied to project performance, it enables project managers to evaluate how the surrounding environment can affect project outcomes. As noted by Qiu and Chen (2023), analyzing the institutional setting of a project helps managers identify both limitations and opportunities, allowing them to anticipate challenges and develop effective strategies. Ultimately, using institutional theory in project management can enhance an organization's ability to meet its objectives and deliver successful results. Institutional theory provides a framework for understanding how institutions—characterized by established laws, practices, and norms—influence the actions of organizations and individuals within a community. In the context of infrastructure activities financed by county governments, such as those in Bomet County, Kenya, institutional theory can help elucidate the factors that influence project performance which may include; regulatory frameworks, normative pressures, and cognitive structures. Institutional frameworks that promote accountability and oversight can mitigate corruption and mismanagement, which are significant barriers to project effectiveness. Ensuring that there are checks and balances in place can enhance the credibility of the county government. The theory explains project productivity.

2.2.2 Stakeholder Theory

Edward Freeman, who originated the stakeholder theory, proposed in 1984 that a company should take into consideration parties' interests that are affected by its actions and not just shareholders. This includes employees, customers, suppliers, and the community. Stakeholder theory as proposed by Freeman in 1967 suggests that the success of a project is closely linked to the satisfaction of all individuals or groups impacted by it. Taking into consideration the needs and stakeholder interests can improve their project performance. The theory emphasizes the importance of communication and association with stakeholders all through the life of the project to guarantee that their expectations are met. Getting stakeholders involved can make projects more successful and sustainable.

Harrison and Wicks (2019) observe that stakeholder theory is a concept that focuses on the importance of putting into consideration the expectations of all parties involved in a project which enables project managers to create a more effective and sustainable result by focusing on the requirements and anticipations of stakeholders. When they are actively engaged and their concerns are achieved it leads to improved project outcomes and the entire success. As per Eskerod, Huemann and Ringhofer (2021), stakeholder theory emphasizes the essence of establishing effective stakeholder collaboration and understanding their perspectives to achieve positive results in a project. Therefore, by incorporating stakeholder theory into project management practices organizations can enhance performance and achieve their goals more effectively.

Stakeholder theory posits that organizations should put into consideration the interests and influences of all stakeholders impacted by their actions, rather than solely focusing on shareholders. In the context of infrastructure activities financed by county governments, such as those in Bomet County, Kenya, stakeholder theory becomes particularly significant. It emphasizes the importance of engaging various stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of infrastructure initiatives. The theory explains the independent variable PM&E variable.

2.2.3 Resource Based View Theory

Wemerfelt pioneered a resource-based view in the 1980s and 1990s. The resource-based view is related to bundles of resources that contribute to the organization's overall objective (Maina, 2011). The process of project management relies on several resources

that among others include financial, human, management capabilities, and technical support resources. Organizations with equipped resources have an edge over other organizations, but the concept of a resource-based view in project management can be associated with the project's success. An infrastructural project is one of the resources that consumers financial, material, equipment, expertise, and managerial capabilities among many other resources. Hence there is great relevance in project management to utilize knowledge found in the resource-based view theory.

According to Maina (2011), organizations that can exploit their resource are always successful. The concept of obtaining technical expertise, teamwork, and managerial skills are part of human capital that is resource-based and can enhance the performance of the instituition. Owies (2012) argued that excess resources are transferable and can be utilized to maximize organizational profitability. Ng'ang'a (2015) asserts that there need for organizations to optimize resource allocation. Hence project manager should be able to utilize the transferred resources to maximize the organization's needs in the M&E process. The theory explains the participants' technical expertise variable.

2.2.4 Vroom Valence Expectancy Motivation Theory

The theory was designed by Vrooms in 1964. The theory is based on motivation theory obtained to create job satisfaction for high employee performance. The concept of expectancy theory can be divided into three main sub-concepts. The first is the valence concept which relates the role of rewards, innovations, and low turnover employee turnover to employee performance. The second concept is expectancy which explains the role of customer satisfaction, job satisfaction, and capability resulting from motivation increasing individual employee productivity. The expectancy concept is linked to the performance of employees. The final concept is instrumentality which explains the ability of the rewards to affect productivity, innovativeness, and employee turnover creating job satisfaction and also affecting performance.

Other supporters of the expectancy valence also include the development through training as process of performance improvement and productivity of the employee (Nyberg, 2010). Employee abilities through training and employee development is a long-term process of generating job satisfaction. The concept of expectancy theory supports participants' motivation in the process of M&E. This suggests that through the motivation theory the participants are then encourage to provide good results based on

job satisfaction, reward system and training strategies pointed out in the expectancy theory. Vroom conceptualized that abilities, experience, skills and personality which represented individual tributes of employees affect their performance. Hence linked motivation, performance and effort as person's motivation. Which were modified to Valence, Instrumentality and Expectancy. The theory explains participants' motivation variable.

Table 2.1: Summary of Theories

Theory(year)	**Proponent**	**Argument**	**Relevance to the study**
Stakeholder theory (1984)	Freeman postulated that a firm consists of several stakeholder and each stakeholder a key place in the running of the firm.	Project participatory concept from Freeman indicates that a manager may has a hard role of balancing the stakeholders and resource available for organizational goals.	Stakeholder theory gives the public an opportunity and other stakeholder participate in M&E process. The theory supports participants' team work
Resource based view theory (1980s)	Wemerfelt and others postulate that bundles of aid that make a contribution to the general goal of the business enterprise developing competitive.	Project in an organization holds numerous resource which require to be well managed to reduce wastage but for competitive advantage.	Participatory M&E would allow well management of resources. The theory supports participants' managerial skills
Vroom valence expectancy motive theory (1964)	Vroom suggests that edge, anticipation, and instrumentality are concept that promote motivation to keep employee performance increasing	Participatory encourage employee performance since it is as results of individual factors such as abilities, experience, knowledge, skills and personality.	Participatory enable motivation of the team through rewards both intrinsic or extrinsic. The theory explains participants' motivation

2.3 Empirical Literature

According to Ndili (2013) stakeholders' participation are supposed to be included in planning process, the process of implementation, M&E so as to be of great help in development and make government project sustainable.

Several empirical researches have studied the association between effective project management and project productivity in infrastructure projects. A study by Jones et al. (2017) realized that PM&E was related to the improved project outcomes, including increased stakeholder satisfaction and greater sustainability, in a sample of infrastructural projects in emerging economies. Similarly, a study by Smith and Johnson (2016) found that PM&E was associated with improved project efficiency and effectiveness in a sample of road projects in Africa.

Other studies have also found positive relationships between PM&E and project performance in infrastructural projects. A study by Davis et al. (2019) indicated that PM&E was related to increased project efficiency and effectiveness in a sample of water supply projects in emerging economies. Similarly, a study by Brown and Aslam (2018) realizes that PM&E was associated with improved project outcomes, including increased stakeholder satisfaction and greater sustainability, in a sample of health projects in developing countries.

However, some studies have found mixed or null outcomes regarding the linkage of PM&E and project performance in infrastructural projects. For example, a study by Fondahl and Kostov (2013) found that PM&E had little impact on outcomes of a project in a sample of projects developed in rural areas in Eastern Europe. Similarly, a study by Brouder (2018) found that PM&E was not consistently associated with improved project performance in a sample of education project initiatives in third-world countries.

Overall, the experimental research on PM&E and project outcomes in infrastructural projects is not uniform, with some studies realizing affirmative relationships while there some realizing null or mixed results. The specific findings and implications of these studies may rely on a number of elements, which include the particular context, the extent of stakeholder involvement, and the grade of the PM&E process. The current research aimed to further explore these relationships and contribute to the understanding of PM&E and project performance in infrastructural projects.

2.3.1 Participants' Technical Expertise and Project Performance

Participants with technical skills and capacity participation assist in providing technical evaluation and communicating with the other participants in M&E (Shihemi, 2016). Technical competence is crucial in most M&E systems which are done through training and development. Technical expertise in M&E is developed through experience, construction skills and education. It can also be professional knowledge acquired in both experience and academic assistance in providing technical orient M&E process. The two concepts which are cognitive capability and skills in the technical aspect of the M&E process.

Lesinko (2015) came up with a study on elements affecting the productivity of M&E on government projects in Narok East Constituency in Kenya. In this research, Lesinko focused on establishing fund allocation, time allocation, the effect of cost, and the outcomes of training on how M&E projects outcomes. The research embraced a descriptive research design. Its chosen population included 138 respondents, from which a sample of 122 was drawn. The findings revealed that the extent of M&E training was crucial to the outcomes of the projects. Training and performance of M&E in the project had a high correlation. However, the government has not effectively adopted M&E in most of its projects. A conceptual gap was identified since the study emphasized the impact affecting outcomes of M&E of government projects. However, this research emphasized participatory M&E in county government-funded programs.

Waithera & Wanyoike (2015) researched the implications of PM&E on youth-funded agribusiness project outcomes in Bahati Sub-County, Nakuru, Kenya. The reasons for the research was to assess the effects of political interference, collaboration of stakeholders, personnel, and employee training on the M&E productivity of projects. The research employed structured questionnaires for the census of 50 agribusiness youth-funded agribusiness projects. There existed a contextual gap that focused on agribusiness-funded projects rather than county government projects.

Abdi & Kimutai (2018) researched M&E and the outcomes of contingency projects in the County of Garissa. The research aimed to determine the impact of feedback, approach/design, stakeholders collaboration, and technical expertise on the outcomes of activities financed by Constituency development funds. The research utilized a

descriptive survey research design where questionnaires were used to aim at a total of 71 participants from which a complete census was conducted. The data received were coded and examined with the assistance of SPSS. Respondents acknowledge that stakeholders got information about the best M&E practices. It was discovered that more professionals in M&E should be engaged in paid opportunities so that they can do a credible M&E exercise of the project.

Wanjala (2018) did a study on "the impact of monitoring practices on the outcomes of Kenya state corporations' projects". It aimed to investigate whether monitoring techniques, planning, tools, and practice adaption had an influence on the outcomes of the project. The research used simple random sampling to pick 65 corporations in the state from a target population of 187 state corporations. Questionnaires were administered during the research and Trial testing was done to checkout questions meaningfulness. Results showed that monitoring techniques were embraced and had an important influence on the outcomes of the projects. Similarly, monitoring techniques, tools, and planning used in the project had a fundamental impact on project performance. it concluded that overseeing exquisite exercises had a fantastic effect on project productivity in Kenyan corporations. The study put forward recommendations that the tools for monitoring and planning must be improvised to reduce project risks.

2.3.2 Participants' Team Work and Project Performance

Nthenge (2014) researched "the impact of PM&E on the outcomes of public-private partnership projects in county of Nairobi in Kenya". Research aims to realise the impact of facilitated negotiations, and public accountability, establish the impact of stakeholder perspectives, and realize the effect of strengthening institutions on public-private partnerships on the performance of projects. The research utilized the descriptive survey research design. Both methods of Sampling, i.e. simple random sampling and stratified were utilized in the research. Questionnaires were delivered by way of a drop-off and collection method. The pilot study is then done. The research found that partnership with all stakeholders in PPP arrangement has guaranteed project support from all, and the stakeholders have assisted in choosing desired indicators to enhance the quality of the project. The study determined in relation to stakeholders with numerous perspectives gives strength to the institution.PM&E is productive in making sure that the aims of the project are realized. The research recommends the need for the

organization to have meetings that gave several stakeholders to discuss their needs and make collective decisions to improve accountability.

