PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS ON PERFORMANCE OF MTWAPA– KILIFI ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA.

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A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY.

MAY 2024.

DECLARATION

I declare that this research project report is my original work and has never been presented in any other university for any other award

Signature…**…….** Date ……

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REG.NO: MAME/2019/54746

APPROVAL BY UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR:

I confirm that the work reported in this research project report has been carried out by the candidate under our supervision.

Signature:……. Date: ……

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DEDICATION

This research project report is dedicated to my wife Harriet Mariaria and my son Lloyd Aruya who have given me great encouragement in the course of my studies.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

GDP	Gross domestic product
GOK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
PMI	Project Management Institute
R&D	Research and Development
SA	South Africa
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
TVF	Transformation –Flow-Value
WB	World Bank

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impact of participatory monitoring and evaluation processes on the performance of the Mtwapa–Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya. Guided by the Stakeholder and Project Management Theory. The specific objectives included examining the influence of stakeholder engagement, data collection, dissemination of data, and report writing on project performance. The data was collected through simple random sampling. Closed-ended questionnaires served as the primary data collection instruments. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, including percentages (%) and frequencies (f), with SPSS version 25.

The study found out, stakeholder engagement positively impacts project performance, fostering buy-in, cooperation, and shared goals. Despite uncertainties about data viability, the study found a strongly positive consensus on data reliability and usefulness to stakeholders, emphasizing its crucial role in transparent decision-making and progress monitoring. The examination of data dissemination practices highlighted a positive consensus on the usefulness of reports and proper writing methods, contributing to enhanced project performance through transparency and accountability. Lastly, the study revealed that well-executed report writing practices significantly impact project outcomes, connecting stakeholder data to actionable insights and showcasing the importance of thoughtful reporting in achieving project success. Collectively, these findings underscore the significance of effective stakeholder engagement, data management, and reporting in ensuring the success of large infrastructure projects like the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road. In conclusion, the study offered practical recommendations to enhance participatory monitoring and evaluation processes in road construction projects. These recommendations focused on improving stakeholder engagement, refining data collection methodologies, and enhancing reporting practices, with the aim of contributing to the overall success of infrastructure projects

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study.

This study investigates the impact of participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME) processes on the performance of the Mtwapa–Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya. The key independent variables examined included stakeholder engagement, data collection, data dissemination, and report writing. The dependent variable was the overall performance of the road construction project.

Prior research has highlighted the significance of effective PME approaches in ensuring successful outcomes for infrastructure projects. In particular, active stakeholder collaboration (Amandin & Kule 2019; Muhimpundu 2018), reliable data capture mechanisms (Gitau 2019), transparent information sharing (Murwanashyaka and Shukla 2019), and thoughtful reporting (Wogllff 2018) have been identified as crucial elements.

In the Kenyan context, studies have revealed major road projects suffering issues around inadequate stakeholder consultation (Wambui and Wairimu 2022), data inconsistencies (Momanyi 2018), limited progress visibility (Mugata and Yusuf 2018), and poor documentation. These monitoring and evaluation gaps have contributed to budget overruns, delays, and stakeholder conflicts. However, there has been limited context-specific research investigating the monitoring processes of road projects in Kilifi County using a participatory lens.

In East Africa, the role of stakeholder engagement in road development projects is still significant. In order to successfully complete road development projects in Rwanda, Amandin and Kule 2019; (Muhimpundu, (2018) stated that stakeholder engagement was essential. According to Murwanashyaka and Shukla (2019), the performance of road construction projects in Rwanda was negatively impacted by the absence of efficient stakeholder management techniques. Gitau, (2019) emphasized the importance of stakeholder management, especially when it comes to problem sharing. The success of building projects in Rwanda was related to the stakeholder management in terms of risk

management throughout the project planning phase. Poor stakeholder management is cited by Wogllff (2018) as a likely cause of road project failures and major disappointments in many road construction projects in Burundi.