Wanjala (2016) examined the M&E parameter's consequences on the development projects' success in the Starehe Sub-County within Kenya. The main aims were to find out the consequence of choosing of tools and techniques and realize the significance of the M&E plan on the success of development projects. The research utilized a descriptive research design. The study targeted 307 repondents where 152 were sampled and data collected using questionnaires. The statistical sampling technique method was employed in the research and a test study was done. The research found out that the strength of the monitoring team determined the success of the project as well as the plan, and selection of techniques and tools in M&E. M&E had an essential effect on the accomplishment of the success of the. However, in the development project, it has not been adopted effectively. The researched realized that factors of M&E contribute significantly to the projects' success.

Ofuoku (2011) examined the consequences of participation by the community on rural water project sustainability in Nigeria. This project under study belongs to the rural Delta Central agricultural zone in Delta state where communities are often rarely involved in projects. The research determined that there has been sizeable impact on community participation and sustainability of the water project.

Ndili (2013) investigated "stakeholders' inclusion on infrastructural project completion. The research checked on the role of government, sponsors, parents, board of management members, and school management in project development. It utilized questionnaires and interviews to collect data. Results revealed that major financiers for school projects were parents and also government and well-wishers. The planning segment is majorly done through the board of management, principals are specifically mobilizers of resources and Ministry of Education monitors and evaluates the project and finally parents participate in financing the projects.

Kihuha (2018) gave emphasis in the research on M&E practice on the effectiveness of the overall environment facility project in Kenya. The research aimed at establishing managerial, stakeholder, and technical expertise, and planning process engagement in project outcomes. The research adopted interviews on 15 projects within the UNEP GEF project. The findings indicated that collaboration between M&E practice on the

performance of the project. It also found that there need for the adoption of M&E practices through adopting technical expertise as well as the participation of stakeholders in projects.

2.3.3 Participants' Motivation and Project Performance

Participant's responsibility in this process gives them the privilege of being part of the infrastructure development in the county Government of Bomet. Phiri's (2015) work on the influence of M&E project outcomes in African Virtual University, Kenya. The reason for the study was to review how the discipline has evolved, student management, and research in M&E and also sought to comprehend how M&E outcomes relationships can better M&E practices. The study utilized mixed design research of ex-post facto and survey. Data was gathered through interviews and was scrutinized using qualitative and quantitative methods. The research showed that the participating institutions underwent M&E training. It was also discovered that M&E preparation and training showed a positive association with the outcomes of projects. It concluded that M&E should be incorporated systematically and fully to impact project outcomes and therefore recommended to have it as part of any institution.

Nasambu (2016) researched the "effects of M&E systems' performance in Non-Governmental Organizations in Lira District, Northern Uganda". The purpose of the research was to explore ways in which human resource roles influence the M&E system's performance. The research design was cross-sectional. It targeted 79 respondents including managers, M&E officers, and staff workers. The usage of Questionnaires for collecting data came in handy. It was shown that human resource personnel who possess M&E skills and training utilized M&E information fully. It also recommended that NGOs should try to adopt routine data audits and preliminary assessments.

Titomet (2017) researched on Assessment of Water Project Effectiveness in Mwala, Machakos County, Kenya. The study aimed to evaluate the effects of a participatory collection of data and able human resource personnel and to unearth if there is an affiliation between M&E and the attainment of water projects that were planned to be achieved. This research employed a descriptive approach and applied simple random sampling. This research chooses 226 households randomly from a target populace of 547 households together with 6 members of the comittee of the water project and 4 staff

of the project. It was found that is is required to invest money in M&E for the performance of the projects.

Ayman (2011) investigated on cons and pros of participation by the community as a proposal for sustainable urban development in Egypt. The paper discussed using an empirical review of the legal challenges, planning methods, project management procedures regulation and technical standards, and absence of a workable model in community-based projections. The findings indicated that community participation in local economic development has reduced consultations where local government plays a major role of oversight to these projects. It was rendered to be crucial for training awareness, monitoring, and solving problems. Backstopping and training enabled the government agencies and stakeholders to build capacity and increase cooperation in development projects. Hence participatory planning, M&E as well as implementation have enabled proper budgeting and resource allocation in the projects for sustainability.

Ebikapade, Syed, & Ayodeji (2015) researched sustainable development in infrastructure projects within the United Kingdom. The research was about a desk literature review on infrastructure and sustainable development. The findings indicated that the use of environmental statements as well as assessment documentation at the start of project planning assisted in assessing the level of sustainability in infrastructural development.

2.3.4. Participants' Managerial and Project Performance

The following are indicators of managerial skills and guidance in the M&E process. These are management knowledge, skills, and resource management both human and material (Bertrand and Escudero, 2002). Mukami & Wanyonyi (2018) researched on impact of M&E strategies on the performance of medical camp projects in medical facilities in Embu North Sub-County, Kenya. The purpose of the study was to find out the impact of adopting M&E systems, and stakeholders' involvement and list down the impact of the skills of the M&E team on performance. The research utilized a sample of 167 respondents, with data gathered through questionnaires. Findings revealed that the skills of the M&E team are important in performance outcomes. It was also noticed that M&E training must be carefully structured to provide the team with foundational knowledge and competencies. Also, stakeholders have to be involved fully in making decisions, planning, and designing projects so as to ensure performance. The research

recommended that the monitoring team should be evaluated continuously to ensure they have the right skills.

Waithera and Wanyoike (2015) conducted a study on the impact of project monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youth-funded agribusiness projects in Bahati Sub-County, Nakuru. The research aimed at evaluating the influence of training of staff on the M&E execution of the project. The study enumerated that training the staff had an important impact on the project outcomes. The study recommended training courses for the M&E team. The study outlined that stakeholders have to be trained in teamwork and participation.

Weru (2015) study on determinants for an effective M&E system in the WASH Programme of AMREF Kenya. It aims to establish the length to which stakeholders' leadership, participation, and resource availability influence the efficacy of M&E systems. A total of 66 AMREF Kenya employees in the WASH program were used as the target population. A census was done and questionnaires were used together with interviewing methods. The research showed that stakeholders' involvement had a productive relationship with effective M&E systems. It was also found that organizations' authority greatly affects the validity of M&E systems. However, it was felt that leaders do not give in enough contribution and promote an effective M&E system in the firm.

Mwende's (2013) research determines the factors influencing the productivity of M&E systems and also finds out how information related to M&E affects the performance of the M&E systems. A survey research design was used to interview 40 program officers and 5 program managers. A systematic sampling technique was utilized in sample the program managers. While 40 program officers were given a questionnaire. It was found that the program officers had the training and experience working with M&E systems. It was recommended that routine data audits should be done in the organizations. There existed a methodological gap since the study used a survey research design which used systematic sampling This research utilized descriptive research design.

2.4 Overview of Literature and Identification of Research Gap

Below are the gaps of the research

Table 2.2: Research Gap

Author(s)	Focus	Findings	Research Gaps	Present study focus
Ayman, (2011)	Pros and Cons of Engaging Communities as a Strategy for Sustainable Urban Development in Egypt	Community development was associated with low consultations and a decrease in efficiency	The research did an empirical review of the challenge and advantages of community participation approach in Egypt highlighting a contextual gap	This study emphasized on outcomes in County government infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya
Ofuoku, (2011)	Investigated on the effect of community taking part in sustainability of water projects in rural areas in Nigeria.	The study realized strong connection between involving the community and the long-term sustainability of water projects in Nigeria. Local development committees held regular weekly meetings, alongside gatherings of various social groups.	The investigation focused on a water project in Nigeria, highlighting a contextual gap	This study focused on "performance in County government funded infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya"
Ndili, (2013)	Effects of stakeholders' participation on completion of infrastructural projects.	It found that parents provide major financial contribution, principals mobile the funds and resource,	It examined secondary schools infrastructural project as contribution of each stakeholder highlighting a contextual gap	The study focused on performance in County government funded infrastructural projects' outcomes in Bomet County, Kenya

		board of management plan while the ministry of education oversees the M&E of the secondary school projects.		
Mwende (2013)	Investigated on influences affecting performance of M&E systems of NGOs in Nairobi, Kenya.	It was realized that the programmed officers had the training and experience working with M&E systems. It was also recommended that routine data audit should be done in the organizations.	It targeted only 40 programmed officers and 5 programmed managers. It employed systematic sampling, questionnaires and interviews highliting a methodological gap	The study focused on performance in County government funded infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya
Nthenge (2014)	Researched on effect of participatory M&E of performance of public private partnership projects in Nairobi County, Kenya.	It was found that engaging all stakeholders with different opinions gives strengths to the institution. PM&E are resourceful in ensuring that the aims of the project are realized. The study recommended the need for the organization to organize discussions that gave	descriptive research design was utilized in the research. Both sampling methods i.e stratified sampling and simple random sampling were deployed in the research. Questionnaires were administered presenting a methodological gap	The study focused on performance in infrastructure financed by County government in Bomet County, Kenya

		several stakeholders to discuss their needs and make contributive decisions to improve accountability.		
Ebikapad, Syed, & Ayodeji (2015)	Sustainable development in infrastructure project in United Kingdom.	The results revealed that initial stage involvement of environmental documentation assisted in environmental sustainability of the project.	this study was executed in developed country with diverse socio-economic setup presenting a contextual gap	The study focused on performance in County government funded infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya
Lesinko (2015)	Researched on factors affecting M&E performance of government projects in Narok Sub-County, Kenya.	It was noted that most government projects have not adopted M&E effectively.	It targeted only 138 respondents of the population but only 122 were sampled. The research used questionnaire. presenting a methodological gap	The study focused on performance in County government funded infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya
Weru (2015)	Determinants of effective M&E system for Wash Programme in AMREF Kenya	It was found that stakeholders' participation had a significant correlation with effective M&E systems. It was also found that organizational leadership influenced the efficiency of M&E	It targeted 66 WASH program employees in AMREF Kenya. The study utilized questionnaires to gather primary data and a pilot test done presenting a contextual and methodological gap	The research emphasized on performance in infrastructural projects paid by the Devolved government in Bomet County, Kenya

		systems. nonetheless, it was realized that leaders do not give in enough support and promote an effective M&E system in the firm.		
Waithera & Wanyoike (2015)	Researched on effects of performance of M&E on agribusiness initiatives financed by youth-focused funding programs in the constituency of Bahati, county of Nakuru, Kenya.	It was found that stakeholders training had an important impact on M&E performance of the projects.	It targeted only 50 agribusiness youth funded projects. Structured questionnaires were used presenting a methodological gap	The study focused on performance in County government funded infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya
Phiri (2015)	Researched on effect of M&E project outcomes in African Virtual University in Kenya.	The study also found that M&E planning and training had a good impact on project performance. It was recommended that M&E be fully integrated into institutional practices.	It incorporates both an After-the-fact research design and a survey. This study also used interviews presenting a methodological gap	The study focused on performance in County government infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya
Nasambu (2016)	Impacts of M&E systems' performance in NGOs in Lira District, Northern Uganda	It was shown that human resource capacity and staffs possessing M&E skills and training	The research design was cross-sectional. It targeted 79 respondents who include mangers, M&E officers, and staff workers	This study utilized descriptive research design

		used M&E knowledge with adequacy. It also suggested that NGOs should try adopting regular data audit and preliminary assessment.	presenting a methodological gap	
Titomet (2017)	researched on the influence of M&E on the accomplishment of water projects in Mwala, Machakos County, Kenya	. It was found that there is no need to put money in M&E for performance of the projects.	This research selected 226 households randomly from a target populace of 547 households. The water project committee members were 6 and project staff were 4. presenting a methodological gap	The study focused on performance in County government funded infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya
Mukami & Wanyonyi (2018)	Researched on "impact of M&E plans on performance of medical camp project in hospitals in Embu Sub-County, Kenya".	It was realized that training of M&E and providing them with the correct skills and knowledge should be appropriately put together and strictly followed. Training programmed for M&E personnel need to be evaluated in the course of the project and at the end to make sure they have the right skills.	Research was done in impacts of M&E strategies on performance of medical camp project highlighting a contextual gap	The study focused on outcomes in County government funded infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya

2.5 Conceptual Framework

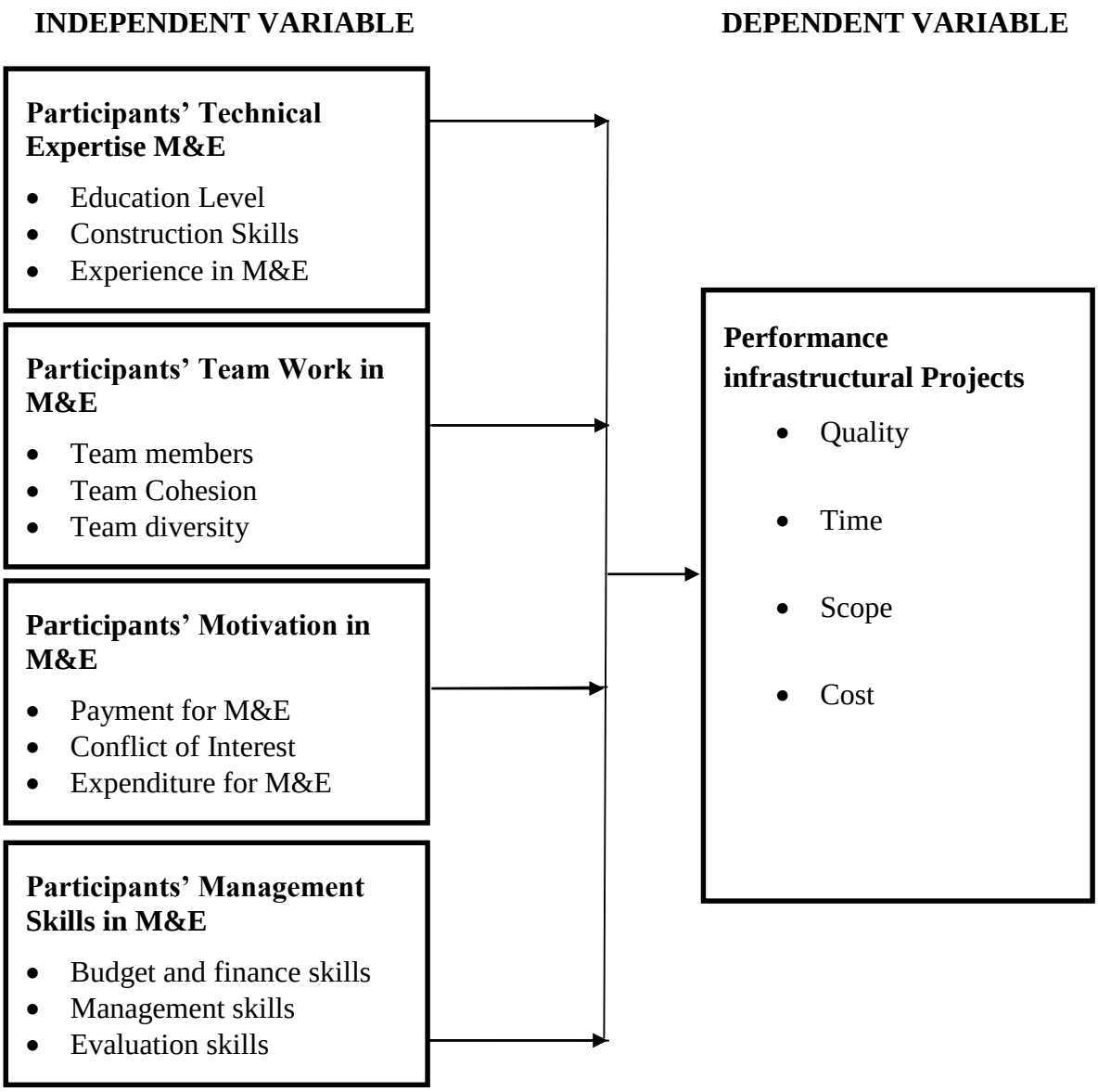

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2024)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter informs this study on how, which, what, and where the data was gathered while explaining how and what data was presented and analyzed. Therefore, the section provides the design, target population and sample, and collection process until the data is analyzed while upholding ethical guidelines.

3.2 Research Design

This study's design guides what, which, and how data are collected from the population targeted. The research design is selected based on its ability to be accurate, and explanatory, and provide reliable and valid data for the study (Oso & Onen, 2008). The study opted for descriptive research design and explanatory research design based on its capacity to interrogate who, where, and which in the phenomenal study. The ability to interrogate the phenomenal and provide statistical analysis based on the opinion to allow generalization of the concepts. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics are going to be depending on the type and features of descriptive research design.

3.3 Targeted Population

This group under study provides the objective characteristics of items or respondents where a sample was picked from (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2018). The population that was targeted for the research entailed 278 County government-funded infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya (see appendix ii) which constitute road, and water. Health, education, and agricultural initiatives as shown in the below table.

Table 3.1: Targeted Population

Project type	**Projects Numbers**
Road	74
Water	54
Health	32
Education	64
Agricultural	54
Total	**278**

3.4 Sampling Strategy and Size of the Sample

This style for sampling provides an important research part, as it dictates the method by which participants or subjects are chosen for a study, thereby significantly influencing the study outcomes in terms of its validity and reliability (Diwekar & Kalagnanam, 2021). Mugenda & Mugenda (2018) recommend that a representative sample size of no less than 30% of the total population is enough for research to yield reliable results. Therefore, since the projects were drawn from various sectors, the study utilized stratified and simple random sampling methods to ensure equal representativeness of the study sample. The sample size was 139 projects, representing 50% of the total population (278). The proportionate allocation of the sample size is given in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Sampled Projects

Type of project	Target population	Sampled projects
Roads	74	37
Water	54	27
Health	32	16
Education	64	32
Agricultural	54	27
Total	**278**	**139**

The units of observation were the community members, technical experts, local contractors and county officials in charge of managing the projects. One community member was selected using simple random sampling for each project. For each category of projects—roads, agriculture, health, education, and water—four technical experts were also selected through simple random sampling. These experts, responsible for overseeing the technical aspects of the projects, included engineers and other specialized personnel. Local contractors and county officials were also picked using simple random sampling as displayed in table 3.3 and the total sample size was 201.

Table 3.3: Sampled Respondents

Respondents	Road	Agriculture	Health	Education	Water	Total sample size
Community members	37	27	16	32	27	139
Technical experts	4	4	4	4	4	20
Local contractors	10	6	8	4	4	32
County officials	2	2	2	2	2	10
Total	**53**	**39**	**30**	**42**	**37**	**201**

3.5 Data Collection Instrument

This study utilized semi-structured questionnaires which contain structured and unstructured questions. Questionnaires were employed in data gathering from the members of the public. Questions that are open-ended provide more information on the variable understudy while closed-ended questions provide room for statistical analysis that tests the hypothesis. The questions were divided into 6 Sections starting from Sections A to F, with Section A collecting respondent background information, Section B gathering data on participants' technical expertise, Section C gathering data on participants' teamwork, Section D gathering data on communication participants motivation, Section E gathered information about participants managerial skills and Section F gathered data on project performance. The objectives utilized a Likert scale from 1-5 which gave viable descriptive as well as inferential statistical analysis.

3.6 Procedures for Data Collection

The research acquired NACOSTI permit for data gathered for this research. Twenty questionnaires were piloted in Kericho County to test for reliability as well as to check the internal instrument validity. Once the permits and pilot were finished the questionnaires were shared with the sample and then later picked.

3.6.1 Research Instrument Validity

Validity is crucial test in any research since it portrays the accuracy of the research instrument (Cohen *et al,* 2000). Instruments' validity is crucial to ensure that the study is logically, accurately, contextually, and systematically justifiable (Oso & Onen, 2008). The accuracy of a measure is demonstrated by comparing it with a measure that is has been proven previously to be valid. Contents of the tests or measurement covered

all the key parts of this study. validity is very key in ensuring that the intended concept of the study is measured, and this was achieved by ensuring that measurements and indicators are keenly put down based on the existing relevant information or knowledge. The questionnaires were also piloted where the responses were evaluated based on context answering procedure on the open questions.

3.6.2 Research Instrument Reliability

This provides consistency within the responses of the question. To assess reliability internally, the instrument of the research was subject to a test study where the results were analyzed if the answering pattern in consistent. The questions used in the pilot was subjected to SPSS version 21.0 and their reliability measure of Cronbach Alpha was obtained. The threshold Cronbach alpha of 0.7 was recommended by Nunnally & Bernstein (1994) that it was useful in the study.

Table 3.4: Results Reliability

Variable	Items	Cronbach's Alpha coefficient
PIP	5	.737
PTE	5	.736
PTW	5	.751
PM	5	.765
PMS	5	.855
Average	**25**	**.769**

Source: Research Data (2024)

As shown, the outcomes from Table 3.4 indicated, Performance of infrastructural projects (PIP), Participants' technical expertise (PTE), participants' teamwork (PTW), participants' motivation (PM), and participants' management skills (PMS) Cronbach Alpha coefficients are above 0.7 which are therefore reliable. The average of Cronbach Alpha coefficient of 0.769 for 25 questions revealed that the entire construct indicators were reliable.

3.7 Presentation of Data and its Analysis

The field-gathered data was in qualitative and quantitative form. First, the analysis of qualitative data was through themes and the presentation was in storytelling form. Second, the evaluation of numerical data was through descriptive analysis in mean and standard deviation. Additionally, inferential statistics which include analysis of

relationships and multiple regressions was done to find out the effect on each variable. The findings were displayed in tables and figures using version 20.0 of SPSS.

The regression equation is described below;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Where

Y = Performance of infrastructural in Bomet County

β_0 = Constant Term

β_1, β_2, β_3 = Beta coefficients

X_1 = Participants' technical expertise

X_2 = Participants' team work

X_3 = Participants' motivation

X_4 = Participants' management skills

e = Error Term

Diagnostic test was conducted where the regression model was subjected to normality, multi-collinearity, auto-correlation and homoscedasticity was examined using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, VIF test, Durbin-Watson test and Levenes' test respectively.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

To uphold ethical standards during sourcing of data, the research analyst began by obtaining a University endorsement letter and a permit of research from NACOSTI to officially make those in authority know them. Respondents were approached to engage after being informed of the purpose of the study and ensure that the information will be made confidential.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

4.1 Introduction

This section provides quantitative outcomes from structured questions and qualitative results from open-ended questions. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were examined concurrently. Demographic information, inferential statistics, response rate, and were outlined. The results were presented using tabular format and the after discussed appropriately.

4.2 Response Rate

The involvement and individual participation were assessed to ascertain the rate of response from the population targeted, utilizing a sample size of 201 participants chosen from County government officials, technical experts, local contractors, and the community. The results are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Category	Occurrence	Percentage
Non-response	11	5.5
Response	190	94.5
Total	**201**	**100**

The distribution of the respondents who responded in each category of projects is presented in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Respondents Dispersion

Respondents	Road	Agriculture	Health	Education	Water	Total sample size
Community members	34	26	15	30	25	130
Technical experts	4	4	4	4	4	20
Local contractors	9	6	7	4	4	30
County officials	2	2	2	2	2	10
Total	**50**	**38**	**28**	**40**	**36**	**190**

Source: Research Data (2024)

Analyzed outcomes in Table 4.1 show this study achieved a feedback rate of 94.5% and a 16.7% non-response rate. The results were above the threshold set by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) of 80% which was termed as excellent. Therefore, further analysis was done to realize the set research objectives.

4.3. Demographic Information

The demographics encompassed age, gender, highest educational attainment, working duration in the County, and position held by the respondents. This information gave more information on the unit of observation. These were expressed below:

4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

This was outlined in Figure 4.1 representing the frequency allocation of males and females in the Bomet County Government. The results were shown in pie chart below

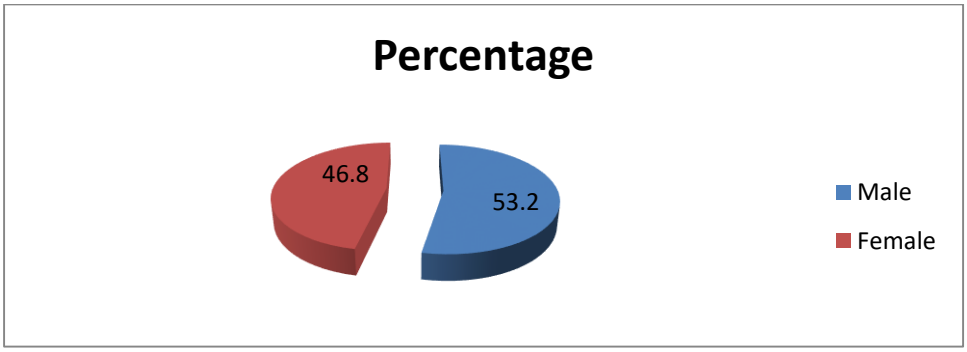

Figure 4.1: Gender of the Respondents

Source: Research Data (2024)

Table 4.1 reveals that there were 53.2% male and 46.8% female respondents. Therefore, The male gender was a little bit more than their female counterparts. This indicates that men and women are fairly represented in the study. The information was important because the study could capture the diverse perspectives and experiences of the respondents, which may vary based on gender by including all the genders in the study.

4.3.2 Respondents Age

Those who responded had their ages examined from the results and displayed in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Respondents Age

Years	Frequency	Percentage
18 to 30 years	63	33.2
31 to 40 years	87	45.8
41 to 50 years	40	21.1
Total	**190**	**100**

Source: Research Data (2024)

As per the results, there were 45.8% of those who responded were between 31-40 years. Those who were between 41-50 years were represented by 21.1% of respondents while the age between 18-30 years were represented by 33.2% of respondents. The results showed that those who were from middle age were the highest in number coming from the age bracket of 31-40 years. This indicates a mix of both young and older respondents in the research. This information was important due to variations among age groups may have varying levels of experience, knowledge, and skills, which can shape their understanding and response to PM&E on project performance.

4.3.3 Highest Level of Education

The degree of Education for those who responded was examined. The results were tabulated in Table 4.4 which entails the college (certification and diploma), undergraduate degree, and masters.

Table 4.4: Highest Level of Education

Years	Frequency	Percentage
College	12	6.3
Undergraduate Degree	123	64.7
Masters	55	28.9
Total	**190**	**100**

Source: Research Data (2024)

Table 4.4 shows the undergraduate degree was leading with 64.7% of respondents followed by the master's with 28.9% and the least were college who were 6.3% of respondents. these findings underscore the necessity of considering the educational backgrounds of stakeholders involved in participatory M&E. By leveraging the diverse knowledge and skills of respondents, the county government can foster a more inclusive and effective evaluation process, ultimately leading to improved performance and sustainability of infrastructure projects in Bomet County.

As per results, 42.6% of the employees had been employed for more than 7 years, followed by 27.9% of respondents with a tenure of 5 to 6 years 20.0% of respondents between 2 to 4 years, and lastly 9.5% of respondents below 2 years. The diverse experience levels of employees highlight the need for tailored training programs in M&E By developing both experienced and novice staff, the organization can enhance participatory M&E, crucial for effective infrastructure projects.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics Results

Quantitative data analysis used Mean (M) and Standard Deviation (SD) to assess the degree of respondent consensus with statements describing each variable. The results of the study are described below:

4.4.1 Performance of Infrastructural Projects

The respondents received a list of statements describing the outcomes of infrastructural initiatives in the devolved government of Bomet in Kenya to express their degree of agreement based on a 5-point Likert scale (Strongly agree (SA), Agree(A), Undecided (U), Disagree (D), and Strongly, Disagree (SD). The findings are displayed as follows. The descriptive outcomes were explained on the Table 4.5 results below.

Table 4.5: Performance of Infrastructural Projects

Propositions	SD (%)	D(%)	N(%)	A(%)	SA(%)	M	SD
The county has high quality infrastructural projects done and well monitored	0.1	5.7	0.0	62.2	31.3	2.56	2.439
The projects in the County are done on time by the County Government.	4.6	9.9	0.0	43.9	41.6	3.11	1.889
Scope of the projects are within what I was budgeted and planned at designing stage.	5.7	4.2	1.5	39.7	48.9	2.85	2.146
Cost margin from the budget is within the recommended cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.7	55.3	2.61	2.399
The County government have developed infrastructural projects that are high quality, timely and within the right scope and cost.	1.5	7.3	3.8	48.5	42.4	2.67	2.329
Combined Score						**2.76**	**2.24**

Source: Research Data (2024)

The study showed that the county has high quality infrastructural projects done and well monitored as disagreed by most (93.5%) of those who responded. Most (85.5%) of those who responded did not agree that the projects in the County are done on time by the County Government. The statement that the scope of the projects is within what was budgeted and planned at the designing stage was disagreed by most (88.6%) of the respondents. Everyone who responded agreed that the cost margin from the budget is within the recommended cost, Additionally, the study indicated that the County government has developed infrastructural projects that are high quality, timely, and within the right scope and cost as disagreed by the majority (90.9%) of the participants.

The mean value of 2.76 with a standard deviation of 2.24 reflects participants' perceptions of infrastructural projects in the county of Bomet in Kenya. The mean of 2.76 elucidated that respondents viewed the projects as slightly below average on a 1 to 5 scale, suggesting a neutral stance. The high standard deviation of 2.24 shows significant variability in opinions, with some respondents expressing strong dissatisfaction while others were more favorable. This diversity highlights differing experiences and expectations regarding the projects.

The finding concurs with the outcomes of a study by Otieno and Ngugi (2016) who found that the grade of infrastructural projects in Kenya was often low grade because of several factors, including poor planning and design, inadequate supervision, and corruption. The study also found that poor-quality infrastructural projects can hurt the economy and society, leading to increased costs, reduced productivity, and safety hazards. The finding also agrees with the finding of a study by Otieno and Ngugi (2016) who found that a significant proportion of infrastructure projects in Kenya experience cost overruns, delays, and design changes. These deviations from the original budget, plan, and design can negatively impact project performance and overall outcomes.

In response to the question, “In your opinion explain how participants’ technical expertise in M&E infrastructural development ensures high-quality projects?” revealed that technical expertise was required in ascertaining structural quality, scope evaluation and evaluation of cost. The highest technical knowledge required was the structural quality which were offered by those who had an engineering background. Those who evaluated cost and scope were also important in delivering high-quality projects within

the budget, time and scope. The time variable was evaluated by the monitoring team based on the set time and ending time of the project with a given standard error.

4.4.2 Participants' technical expertise in M&E

Respondents were presented with a list of statements assessing the impact of participants' technical proficiency on infrastructural undertakings in Bomet County, Kenya. The mean and standard results were used for discussion with content analysis. The quantitative data were presented in Table 4.6

Table 4.6: Participants' Technical Expertise in M&E

Statements	SD (%)	D(%)	N(%)	A(%)	SA(%)	M	SD
The level of Education of those who Particapated in M&E affect the standard of the project	0.0	0.0	0.9	48.3	50.8	3.97	1.029
In infrastructural development the participant in M&E has construction skills which assist them in evaluating the quality of work done	1.8	3.8	0.0	38.5	55.9	4.51	0.490
The team of M&E are well trained and experienced in infrastructural development	0.0	0.0	0.7	39.2	60.1	4.66	0.339
Participants' training in M&E is crucial to ensure quality projects	0.0	7.9	1.5	45.6	39.4	3.67	1.328
Participants' technical expertise in M&E is a fundamental aspect that determines the execution of contraction projects	0.9	2.8	0.0	49.1	48.8	4.47	0.528
Combined score						**4.26**	**0.86**

Source: Research Data (2024)

The outcomes as shown in Table 4.7 found that most (99.1%) of the participants concurred that the level of education level of the participant's M&E influenced the quality of the project. The statement that in infrastructural development the participant in M&E has construction skills which assist them in evaluating the quality of work done

was agreed by most (94.4%) of the respondents. 99.3% of the participants concurred that the team of M&E is well-trained and experienced in infrastructural development. The study revealed that a high percentage (85.0%) of the participants were in agreement with the idea that participants' training in M&E is crucial to ensure quality projects. The study examined that the majority (97.9%) of the respondents agreed that the participants' technical expertise in M&E is a crucial aspect that determines the effectiveness of contraction projects.

The average score was 4.26 and the standard deviation was 0.86, indicating a strong consensus among respondents on the importance of technical expertise in infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya. A mean of 4.26 suggests that respondents highly value technical expertise, viewing it as crucial for the success of the project. The low standard deviation of 0.86 shows minimal variability in the responses, reinforcing widespread agreement on this significance.