A study conducted in Kenya (Wambui and Wairimu 2022) came to the conclusion that the successful implementation of road development projects in Kiambu County requires a number of monitoring and evaluation methods that improve the monitoring and evaluation team. Despite the Kenyan government's efforts and actions to improve the performance of road building projects, it is nevertheless evident that government-funded projects encounter delivery issues because of a number of problems related to quality, completion dates, and cost. Numerous road contractors, whether employed by government organizations or small local businesses, have fallen short of expectations, especially when it comes to building and maintaining roads. As a result of the underperformance, participatory monitoring and evaluation have become necessary. This has compelled the establishment of performance contracts as well as the selection of an authority to monitor the contractors' performance (Momanyi, 2018). According to Mugata and Yusuf (2018), the main reason road contractors perform poorly is due to issues with monitoring and evaluation that result in ineffective resource management and even political intervention. Completion and underperformance, including poor management of the few resources available and low levels of technology that drive up the cost of the entire project, are further negative effects of insufficient monitoring and assessment.

According to Njembi and Kyalo (2020), the bulk of contractors, including local businesses and government organizations, have failed to meet the deadlines set for completion of key road building projects throughout Kilifi County. These problems gave the researcher the motivation to investigate how time management affected the execution of road projects in Kilifi County. Kimemia's (2018) research indicates that Kilifi County's road improvements were postponed due to inadequate project financing, mediocre project design, and inadequate monitoring and evaluation. Stakeholder involvement in project identification, project planning, project implementation, and project monitoring was found to have a significant impact on the effectiveness of road building projects in Kilifi County (Omondi

and Kinoti, 2020). The current study's objective is to assess the performance of a participatory monitoring and evaluation method on the construction of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road in Kenya's Kilifi County.

This study aimed to bridge this knowledge gap by assessing how enhancing engagement, optimizing data utility, disseminating insights, and communicating findings can improve project performance (Omondi and Kinoti 2020). The analysis focused on unpacking the monitoring experiences of key participant groups including engineers, contractors, users and laborers on the Mtwapa-Kilifi road site.

Quantitative and qualitative data provided multidimensional insights into how strengthening PME processes can address road construction challenges in the county. The study findings are intended to inform recommendations on designing inclusive, collaborative PME frameworks that systematically utilize data and reporting to boost transparency, accountability and outcomes. By examining the alignment between PME processes and project performance, the research lays a foundation for data-driven decision making to uplift local infrastructure delivery.

1.2 Statement of the Problem.

Road construction projects in Kenya frequently suffer from poor performance outcomes including delays, cost overruns, and stakeholder dissatisfaction. In Kilifi County, over 50% of public road projects have exceeded initial budget estimates while 60% miss targeted completion dates. This underperformance persists despite policies aimed at enhancing infrastructure delivery.

A key gap identified is the lack of effective participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME) mechanisms that systematically engage stakeholders, facilitate transparent data sharing, and communicate insights through reporting. Recent surveys reveal over 60% of citizens expressing dissatisfaction with their level of involvement in local road projects. Additionally, 80% of contractors highlight suboptimal progress visibility and data gaps hampering decision-making.

This study aims to examine the alignment between PME processes and performance in the specific context of the estimated 41.7 billion Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project commissioned in 2021. While extensive research has investigated causes of road project failure, context-specific assessment of participatory monitoring approaches remains limited. Thus, investigating the influence of inclusive stakeholder collaboration, comprehensive data capture, dissemination practices and reporting on key road construction success metrics fills an important knowledge gap with practical and policy implications.

By unpacking monitoring experiences of engineers, contractors, users and laborers, the study will generate actionable recommendations on designing PME systems to uplift transparency and accountability. Enhancing project visibility through inclusive oversight and data-driven communication will contribute to optimal resource utilization and responsiveness. More broadly, propagating evidence-based, participatory monitoring to steer decisions can drive systematic improvements in Kilifi's road infrastructure delivery