The finding agrees with Waithera and Wanyoike's (2015) research on the effects of project M&E on agribusiness project performance in Bahati Sub-County, Nakuru, Kenya. The research employed structured questionnaires to census 50 agribusiness youth-funded agribusiness projects. The findings also agree with Abdi and Kimutai's (2018) research on M&E and the outcomes of constituency projects in Garissa County. Respondents acknowledge that the involved parties got information about the best M&E practices . It was discovered that more M&E professionals should be engaged in paid opportunities so that they can do a credible M&E exercise of the project. Similarly, Shihemi's (2016) study emphasizes the importance of technical expertise in M&E, highlighting that participants with such skills are essential for providing technical evaluations and facilitating communication within the M&E process

According to the response to, "In your opinion explain how participants' technical expertise in M&E infrastructural development ensures high-quality projects?" the outcomes showed that technical expertise of member of M&E played a crucial role in quality of the projects. The responses showed that having expertise personnel assisted in evaluating and assessing the quality of the construction project in term of structural, size, durability and ability withstand high pressure especially in bridge, building and road constructions.

4.4.3 Participants' team work in M&E

The respondents received a list of statements describing the effect of participants' team work in M&E on performance of infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The descriptive results were showed in frequency distribution, mean and standard deviation as given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Participants' Team Work in M&E

Statements	SD (%)	D(%)	N(%)	A(%)	SA(%)	M	SD
Teamwork exists among the team members in M&E to ensure quick decisions.	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	58.5	4.51	0.487
Team cohesiveness is considered when selecting M&E for a timely process	0.0	0.0	2.1	34.5	55.6	3.78	1.219
The team diversity in M&E is considered to ensure accountability and efficiency in the infrastructural process	0.0	4.2	0.0	37.4	58.9	4.49	0.507
Teamwork is considered for success and quality of the work done	2.9	4.8	0.0	45.8	48.6	4.57	0.428
There is constant Communication and sharing of information between team members	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	48.6	4.55	0.448
Combined Score						**4.33**	**0.665**

Source: Research Data (2024)

Outcomes as presented in Table 4.8 displays that all the participants are in agreement that there is teamwork among the team members in M&E to ensure quick decisions. 90.1% of the respondents agreed that team cohesiveness is crucial when selecting M&E for timely processes. Additionally, a substantial majority (96.3%) of those who responded affirmed that diversity within the M&E team is crucial. is considered to ensure accountability and efficiency in the infrastructural process. 94.4% of the respondents concurred that Teamwork is considered for success and quality of the work done and all the respondents consented that there is constant communication and distribution of information between team members.

The mean score of 4.33 shows a strong concurrence among those who responded on the significance of teamwork in M&E for infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya. This high score suggests that most participants view teamwork as crucial for project effectiveness. With a deviation of 0.665, the responses show minimal spread, showing consistent opinions among respondents about teamwork's significance in M&E, with few outliers.

The finding agrees with Nasambu (2016), who researched "the effects of M&E systems' performance in Non-Governmental Organizations in Lira District, Northern Uganda". It was shown that human resource personnel who possess M&E skills and training utilize M&E information fully. The finding also agrees with Titomet (2017), who researched the impact of M&E on the execution of water projects in Mwala, Machakos County, Kenya. It was found that it is required to invest money in M&E for the performance of the projects. Similarly, Nthenge's (2014) study on public-private partnership (PPP) projects highlights the usefulness of partnership with all stakeholders in ensuring project support and improving project quality.

In response to the question "What are the teamwork dynamics in M&E that affect the performance on infrastructural projects?" pointed out cohesion, communication, job sharing, collective decision making, and sharing information. Team cohesion and communication were the leading aspects of teamwork that would assist M&E teams to achieve the desired projects.

4.4.4 Participants' motivation in M&E

The respondents were furnished with a list of statements explaining the effect of participants' motivation in M&E on the performance of infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Frequency distribution, standard deviation and Mean were adopted as descriptive statistics while the content analysis was adopted for open-ended questions. The results of participants' motivation in M&E.

Table 4.8: Participants' Motivation in M&E

Statement	SD (%)	D(%)	N(%)	A(%)	SA(%)	M	SD
The stakeholders in M&E are paid for to ensure they cover the entire scope of the project.	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	55.0	4.62	0.378
The participants avoid conflict of interest when conducting M&E process	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	52.7	4.49	0.509
The expenditure in M&E are well covered to ensure the right scope is achieved	0.0	5.7	0.0	56.8	43.1	4.28	0.719
Participants' in M&E are well motivated affecting performance in infrastructural projects	0.0	0.0	9.1	33.4	51.6	3.58	1.418
Information of projects is provided in time for all stakeholders to analyze and understand	0.0	10.5	0.0	35.8	42.6	4.32	0.678
Combined Score						**4.26**	**0.740**

Source: Research Data (2024)

The outcomes as presented in Table 4.8 demonstrate that all the participants concurred that the stakeholders in M&E are paid to ensure they cover the entire scope of the project. The study found that the majority (99.9%) agreed that the participants avoid conflict of interest when conducting M&E process. 85.0% of the participants concurred that the expenditure in M&E are well covered to ensure the right scope is achieved and 78.4% of the respondents agreed that information of projects is provided in time for all stakeholders to analyze and understand.

The mean score of 4.26 demonstrates that respondents view participant motivation in M&E as highly important, reflecting a strong consensus on its positive impact on effectiveness. The low standard deviation of 0.740 suggests that suggestions were closely aligned, reinforcing the critical role of motivated participants in successful infrastructural projects.

The findings concur with Ayman (2011) who investigated on cons and pros of participation by the community as a proposal for long-term urban development in

Egypt. The findings indicated that community participation in local economic development have reduced consultations where local government plays a major role of oversight to these projects. The finding also agree with Ebikapade, Syed, & Ayodeji (2015) who researched on sustainable development in infrastructure project within United Kingdom. The findings indicated that the use of enviromental statement as well as assessment documentation at initial stage of project planning assisted in assessing the level of sustainability in infrastructural development. Similarly, Ayman's (2011) research on community participation for sustainable urban development indicated that training, awareness, monitoring, and problem-solving were essential components of community-based projects. This implies that motivated community participation, driven by training and awareness, enhances the sustainability and effectiveness of urban development projects over the long term.

A response to, "What is your opinion on the motivation of M&E participants?" showed that most of the respondents that the motivation was not sufficient. The respondents pointed that there is a need to increase motivation especially when facilitating field work which requires extracting resources.

4.4.5 Participants' Management Skills in M&E

Participants' management skills in M&E were subjected to frequency analysis distribution, mean, and standard deviation. The content analysis was used for open-ended questions and integrated with the descriptive results. The descriptive statistics are displayed in Table 4.10.

Table 4.9: Participants' Management Skills in M&E

Statements	SD (%)	D(%)	N(%)	A(%)	SA(%)	M	SD
The participants in M&E have budgeting and financial skills which save on cost of the project	0.0	2.4	0.0	41.6	52.4	4.56	0.439
Participants in M&E are skilled in management enabling to evaluation cost of the project	0.0	3.9	0.0	39.4	53.7	4.36	0.639
The participant in M&E have evaluation skills which enable cost saving in the projects.	0.0	0.0	0.9	48.3	50.8	3.97	1.029
The management skills are enhancing through training and development of M&E on enhancing performance of project	1.8	3.8	0.0	38.5	55.9	4.51	0.490
The Participants in M&E understand the project costs	0.0	0.0	2.1	47.6	48.3	4.78	0.218
Combined Score						**4.44**	**0.563**

Source: Research Data (2024)

The outcomes in Table 4.9 showed that almost all (94.0%) of the participants concur that the participants in M&E have budgeting and financial skills which save on project costs. The statement that participants in M&E are skilled in management enabling to evaluation cost of the project was agreed upon by most (93.1%). Most (99.2%) agreed that the participants in M&E have evaluation skills that enable cost saving in the projects, 92.6% of the respondents agreed that the management skills are enhanced through training and development of M&E on enhancing the outcomes of the project and that most (95.9%) of the participants concurred that the participants in M&E understand the project costings.

The results are in line with Waithera & Wanyoike (2015), who conducted an examination on the effect of project management and evaluation (M&E) on the execution of agribusiness activities financed for youth in Bahati Constituency, Nakuru County, Kenya. The research enumerated that training the staff had an important influence on the project performance. The finding also agrees with Weru's (2015) study

on determinants for an effective M&E system in the WASH Programme of AMREF Kenya. The outcomes of the research showed that interested parties' engagement had an affirmative correlation with effective M&E systems. It was also found that organizations' authority greatly affects the validity of M&E systems. However, it was felt that leaders do not give enough contribution and promote an effective M&E system in the firm

In response to, “In your opinion explain the effect of participants’ management skills in M&E on the outcomes of infrastructural development projects?” The outcomes of the research agreed that management skills like communication skills, negotiation skills, evaluation skills, risk assessment skills, and problem-solving skills were crucial to M&E participants.

4.5 Inferential Analysis

This consisted of the relationship, diagnostic test, and multiple linear regression. This model was used in examining the study hypothesis and investigating the nature of the association between the participation of M&E as well as outcomes of infrastructural variables.

4.5.1 Correlation Analysis

Pearson correlation analysis was adopted to examine the identity of an analysis of how participatory monitoring and evaluation influence infrastructure performance. The results were presented in Table 4.10 and indicated in the Pearson Correlation Matrix.