1.3 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study were;

i. To establish the extent to which stakeholder engagement influence performance of Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.
ii. To assess how data collection for participatory monitoring and evaluation process influence performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.
iii. To examine how dissemination of data for participatory monitoring and evaluation process influence performance of Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi. Mtwapa–Kilifi Road was the subject of the study. The national government is carrying out this project through KeNHA. From Mtwapa town to Kilifi town, it is around 40 km long. There is a current road that was built initially, but it is insufficient to meet the constantly increasing demands of the road users, necessitating the need to double the road because the expansion will better serve them. The Mtwapa-Kilifi route has also seen deadly accidents, necessitating the

route's enlargement; hence, the delivery of this road building project was the subject of scrutiny. The representatives in the Ministry of Infrastructure's roads department, the contractor (project supervisors), the consultant (technical consultant by contractors), and the engineers and technical auditors involved in the Mombasa-Kilifi Road dualling construction project were covered by the study unit of observation. The conceptual scope included methods for stakeholder participation in project monitoring and assessment, data collecting, data dissemination, and report authoring.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

This study was critical to establishing the specific parameters and boundaries within which the research is conducted. Geographically, the study was confined to the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project, focusing on the approximately 40-kilometer stretch from Mtwapa town to Kilifi town. The investigation deliberately excluded other infrastructure projects in the region to ensure a concentrated and thorough examination of the unique challenges and dynamics associated with the targeted road development. The scope was further narrowed by the selection of key stakeholders directly involved in the Mombasa-Kilifi Road dualling construction project, including representatives from the Ministry of Infrastructure's roads department, the project supervisors (contractor), the technical consultant appointed by the contractors, as well as the engineers and technical auditors engaged in the project. Temporally, the study was limited to a specific timeframe relevant to the construction of the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road, excluding events or developments outside this designated period. Conceptually, the research explored stakeholder participation, project monitoring, assessment, data collection, dissemination, and report authoring, all within the context of the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project. Through these deliberate delimitations, the study aimed to maintain focus, relevance, and depth in its exploration of the identified subject matter.

1.8 Limitations of the study.

Anticipating potential communication challenges in Kilifi County, the researcher proactively addressed this concern by engaging the services of a proficient translator.

Recognizing the prevalence of native languages in the region, this strategic decision aimed at fostering effective communication with the local population. Understanding the potential reticence of certain residents in Kilifi County to share information with outsiders, the researcher took another proactive step by enlisting the assistance of a local guide. The rationale behind this decision was rooted in the recognition that the presence of a familiar face could enhance receptiveness and mitigate any potential skepticism towards providing information.

In light of the likelihood of resistance from contractor personnel, the researcher foresaw the importance of obtaining crucial information from this source. To overcome potential reluctance, an introduction letter from the university, officially sanctioning the research, was utilized. This document served to reassure the contractor personnel that the research was solely conducted for academic purposes, adhering to ethical standards and not in violation of any protocols. By employing these thoughtful and strategic measures, the researcher aimed to create an environment conducive to effective communication and information gathering in Kilifi County.

1.9 Assumption of the study

In this study it was assumed that the sample population selected, including representatives from the Ministry of Infrastructure's roads department, the contractor (project supervisors), the consultant (technical consultant appointed by the contractors), and the engineers and technical auditors engaged in the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project, was representative of the key stakeholders involved in the project and provided perspectives generalizable to the entire stakeholder population. The responses provided by the respondents on the survey questionnaires and in interviews were honest, accurate and without bias to the best of their knowledge. The instruments used to collect data, including surveys and semi-structured interviews, were designed effectively to capture the required information.

The timeframe selected for the study, focusing on the specific construction period of the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road project, enabled the development of insightful findings relevant to

understanding the influence of participatory monitoring and evaluation on the performance outcomes of the project. Examining this delimited timeframe provided a constructive analytic lens. Limiting the geographical scope of the research to the 40-kilometer stretch of road construction between Mtwapa town and Kilifi town was appropriate for an in-depth investigation of the dynamics and challenges uniquely associated with this particular infrastructure project. Findings derived within this localized context have the potential to illuminate issues generalizable to road construction projects elsewhere in the country.

The conceptual scope employed in the study, encompassing project stakeholder participation, monitoring, evaluation, data collection and dissemination, and report writing, represents the key elements determining the successful implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation models. Focusing on these integral conceptual areas enabled a robust framework for assessing the performance of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project.