Table 4.10: Pearson Correlation Matrix

		PTE	PTW	PM	PMS	PIP
PTE	Pearson Correlation	1	.635**	.722**	.814**	.801**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	190	190	190	190	190
PTW	Pearson Correlation		1	.818**	.749**	.695**
	Sig. (2-tailed)			.000	.000	.000
	N		190	190	190	190
PM	Pearson Correlation			1	.825**	.792**
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.000
	N			190	190	190
PMS	Pearson Correlation				1	.865**
	Sig. (2-tailed)					.000
	N				190	190

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results tabled in Table 4.10 shows that the skills in management and technical expertise in M&E possessed by participants have significantly improved the performance of infrastructural initiatives, with relationship coefficients of R= 0.865 and R= 0.801, respectively. The outcomes agree with Ondieki et al. (2016), who realized that participants' management skills and technical expertise are crucial for the success of M&E in Kenya's health sector. They argued that management skills and technical expertise enabled the participants to design, execute, and evaluate M&E systems that responded to the expectations and needs of all stakeholders

The motivation of participants and their ability to work collaboratively demonstrated an affirmative influence on the outcomes of the infrastructural project, with correlation coefficients of R=0.792 and R=0.695, respectively. Participants' motivation and teamwork are essential for participatory M&E in Kenya, as they foster the engagement, collaboration, and empowerment of the stakeholders, As per the report by the World Bank (2016. Also, a study by Kariuki et al. (2017) found that participants' motivation and teamwork had a beneficial impact on the outcome of participatory M&E in Kenya, as they improved the quality, timeliness, and relevance of the data and information collected and used

4.5.2 Diagnostic Tests

The diagnostic test was conducted before adopting the multiple linear regression model. Normality, multi-collinearity, homoscedasticity, and autocorrelation assumption were diagnosed and the outcomes are displayed in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Summary of Diagnostic Tests

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk			Collinearity Statistics		Levene's Test	
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF	Statistics	Sig.
PIP	.147	84	.157	.956	84	.132				
PTE	.129	84	.179	.971	84	.197	.330	3.032	1.737	0.189
PTW	.154	84	.143	.935	84	.104	.313	3.193	1.460	0.273
PM	.185	84	.111	.908	84	.085	.224	4.470	3.513	0.061
PMS	.123	84	.192	.964	84	.161	.211	4.729	2.114	0.134
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction										
Durbin-Watson										1.582

Source: Research Data (2024)

Table 4.11 presents a detailed analysis of the performance of infrastructural projects (PIP) and the factors influencing their outcomes. The results show that PIP performance and key independent variables technical expertise, teamwork, motivation, and management skills in M&E follow a normal distribution, as confirmed by the Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value > 0.05). Additionally, the analysis examined multicollinearity among the independent variables, finding Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values below 10, indicating no significant multicollinearity. This augments the reliability of the regression model by ensuring that the individual effects of predictor variables can be accurately assessed. Levene's test confirmed the homogeneity of variance among the independent variables, with a p-value greater than 0.05, satisfying an important assumption for statistical tests like ANOVA and regression analysis. Finally, the Durbin-Watson statistic was calculated to check for autocorrelation in the residuals. In conclusion, the study, the variable was normally distributed, homoscedastic, and with no multi-collinearity nor autocorrelation. This allowed the research to conduct multiple linear regression analysis.

4.5.3 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This was utilized to examine the hypothesis of the study using 5% significant level. The results were presented using the regression summary model, ANOVA, and beta coefficient in the respective tables.

Table 4.12: Regression Summary Model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.888[a]	.789	.778	.25204	1.582

a. Predictors: (Constant), PMS, PTW, PTE, PM
b. Dependent Variable: PIP

Source: Research Data (2024)

Table 4.12 shows a fundamental correlation (R=0.888) between PM&E activities and the performance of infrastructural projects. This indicates that increased M&E participation leads to better project outcomes. Analysis reveals that 77.8% of performance variation is linked to factors like participant motivation, teamwork, technical expertise, and management skills, underscoring the importance of human and organizational elements in project success. The last 22.2% is affected by other variables

not measured, indicating that while participatory M&E is crucial, additional factors also affect execution.

Table 4.13: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	215.261	4	53.815	64.181	.003[b]
	Residual	155.121	185	.838		
	Total	**370.382**	**189**			

a. Dependent Variable: PIP
b. Predictors: (Constant), PMS, PTW, PTE, PM

Source: Research Data (2024)

The ANOVA results reveal the effectiveness of PM&E in improving infrastructure project performance in Bomet County, Kenya. A mean square value of 53.815 indicates significant variance explained by the model, suggesting that observed performance differences are not random. The F value of 64.181 is notably high, indicating statistically significant differences between groups, which supports the positive impact of PM&E practices on project outcomes. Additionally, a significance level of 0.003, well below the 0.05 threshold, reinforces the strong evidence that PM&E effectively influences project performance.

Table 4.14: Regression Coefficients

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		**B**	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(Constant)	0.694	0.213		3.258	0.003
	PTE	0.785	0.245	0.0214	3.204	0.002
	PTW	0.779	0.305	0.0645	2.554	0.003
	PM	0.805	0.402	0.1056	2.002	0.001
	PMS	0.701	0.336	0.2013	2.086	0.004

Source: Research Data (2024)

The outcomes tabled in Table 4.15 display that when PTE, PTW, PM, and PMS are held constant, the outcomes of infrastructural projects in the devolved government of County, Kenya would be at 0.694. Also, the PTE, PTW, PM, and PMS would increase the outcomes of infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya by 0.785, 0.779, 0.805, and 0.701 respectively resulting to the following regression equation.

Project performance = 0.694 + 0.785(PTE) + 0.779(PTW) + 0.805(PM) + 0.701(PMS)

The study realized an important relationship between participants' technical proficiency and the outcomes of infrastructural projects in the county of Bomet in Kenya. As technical skills increased, project effectiveness also improved, with a beta coefficient (β) of 0.0214 showing a positive correlation. The p-value of 0.002 confirms this correlation is statistically important, suggesting that enhancing technical skills is crucial for better project outcomes in the region. The finding agrees with Waithera and Wanyoike's (2015) research on the consequences of PM&E on agribusiness initiatives financed by youth-focused funding programs in the Constituency of Bahati in Nakuru, Kenya. The research employed structured questionnaires for the census of 50 agribusiness youth-funded agribusiness projects.

The research found that collaboration among monitoring and evaluation (M&E) participants significantly improved infrastructural initiatives outcomes in the devolved government of Bomet in Kenya. Data analysis showed a positive correlation, with a standardized coefficient (β) of 0.0645, indicating that increased collaborative engagement leads to better project outcomes. The relationship's statistical significance is supported by a p-value of 0.003, well below the 0.05 threshold, suggesting the effect is unlikely due to chance. The study emphasizes the importance of teamwork and shared responsibility among stakeholders for successful infrastructure initiatives in the region. The finding agrees with Nasambu (2016) who researched the “effects of M&E systems’ performance in Non-Governmental Organizations in Lira District, Northern Uganda”. It was shown that human resource personnel who possess M&E skills and training utilized M&E information fully.

The research found a significant correlation between participant motivation in M&E and the performance of infrastructural projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Higher motivation levels were linked to improved project effectiveness, with a beta coefficient of 0.1056 and a highly significant p-value of 0.001. Motivated participants are more engaged in M&E processes, leading to better oversight, accountability, and decision-making. This motivation enhances commitment, collaboration, and responsibility, which are vital for successful infrastructural development in Bomet County. Therefore, investing in strategies to boost motivation such as training and recognition can improve project outcomes and support sustainable development in the region. The findings concur with Ayman (2011) who investigated on cons and pros of participation by the community as a proposal for sustainable urban development in Egypt. The findings

indicated that community participation in local economic development have reduced consultations where local government plays a major role of oversight to these projects.

The research found a significant correlation between participant motivation in M&E and the performance of infrastructural projects in the devolved governenment of Bomet in Kenya. As motivation levels increased, project effectiveness and success improved, indicated by a moderate statistical coefficient (β=0.2013) and a significant p-value of 0.004. Motivated participants are more engaged in M&E processes, leading to better oversight and project outcomes due to increased commitment, constructive feedback, and proactive problem-solving. Therefore, enhancing motivation among M&E participants is crucial for improving project performance and resource utilization in the region. The study highlights the need for stakeholders to prioritize motivation strategies to optimize project outcomes in Bomet County and similar areas.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

A synopsis of the results is presented in this chapter, proposes guidelines and procedures, recommendations, and concludes with suggestions for future investigations.

5.2 Study Summary

The reason for this study was to examine how PM&E influenced the performance of development projects financed by the Bomet County Government. The research examined the performance of these projects and how it was influenced by the teamwork, motivation, and managerial skills of the subjects. Data was acquired through the administration of semi-structured surveys and examined by use of descriptive and inferential statistics. The following outlines the key outcomes:

The primary research objective was to find out the impact of participants' technical expertise on the outcomes of infrastructural initiatives in the county of Bomet in Kenya. The study realized an important relationship between participants' technical expertise and the execution of infrastructure projects in Bomet County, Kenya. In infrastructural development the participant in M&E has construction skills that assist them in evaluating the quality of work done, the team of M&E is trained and experienced in infrastructural development and participants' technical expertise in M&E is an essential aspect that determines the execution of contraction projects.

The second objective tried to find out the effect of participants' teamwork on the infrastructural project's performance in Bomet County, Kenya. The research realized that participants' teamwork had an affirmative fundamental effect on the infrastructural project's performance in Bomet County, Kenya. There is teamwork among the team members in M&E to ensure quick decisions, Work is considered for success and quality of the work done, and team diversity in M&E is considered to ensure accountability and efficiency in the infrastructural process.

The third research goal was to establish the impact of participants' motivation on the infrastructural project's performance in Bomet County, Kenya. The study realized that participants' motivation had a positive important effect on the infrastructural project's

performance in Bomet County, Kenya. The stakeholders in M&E are paid to ensure they cover the entire scope of the project. The participants avoid conflict of interest when conducting the M&E process and information on projects is supplied in time for all stakeholders to analyze and understand.

The fourth research goal was to explore the level at which participants' managerial skills influenced the infrastructural project execution in Bomet County, Kenya. The study demonstrated a significant positive association indicating that higher levels of managerial skills were associated with better project performance on the infrastructural project execution in Bomet County, Kenya. The participants in M&E have budgeting and financial skills which save on the cost of the project, the management skills are enhanced through training and establishment of M&E on enhancing the outcomes of the project and the Participants in M&E understand the project costings.

The findings of this study align with and expand upon the work of other researchers cited in the literature review. Several key relationships emerge between this study's results and prior research

The study corroborates earlier research while contributing nuanced insights into the role of teamwork, motivation, and managerial skills in driving infrastructure development in Bomet County. These findings underscore the importance of building capacity among M&E participants to enhance the overall performance of development projects.

5.3 Conclusions

This study concludes that technically skilled participants can create more effective designs and activities that meet the specific requirements of the community and the environment. Proficient workers are more likely to adhere to quality standards, resulting in durable and sustainable infrastructure. Skilled participants can better manage resources, reducing waste and ensuring that materials are used effectively. Technical expertise can streamline processes, leading to quicker project execution without compromising quality. Proficient individuals are less prone to commit mistakes takes that require costly corrections, ultimately saving money on the project. Skilled participants can help in accurate budgeting and financial planning, minimizing unexpected expenses.

The study concludes that collaboration brings together various stakeholders, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of project impacts. When multiple stakeholders

participate in M&E, there is a collective responsibility for project outcomes, which can lead to greater accountability among all parties. Access to diverse data and insights allows decision-makers to make more informed choices regarding project adjustments, resource allocation, and future planning. Collaborative M&E fosters relationships among stakeholders, leading to stronger partnerships that can facilitate future projects and initiatives.

This research confirmed that motivated participants tend to provide accurate and comprehensive data during monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes. Their engagement ensures that the information collected reflects the true status of infrastructure projects, leading to better-informed decision-making. When participants are motivated to engage in M&E, they come up with a feeling of ownership over the projects. This ownership fosters a commitment to the success of the infrastructure initiatives, encouraging stakeholders to actively participate in project implementation and sustainability. Motivated participants are more likely to ensure project implementers are held responsible for them. This accountability can lead to better adherence to project timelines, budgets, and quality standards, ultimately enhancing the overall execution of infrastructure projects.