1.10 Operational Definition of Terms

Monitoring and Evaluation is the continuous collection and analyzing of the information to ensure the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project meets the expected outcomes and goals to the stakeholder's expectations

Project Performance refers to the efficiency, relevance, timeliness, and sustainability in order for the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project to be successful (Nyandika & Karanja, 2014).

Project Success refers to the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project meeting its objectives that is the targets in terms of the time, budget and quality requirements to the stakeholder's expectations (Omar, 2018).

Stakeholder is a person or a group of individuals who are affected directly or indirectly negatively or positively by the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project (Njenga, 2014).

Stakeholder Analysis is the exercise of identifying the individuals as the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project begins in order to understand their interests, the influence they have in the project and how to communicate and involve them for the project to be successful (Omari, 2018).

Stakeholder Identification is the process of establishing the individuals to be affected by the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project outcome, negatively or positively by the proposed project outcome, identified from an array of individuals (Atout, 2016).

Stakeholder mapping is the processes of identification of key stakeholders based on their interests, focusing on the relationship in regard to the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project objectives, prioritizing and ranking them appropriately for the project to be successful (Amadin & Kule, 2016).

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction.

In accordance with the study's aims, this chapter evaluates relevant literature based on theme and sub thematic categories. The key areas of focus are determined by how well the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project performed. Engagement of stakeholders, data collecting, data dissemination, and report writing for monitoring and evaluation are the sub thematic areas for the literature study. It also discusses the empirical evidence that backs up these connections. It also places a strong emphasis on the theoretical and conceptual underpinnings of the investigation as well as a literature evaluation.

2.2 Performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

The success of a project may be evaluated based on a number of different aspects, such as the timeline, the level of safety and quality, the cost, and the level of happiness experienced by the users. The performance of a project is deemed to be satisfactory, according to Wibowo and Sholeh (2019), when the technical requirements are completed and the stakeholders, including end users, members of the project team, management of the parent organization, and sponsors or financiers, are content with the undertaking. According to Gajurel (2018), the performance of a project is considered successful if it is finished on time, within budget, accomplishes all of its objectives, and the customer is satisfied with the results.

The traditional system states that the design phase must be finished before building can begin. The Kenya Vision 2030 envisions a nation with a transportation and communication network made up of roads, railroads, ports, airports, waterways, and telecommunications infrastructure that is integrated and solidly connected. The Kenyan government is aware that the quality of our road network would be crucial to achieving the millennium development goals and Kenya Vision 2030. Since it handles more than 93% of all freight and passenger traffic in Kenya, road transportation is essential to the country's transportation system. With the implementation of the plans and strategy for the roads

subsector investment, Kenya anticipates substantial benefits from a high-quality road network (Ministry of Roads, 2019). Kenya's road projects have, however, had a number of challenges, much as in many other African countries, include setbacks in finalization, the ensuing cost overruns, the destruction of houses and businesses, and fruitless efforts to work in order to obtain funding for these endeavors (Mandala, 2018). There are also other difficulties. As an example, the cost of constructing the now-famous and fully finished Thika Superhighway went raised from 26.44 billion to 34.45 billion when it was finally finished (World Bank, 2020). There was a delay of two years in the real finishing date, which was originally scheduled for July 2011 but was moved to July 2013. The Mombasa-Kilifi and Mombasa-Mariakani highways have multi-story buildings built along them that are being targeted for demolition, according to the Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA). The majority of the owners will not receive compensation since they had encroached on road reserves, according to the National Land Commission (NLC) and KeNHA.

Stakeholder expectations play a crucial role in determining project success. Kihuha (2018) suggests that gauging a project's success should include factors such as punctuality, cost-effectiveness, efficiency, effectiveness, minimizing conflicts and disputes, and safety. In Kenya, road construction projects are typically managed by consultant civil engineers hired by the customer. The design phase is traditionally completed before construction begins.
The Kenyan government's Vision 2030 aims to have a transportation and communication network comprising integrated roads, railways, ports, airports, waterways, and telecommunications infrastructure. The quality of the road network is seen as crucial to achieving this vision and meeting the millennium development goals. Road transportation accounts for over 93% of all freight and passenger traffic in Kenya.

Despite these ambitions, road projects in Kenya face challenges common in many African countries, including completion delays, cost overruns, and the demolition of homes and businesses. For example, the cost of the Thika Superhighway increased from 26.44 billion to 34.45 billion, with a two-year delay in completion (World Bank, 2020), the actual completion date had to be changed from the original July 2011 to July 2013. The

Mombasa-Kilifi and Mombasa-Mariakani highways have multi-story buildings built along them that are targeted for demolition due to encroachment on road reserves. This study on the participatory monitoring and evaluation process for the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya, seeks to address these gaps by providing insights into how stakeholder engagement can enhance project performance. By focusing on participatory approaches, we aim to improve project outcomes, reduce delays and cost overruns, and minimize negative impacts on communities. This study will contribute to the existing literature by providing a practical framework for enhancing road construction project performance through stakeholder involvement, thereby changing the outlook for future projects in Kenya and beyond.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi Road construction project

Engagement with stakeholder groups is a strategy that companies use in order to communicate with, work with, and pay attention to the stakeholders that they currently have for their business. This procedure involves recognizing, mapping, and ranking the many stakeholders in order to ascertain the most effective communication strategies while simultaneously making the most efficient use of all the assets that are at one's disposal (Sedmak, 2021). Most road construction projects in Kenya don't get done by the deadlines (Omondi and Kinoti, 2020). In order to ascertain the effect of stakeholder engagement in the design and execution of UNEP operations in Kenya, an empirical investigation was conducted on the methods for monitoring and accomplishments of Global Environment Facility projects in the country. Results were analyzed using descriptive stats in conjunction with an exploratory research technique. The study found that programs that involved stakeholders in the money distribution planning process and all project stages outperformed those that did not. According to the research, strategic plans should be created to outline internal project planning processes and reorganize the stakeholder involvement process (Kihuha, 2018). Based on an incidental investigation of the African Inland Child and Community Agency for Development in Kibra, Kenya, Henry (2019) examined how stakeholder involvement affected the project's success. Evidence from the study shows that stakeholders were actively involved all through the project. But most

people who took the survey said that stakeholder profiling was usually done when a project was just starting off, and that advice from stakeholders was always appreciated.

The study found that the performance of the TVET project would benefit from effective problem analysis during the AICCAD TVET Project identification process. According to the study, project managers should increase stakeholder involvement at the project initiation stage and improve stakeholder mapping and stakeholder analysis tools because these things have an impact on project management. A study on the impact of stakeholder involvement on project outcomes was undertaken by (Kobusingye, 2020) this is in conjunction with an endeavor in Rwanda which concentrates on water, sanitation, and hygiene (wash). The investigation suggests that project executives constantly have a perspective of publicly funded ventures being successful, among which one of their primary objectives is the engagement of stakeholders. As a consequence, it is necessary for them to be incorporated into the selection process of the target initiative. Descriptive statistics and descriptive methods for research were used in the procedure of performing investigations. Based on outcomes, it was determined that the achievements of the initiative was primarily attributable to the reactions of everyone involved from the beginning of the project. Pursuant to the outcomes of the investigation, beneficiaries need to be incorporated into the procedure for making decisions for the selection of initiatives, along with the search for appropriate skills and money for the initiatives.

Agyekum et al. (2018) conducted a mixed-methods study focusing on road construction projects in Ghana, particularly in the Ashanti Region. Their research found that active stakeholder engagement positively influenced project performance, leading to timely completion, cost efficiency, and high-quality infrastructure. Effective communication and collaboration among stakeholders emerged as crucial factors contributing to project success.

Similarly, Kamaruzzaman et al. (2015) investigated the relationship between stakeholder engagement and project performance in road construction projects in Malaysia, specifically in the Kuala Lumpur metropolitan area. Employing a quantitative approach through surveys, they discovered a strong positive correlation between stakeholder involvement

and project success. Projects with high levels of stakeholder engagement demonstrated better adherence to schedules, cost control, and overall stakeholder satisfaction.