This research established that participants with robust management skills can contribute to more effective project planning and design. Their ability to analyze data, assess community needs, and identify potential challenges allows for the development of infrastructure projects that are better aligned with the local context. This ensures that projects are not only feasible but also enduring and aligned with the community's priorities. Management competencies enable participants to effectively engage with various stakeholders. This engagement fosters collaboration and ensures are heard in the decision-making process. Participants skilled in management can optimize resource allocation by identifying priority areas and ensuring that funds, materials, and human resources are utilized efficiently.

5.4 Recommendation of the Study

The research endorses that the devolved government needs to organize regular workshops and seminars focusing on specific technical skills relevant to infrastructure projects, such as project management, engineering principles, and construction techniques. Collaborate with local universities and technical colleges to develop

tailored curricula that address the specific needs of Bomet County's infrastructural projects. Develop or utilize existing e-learning platforms to provide access to technical courses and resources, allowing participants to learn at their own pace. Create forums or associations for professionals involved in infrastructure projects to share knowledge, experiences, and best practices.

The study endorses that the County should clearly outline the duties and obligations of each team member involved in the M&E process. This helps to avoid confusion and ensures accountability. Schedule regular team meetings to discuss progress, challenges, and insights. This encourages open dialogue and allows for the sharing of ideas. Conduct team-building exercises to foster camaraderie and unity among team members. Offer training sessions on M&E methodologies, data collection techniques, and analysis to enhance the skills of team members. Involve local communities, government officials, and other relevant players in the M&E process to collect diverse insights and foster ownership of the projects.

The study endorses that the County involves community members, local leaders, and stakeholders in the planning and execution of M&E processes. This can foster ownership and responsibility. Train participants in M&E concepts, tools, and techniques to empower them to actively engage in the process. Use success stories and data to illustrate positive outcomes. Leverage mobile applications and online platforms for data collection and reporting. This can make participation more accessible and engaging for tech-savvy individuals.

The study recommends that the County organize regular workshops focused on key M&E skills such as data collection, analysis, reporting, and stakeholder engagement. Establish mentorship programs where less experienced participants are paired with seasoned M&E professionals to provide guidance and support. Facilitate field visits to ongoing infrastructural projects to provide hands-on experience in monitoring and evaluation processes. Provide training on the use of digital tools and software for data collection, analysis, and reporting, such as mobile data collection apps and data visualization software. Develop clear and concise SOPs for monitoring and evaluation processes specific to infrastructural projects, ensuring consistency and clarity in execution. Organize workshops that bring together various stakeholders, including government officials, community members, and project implementers, to discuss M&E practices and share insights.

5.5 Areas for Future Research

The research proposes the need for further studies to explore alternative participatory M&E and performance in County government-funded infrastructural projects' performance in Bomet County, Kenya to bridge the 22.2% gap highlighted in the regression findings. Moreover, it recommends conducting similar studies on different Counties to enhance the understanding of the performance of infrastructural projects.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. what is your Gender?

{ } Male. { } Female.

2. what is your Age?

{ } 18 – 30 years, { } 31 – 40 years, { } 41 – 50 years, { } above 50 years

3. What is your Highest Education?

{ } Secondary { } college level { } First degree { } Masters { } others

4. How long have you been in infrastructural development in County?

{ } below 2 year, { } 2-4 years, { } 4- 6 years and { } 6 – 8 years

5. what is your Position ?

{ } Senior management, { } mid-level Management, { } Junior { } other

SECTION B: Participant's Technical Expertise

Answer the following statements/ question using a Likert scales where, 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree.

Statements/questions	1	2	3	4	5
6. Education level of the participants M&E influence the quality of the project.					
7. In infrastructural development the participant in M&E has construction skills which assist them in evaluating the quality of work done.					
8. The team of M&E are well trained and experienced in infrastructural development.					
9. Participants' training in M&E is crucial to ensure quality projects.					

10.Participants' technical expertise in M&E is a crucial aspect that determines the performance of contraction projects.					

11. In your opinion explain how participants' technical expertise in M&E infrastructural development in ensuring high quality projects?

_____

_____

SECTION C: Participants' Team Work in M&E

Answer the following statements/ question using a Likert scales where, 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree.

Statements/questions	1	2	3	4	5
12. There is a team work among the team member in M&E to ensure quick decision.					
13. Team cohesiveness is considered when selecting M&E for timely process.					
14. The team diversity in M&E is considered ensure accountability and efficiency in infrastructural process.					
15.Team work is considered for success and quality of the work done.					
16. There is constant Communication and sharing of information between team members					

17. What is the team work dynamics in M&E that affect the performance on infrastructural projects.

_____

_____

_____

_____

SECTION D: Participants' Motivation in M&E

Answer the following statements/ question using a Likert scales where, 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree.

Statements/questions	1	2	3	4	5
18. The stakeholders in M&E are paid for to ensure they cover the entire scope of the project.					
19. The participants avoid conflict of interest when conducting M&E process.					
20. The expenditure in M&E are well covered to ensure the right scope is achieved.					
21. Participants' in M&E are well motivated affecting performance in infrastructural projects.					
22.Information of projects is provided in time for all stakeholders to analyze and understand					

23. What is your opinion on the motivation of M&E participants?

_____

_____

_____

SECTION E. Participants' managerial skills in M&E process on the Outcomes infrastructural projects

Answer the following statements/ question using a Likert scales where, 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree.

Statements/questions	1	2	3	4	5
24. The participants in M&E have budgeting and financial skills which save on cost of the project					
25. Participants in M&E are skilled in management enabling to evaluation cost of the project					
26. The participant in M&E have evaluation skills which enable cost saving in the projects.					
27. The management skills are enhancing through training and development of M&E on enhancing performance of project.					
28. The Participants in M&E understands the project costings					

29. In your opinion explain the effect on participants' management skills in M&E on performance of infrastructural development projects.

_____

_____

_____

_____

SECTION F: Performance of Infrastructural Projects

Answer the following statements/ question using a Likert scales where, 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree.

Statements/questions	1	2	3	4	5
30. The county has high quality infrastructural projects done and well monitored					
31. The projects in the County are done on time by the County Government.					
32. Scope of the projects are within what I was budgeted and planned at designing stage.					
33. Cost margin from the budget is within the recommended cost					
34. The County government have developed infrastructural projects that are high quality, timely and within the right scope and cost.					

35. What recommendations would you give on how to deliver quality infrastructure for the betterment of the socio-economic growth of the people of Bomet County?

Your Cooperation is Appreciated

Appendix II: Project List

List of Projects				
Water Projects	**Agriculture**	**Health**	**Education**	**Roads**
Kapcheluch water project	Tuiyoibei new cattle dip	Longisa Mother and child wellness centre-operational Mother and child care centre	Kiptulwa ECD centre-construction	Longisa-Kembu 9km
Marinyin water project	Chepkosiom new cattle dip	Sigor Sub county hospital-Construction of theatre	Kiptamui	Kembu-Kapkimolwo-Kapjames-Olokyin-Lelaitich 22 km
Mogombet water project	Soymet new cattle dip	Tegat subcounty-construction of X-ray	Longisa	Chemanet-chikamba-Chelakut 23.1km
Bomet water supply	Chebilbout new cattle dip	Cheptalal Sub county Hospital-Construction of Mortuary	Olngoswet	Isei-Chemaner 8km
Aonet water project	Chesoen new cattle dip	Chepchabas Dispensary	Samituk	Chambori-Chemaluktany Bridge
Chemaner water supply	Kapkoitim new cattle dip	Kapletundo dispensary-Upgrading to Health Centres	Kiptobit	Kipkoligo-Chambori 4km
Tinet water project	Kenene new cattle dip	Kembu Health Centre-Upgrading to Health Centres	Siwot Youth Polytechnic Classroom	Kimuchul-Chang Chego Road 3km
Mogoma water project	Cheplendeneit new cattle dip	Singorwet Dispensary-Upgrading to Health Centres	Kiptulwa Youth Polytechnic	Stoo-kisilbei-kerenga 6km

Longisa water supply	Keronjo new cattle dip	Kapkimolwo Dispensary-Upgrading to Health Centres	Ndubai ECD	Kimuchul-matecha 4km
Kapsimbiri water project	Chemobei new cattle dip	Kapkesosyo dispensary-Upgrading to Health Centres	Olbobo ECD	Stoo-kaminswet-kipsoen-Kerenga 8km
Chepalungu water Supply	Kamungei new cattle dip	Kaplele -new dispensary	Kipreres ECD	Maroba Tea buying Centre-Chemaluktany 5.5km
Chebaraa irrigation scheme	Njorwet new cattle dip	Sitotwet -new dispensary	Simotwet ECD	Kipkoligo-katet-kulwet-Maronget 12km
Sigor Water supply	Chepkitwal new cattle dip	Kaplong -new dispensary	Kiplabotwa polytecnic	Busien-kilagan Road 5km
Taboino water project	Mengwet new cattle dip	Besiobei -new dispensary	Mengit polytechnic	Tenwek-kiromwok 12km
Kaptebengwet water supply	Kiptage new cattle dip	Kaboisio -new dispensary	Mulot Polytechnic	Kiromwok-ment-merigi 12km
Kapset water project	Kabewor new cattle dip	Kaptembwo Dispensary-construction of Staff Houses	Nogirwet ECD Centre	Njerian-Chepkolon Box Culvert
Chebangang water supply	Kabambam new cattle dip	Kabiangek Dispensary-Electricity and wiring of Facility	Olesoi ECD	Njerian-Chepkolon-Merigi 12km
Itare water supply	Ngocho new cattle dip	Kabiangek dispensary-Construction of Laboratory and Staff Houses	Chebara ECD	Koisomo-Chemomul-Bondet 7km

Sotik Sewerage Treatment	Metipso new cattle dip	Chemelet Dispensary-Construction of Staff Houses	Nyakichiwa ECD	Ngwankoris-togomda-Chemomul-muso-Bondet 10km
Sotik water supply	Kamatisio new cattle dip	Kaptien Dispensary-Electricity connection	Kaptorokwo ECD	Sugutek-kiromwok 4km
Yaganek Water Supply	Kiptunoi new cattle dip	Kaptien Dispensary-Construction of Maternity wing	Kamori ECD	Silibwet -Merigi 10km
Kamureito water supply	Ndabibi new cattle dip	chebangang health centre-construction of staff houses	Sitoo youth Polytechnic	Sugutek-tumoiyot 4km
Ndanai water Supply	Renovation of Kures	Chebangang health centre-construction maternity wing	Saoset ECD	Belgut-Chepkositonik-Merigi TBC 5km
Sigilai water project	Renovation of Kechingo	Cheptalal Sub county Hospital-Purchase of Ambulance	Kiplelji ECD Rehabilitation	Merigi-Tiroto 3km
Kaposiriri Water project	Ndamichonik new cattle dip	Simo Health Centre-Purchase of hospital equipments	Murany ECD Rehabilitation	Risambo-Mataringe 6km
Singorwet water pan	Oldadal new cattle dip	Chepchabas Dispensary-Construction of Maternity Wing	Magitui ECD Rehabilitation	Emityot-Longisa 5km
Ndabibi water pan	Renovation of Kimase cattle dip	Chepchabas Dispensary-	Kinyas ECD Rehabilitation	Youth Farmers-Cheokitwal 11km

		construction of staff Housing		
Kiplegok water pan	Tembwo new cattle dip	kapkesosyo dispensary-Purchase of Ambulance	Kamoget ECD Rehabilitation	Kembu-Kakimirai 5km
Kiplabotwa water pan	Renovation of Kaitit cattle dip	Mogonjet Dispensary-Construction of Staff Houses	Chepkitwal youth Polytechnic	Kesebek-Kapkimolwa 5km
Kipsiteut water pan	Mabwaita new cattle dip	Chongenwo Dispensary-Construction of Staff houses and toilets	Merigi ECD Rehabilitaiton	Cheboin-Masare 5.2km
Chepkirip water pan	Renovation of Burgei cattle dip	Mosonik dispensary-construction of laboratory	Maburo ECD rehabilitation	Abiyet Bridge
Simotwet water pan	Cheptebe new cattle dip	Koiwa Health Centre-Upgrading to a County Health Centre	Magenji ECD Centre	Kembu-Tegat Road-E179/D236 (9KM)
chemisimkut water pan	Kapsomoita new cattle dip		Maburo ECD rehabilitation	Merigi –Saoset-Tegat- Senetwet (Kimogoro bridge) 14 Km
Kapkelyon water pan	Sugutek new cattle dip		Bunyoriot ECD Rehabilitaion	Kakoech-Chemengwa-Kongotik- Lekimbo (12.1 km)