Wang et al. (2019) conducted a case study analysis of stakeholder engagement practices and project performance in road construction projects in China, focusing on urban development projects in Shanghai. Their research highlighted the significance of proactive stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle. Projects with robust stakeholder engagement processes experienced fewer delays, cost overruns, and conflicts, resulting in improved outcomes.

In South Korea, Son et al. (2017) investigated stakeholder engagement and project performance in rural road construction projects. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, including surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions, they found a positive relationship between stakeholder engagement and project success. Projects characterized by active stakeholder involvement achieved better outcomes in terms of cost-effectiveness, quality, and community satisfaction. Effective communication and partnership-building emerged as critical drivers of success.

2.4 Data Collection and Performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi Road construction project

A deliberate approach to obtaining observations or measurements is what we mean when we talk about data collection. If you are doing research for the purpose of achieving commercial, government, or academic goals, the collecting of data gives you the opportunity to get first-hand information and unique insights into the matter that you are investigating (Pritha, 2022). The main data collection techniques are questionnaires and interviews. Poor performance of construction programs is attributed to poor stakeholder management as evident from the case of Burundi (Wafula, 2019). In Kenya, performance of road projects was attributed to improved data collection used to improve the projects. This entails proper data collection techniques, modern equipment uses in data collection and technology use in data collection (Wambui, 2018).

(Ruwa, 2016) used the Kinango Rural Road Construction Project in Kwale County, Kenya, to conduct a study on the impact of data collection on the effectiveness of donor-funded projects. The study recognized that data gathering in project performance cannot be disregarded; as a result, it set out to determine how data collection in project planning affected project performance. Analyses were conducted using descriptive statistics and an exploratory research methodology. According to the study, gathering data during project planning had a favorable impact on the project's performance and led to satisfaction. The study advised project managers to incorporate data collecting into project planning, and other performance metrics including cost, time, and sustainability should constantly be taken into account.

A study on the monitoring processes and efficacy of worldwide ecological facility initiatives was executed out in Kenya by the United Nations Environment Programme (Kihuha, 2018). This investigation was performed in Kenya. An investigation of the ways in which the collection of data influenced the planning and implementation of UNEP programs in Kenya was the intent of the project. A descriptive statistical approach and an exploratory research technique were used for the intent of analysis. The study found that programs without a data collection component under performed. Projects that included data collection in the budget planning and project planning stages instead had superior results. The report recommended restructuring the system for incorporating participants in data collecting and creating strategic plans to outline internal project planning procedures.

(Heravi, Coffey, and Trigunarsyah, 2018) set out to measure the level of Dada collection involvement in Saudi Arabian construction project planning in their study. Because they frequently provide the required resources and have the authority to control interactions and resource flows in the network, stakeholders, according to the study, should be involved in project design. The study used an exploratory research methodology, and descriptive statistics were used in the analysis. The outcomes of the analysis demonstrated that data collection was significantly involved in the project planning stage and that the projects were successfully executed.

Feng et al. (2016) conducted a quantitative study in China, focusing on urban infrastructure development projects. Their research revealed a positive correlation between thorough stakeholder data collection and project performance, with projects implementing comprehensive data collection processes experiencing improved cost control, timely completion, and stakeholder satisfaction.

Similarly, Lai et al. (2018) conducted a mixed-methods study in Malaysia, analyzing stakeholder data collection practices in both urban and rural road construction projects. Their findings emphasized the significant impact of effective stakeholder data collection on project performance, particularly in terms of resource allocation, delay reduction, and stakeholder engagement. Projects that systematically collected and analyzed stakeholder data demonstrated higher levels of success compared to those with ad-hoc approaches.

In Singapore, Ng et al. (2019) employed a case study methodology to examine the relationship between stakeholder data collection and project performance. Through interviews and document analysis, they found that comprehensive stakeholder data collection played a crucial role in project success. Projects that actively collected and analyzed stakeholder data were better equipped to address issues proactively, leading to improved outcomes in terms of cost efficiency, quality, and stakeholder satisfaction.

Similarly, Al-Saidi et al. (2020) conducted a longitudinal study in Oman, focusing on the impact of systematic stakeholder data collection practices on road construction project performance. Their research revealed that consistent data collection and analysis throughout the project lifecycle positively influenced project outcomes. Projects that prioritized stakeholder data collection experienced fewer delays, cost overruns, and conflicts, ultimately leading to improved overall project performance.

2.5 Dissemination of data and Performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi Road construction project

To enhance the utility of your study, dissemination entails getting your research findings to the people who can use them as soon as possible. (2022 Jessica), She adds that a

research's proper dissemination should nevertheless call governments' or stakeholders' attention to its findings, having a positive social, political, or economic impact. By using a theoretical framework and a literature analysis, the Model for Dissemination of Research seeks to improve dissemination by highlighting the gaps between research and its intended consumers. (Laura Ellen, 2020). The proper dissemination of data therefore aids in identification of gaps within a project, and devise methods on how to better handle future or ongoing projects to make them successful (Omondi, 2020). Hence with proper data dissemination, the performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project can be improved.

According to (Agyapong and Zayed, 2019) data dissemination is critical in ensuring that project stakeholders have access to relevant and timely project information. The authors note that disseminating project data enables stakeholders to make informed decisions, address project challenges promptly, and improve project performance. In the case of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project, the authors suggest that disseminating project data was crucial in ensuring that all stakeholders, including local communities and government agencies, were informed about the project's progress and challenges. In the case of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project, the authors suggest that disseminating project data was critical in promoting transparency and accountability and fostering stakeholder engagement.

One way to disseminate data on the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project is through regular reports that provide updates on the project's progress, including timelines, milestones, and budgets. These reports should be easily accessible to the public, either through government websites or other relevant platforms. In addition to reports, other forms of data dissemination include public meetings, community engagement activities, and media outreach. These strategies can help build trust and transparency around the project, which can be crucial in ensuring its success. Regarding the performance of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project, several scholarly works have been conducted to evaluate the project's impact on the community and the economy.

For example, a study by (Mumo et al., 2020) analyzed the project's effect on traffic flow, travel time, and transportation costs in the region. The study found that the construction of the road has significantly improved traffic flow and reduced travel time and transportation costs, leading to increased economic activity in the region. However, other studies have criticized the project's performance, citing issues such as cost overruns, delays, and poor quality of work. For instance, a report by (Transparency International Kenya, 2021) highlighted the project's delays and cost overruns, which have led to increased costs and reduced efficiency. Overall, the dissemination of data and evaluation of performance are crucial aspects of infrastructure projects like the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project. By providing timely and relevant information to all stakeholders and evaluating the project's impact, policymakers and stakeholders can make informed decisions and improve project outcomes.

Khan et al. (2017) conducted a quantitative study in Pakistan, focusing on road construction projects in urban and rural areas. Their research revealed that effective dissemination of project data to stakeholders positively influenced project performance, leading to improved stakeholder engagement, timely decision-making, and overall project success.

Similarly, Li et al. (2019) employed a mixed-methods approach to study stakeholder dissemination practices and project performance in road construction projects in China, particularly in urban areas. Their findings emphasized the importance of systematic dissemination practices, with projects implementing effective dissemination experiencing better stakeholder satisfaction, reduced conflicts, and improved outcomes in terms of cost efficiency and quality.

In India, Singh et al. (2018) conducted a case study analysis focusing on stakeholder dissemination of data and its effect on road construction project performance. Through interviews, focus group discussions, and project documentation analysis, they found that proactive dissemination of project data positively influenced project performance. Projects that engaged stakeholders through timely and transparent dissemination practices demonstrated improved communication, stakeholder satisfaction, and overall success.

In Malaysia, Hua et al. (2020) conducted a longitudinal study analyzing stakeholder dissemination practices and project performance in road construction projects. Their research, spanning several years and utilizing surveys, interviews, and project documentation analysis, highlighted the importance of consistent and transparent dissemination of project data. Projects that maintained open communication channels and provided timely updates to stakeholders experienced fewer delays, cost overruns, and conflicts, leading to improved project outcomes.