Kaptembwo Water pan	Cheutwa new cattle dip		Tiroto ECD	Chemengwa- Banda-Kipsirichoik- Tinet -Motosiet (4.2 km)
lelaitich water pan	Renovation of Kimolwet cattle dip		Njerian ECD	Chepkitwal -Cheimen (4km)
Kasumuleo water pan	Renovation of Chebirbelek cattle dip		Bukacha Polytechnic	Muruongoi- Kesebek (6km)
Chebunyo water pan	Renovation of Kimingei cattle dip		Tumoiyot VTC	Seretyot – Kipsirichoik-Kaporuso catholic(8.2KM)
Tabarta water pan	Renovation of Kimawit cattle dip		Bilelga VTC	Mataima-Samoget(5KM)
Mukenyi water pan	Renovation of Eworet cattle dip		Motoimet VTC	Siwot-emitiot(5km)
Chebole Water pan	Renovation of Chepkositonik cattle dip		Kapsimbiri VTC	Siwot junction-kiptobit(6km)
Chilgotwet water pan	Renovation of mataringe cattle dip		Kapsabul Polytechnic	Arorwet-Kaptebengwet-Murrany (7KM)
Kapchemibei water pan	Renovation of sugutek cattle dip		cheptolelyoi Polytechnic	Tegat- Iworet(2KM)
Kapkures water pan	Construction livestock sales yard at Kanusin		Koiyet polytechnic	Lebekwet –kipsoen-longisa(7KM)
Kapolisyot water pan	Construction livestock sales yard atMogogosiek		Reberwet Model ECD centre	Kiplabotwo-Koita-Ndabibi –Olokyin Road-E177 (5KM)

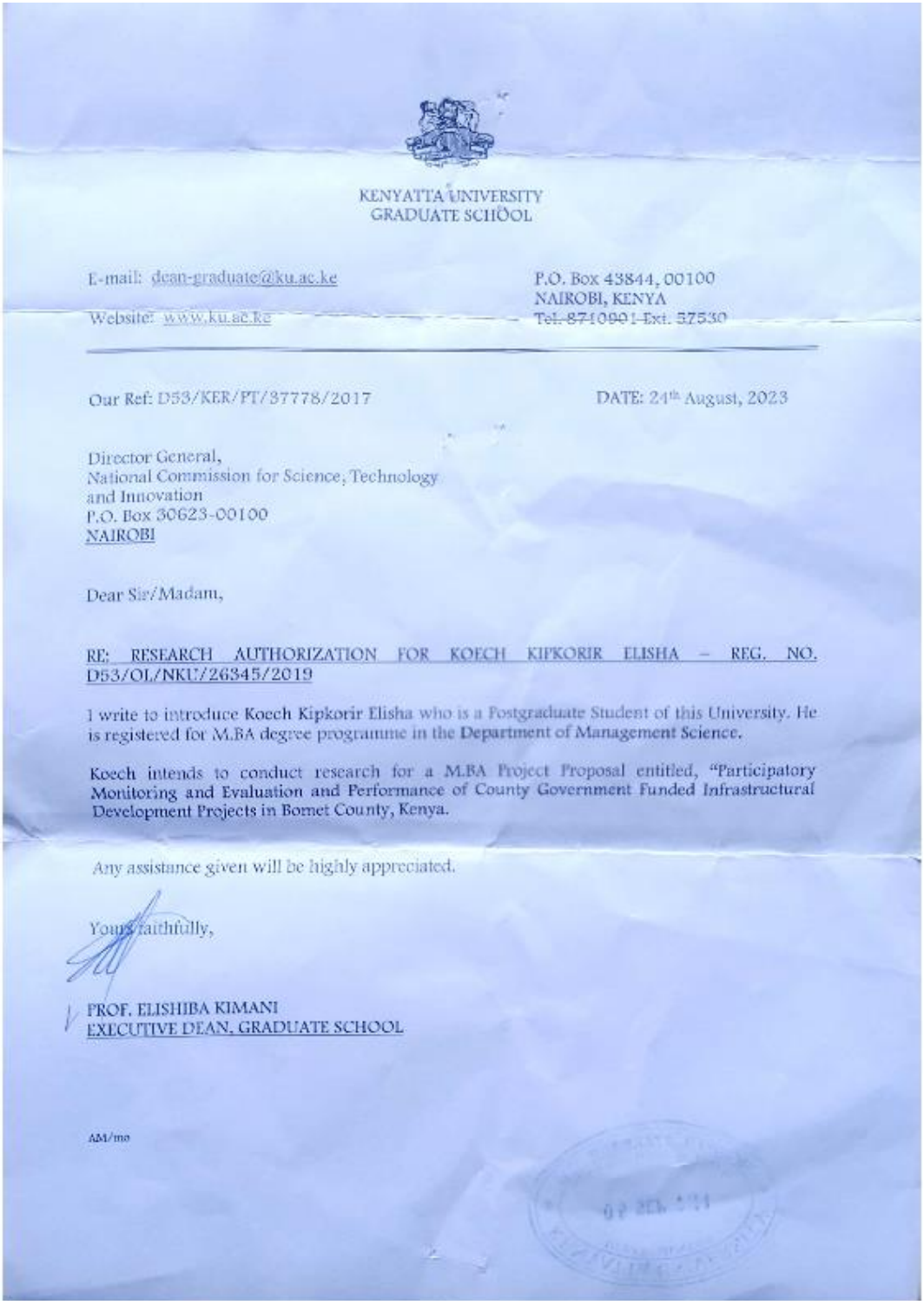
Chebiyan spring	Construction livestock sales yard atSigor		Kitageei ECD	Kiptobit-Kiplabotwa-olokyin (10KM)
Chebomaker moi Spring	Construction livestock sales yard at Itembe		Cheserem ECD	Koita-Ndabibi Bridge (900mm Twin Culvert)
Sosur spring	Construction livestock sales yard at Kongasis		Kuresiet ECD	Longisa-Ndubai-Kipreres-Toronik-Mengit-Olokyin-Kapliyo
Sonogut spring	Construction livestock sales yard at Sugutek		Cheplelit ECD	Ndabibi-Koita bridge 15m
Chebinyiny spring	Construction of hides and skins curing premises at; Singorwet, Mugango		Chelelach ECD	Kapyabei-Koita-Chelemei-Kiptunoi bridge
Kipsarwet spring	Construction of hides and skins curing premises at; Mogogosiek		Kimase ECD	Ndubai-Chepnyaliliet-Kipisoronik bridge
Koibosaram spring	Construction of hides and skins curing premises at		Kaplong Polytechnic classrooms	Kaplabotwa centre-Olbobo Catholic bridge
Kabomoo spring	Bomet Agriculture Training Centre (ATC) infrastructure development		Chemagel Polytechnic Classrooms	Koita-Lelechwet(Tuiyobei) bridge

	County Establishment Bomet Agriculture Training Centre (ATC) Fruit Tree Nursery		Chebongi ECD Rehabilitations	Mulot-Simotwet-Nyahururu (13KM)
			Kapinderem ECD Rehabilitation	Chelemei-Roronya bridge
			Kiptenden ECD Rehabilitation	Chelemei-Cheboror bridge
			Balek A ECD	Corner mbaya-Kipreres bridge
			Kaptilolwo ECD Rehabilitation	Kibisoronik-Ndubai bridge
			Sironet ECD	Nyambugo-Muyondo bridge
			Emityot ECD	Lelaitich-Toronik bridge
			Kesegororet ECD	Cheptagum-Kiplobotwa (9km)
			Leketetyet ECD	Sugurmerga-Chelemei bridge
			Kipketii ECD	Kejingo-Lolbanga bridge
			Kapmeswon ECD	Cheringising-Oldany bridge
			Kapmabwa ECD	Mengit-Elemerai bridge

				Longisa-Siwot-Chelemei(8km)
				Kiptobit-Kiplabotwa-Olokyin(10km)
				Siwot –Muyondo (2.8KM)
				Cheptagum-kiplabotwo(9km)
				Cheptuiyet-nyahururu(12km)
				Kapjames-kalyet primary(2km)
				Chepnyaliliet-Ndubai-Kibisaronik-Cheptakum (6km)
				kiplios-mengit-toronik-kipreres (13.2km)
				Susait-Bluegum-Koiyet-kapsimotwo Road (10.2KM)
				Koiyet Bridge (10MTspan)
				Susait-kiobei-singorwet(7.1km)
				B3-Tarakwa high school (2KM)
				Kapsangaru-kinyose-motiret-kanusin(5 km)
				Tarakwa-solyot-kapsangaru-leketetiet(9km)

				Sachagwan-Chingondi(8km)
				Solyot-molinka-kipkilach(3.3km)
				Ngungunyat-ngocho(3km)
				Chebitet primary-kiriba(3.6km)
				Chepchara-kapketienya(11km)
				Changina-kapsangaru (3.7km)

Appendix III: Research Authorization Letter



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NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel: 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: D53/KER/PT/37778/2017

DATE: 24th August, 2023

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR KOECH KIPKORIR ELISHA – REG. NO. D53/OL/NKU/26345/2019

I write to introduce Koech Kipkorir Elisha who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. He is registered for M.BA degree programme in the Department of Management Science.

Koech intends to conduct research for a M.BA Project Proposal entitled, "Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation and Performance of County Government Funded Infrastructural Development Projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

AM/mo

Appendix IV: NACOSTI Research License

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 434901

Date of Issue: 03/November/2023

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.. koech kipkorir elisha of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Bomet on the topic: PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND PERFORMANCE OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT FUNDED INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN BOMET COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 03/November/2024.

License No: NACOSTI/P/23/31088

434901

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

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