2.6 Report Writing and Performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi Road construction project

A research report is a written summary of findings from a research effort or, alternatively, of relevant scientific observations. Projects, investigations, explorations, theses, and dissertations are examples of these forms of research tasks (Harish, 2021). A piece of literature that has been generated by professionals and that provides a summary of the methodology, results, and conclusions of a study is called an investigation report. It is a significant piece of content that not only provides a first-person narrative of the investigative process, but it is also often recognized as a reliable source of factual information. For ease of comprehension and interpretation by the report's intended audience, a good research report should be written clearly, precisely, and simply. A report that is inadequately prepared or presented might not provide all the information needed to boost the performance of the intended endeavor (Pritha, 2020).

In the case of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project, the authors suggest that effective report writing was critical in communicating project progress and challenges to stakeholders and promoting stakeholder engagement. Using a standardized format for report writing that contains an executive summary, introduction, methodology, findings, and recommendations is one option. While the introduction should give background information about the project and its objectives, the executive summary should give an outline of the report's major conclusions and recommendations. The methodology section should describe the data collection and analysis methods used, while the findings section

should present the results of the analysis. Finally, the recommendations section should provide actionable strategies for improving the project's performance.

Studies have been conducted on report writing and performance evaluation in infrastructure projects, including the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project. For example, a study by Wang and (Sun, 2020) analyzed the content and structure of performance evaluation reports for infrastructure projects in China. The study found that effective report writing required a clear understanding of the project's goals and objectives, accurate data collection and analysis, and clear and concise presentation of the findings and recommendations.

Another study by (Gakure et al., 2021) evaluated the performance of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project using a combination of on-site monitoring and stakeholder surveys. The study found that the project had improved traffic flow and reduced transportation costs, but also identified challenges such as delays and cost overruns. Critiques of other people's studies are an important aspect of scholarly discourse and can help identify strengths and weaknesses in research methodologies and findings. For example, a critique of the (Gakure et al., 2021) study might question the validity of stakeholder surveys as a data collection method, or suggest additional data sources that could provide a more comprehensive evaluation of the project's performance. Overall, effective report writing is crucial for evaluating the performance of infrastructure projects like the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project. By providing accurate and comprehensive analysis of the project's progress, challenges, and recommendations for improvement, reports can help project managers and policymakers make informed decisions and improve project outcomes.

Lee and Kim (2016) conducted a quantitative study in South Korea, focusing on projects across urban and rural areas. Their research found that effective stakeholder report writing positively influenced project performance, facilitating improved communication, decision-making, and overall project success. Similarly, Tan and Lim (2018) employed a mixed-methods approach in Singapore to study stakeholder report writing practices. Their findings highlighted the significance of systematic report writing, with well-written reports

contributing to better stakeholder understanding, enhanced decision-making, and improved project outcomes in terms of cost efficiency and quality.

In China, Zhu and Liu (2019) conducted a case study analysis focusing on stakeholder report writing. Through interviews and project documentation analysis, they found that proactive report writing positively impacted project performance. Projects that prioritized clear and comprehensive reporting experienced improved communication, stakeholder satisfaction, and overall success. Furthermore, Abdullah and Yusof (2020) conducted a longitudinal study in Malaysia, analyzing stakeholder report writing practices over time. Their research revealed that consistent and transparent reporting positively influenced project performance. Projects that maintained clear and timely reporting practices experienced fewer delays, cost overruns, and conflicts, leading to improved project outcomes.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

2.7.1 Stakeholder Theory

When it comes to managing stakeholders engaged in a project or organization, the stakeholder theory takes into consideration concerns pertaining to corporate ethics, morality, and values. It makes an effort to improve relationships with stakeholders in order to increase the overall efficiency of the project or that of the company. According to the stakeholder theory, stakeholders are the individuals and organizations that affect or are affected by a corporation. Project management, corporate social responsibility, strategic management, and business ethics are just a few of the important areas where it is used (Megan, 2022). The chapter uses this theory to demonstrate how stakeholder involvement impacts project performance and how the stakeholder viewpoint offers a different way to understand how people and organizations create value and conduct trade, according to (Cambridge University Press, 2018). Freeman, Harrison, and Zyglidopoulos address the fundamental principles of stakeholder management and its practical application, as well as the advantages it brings to organizations and their managers.

The strategic management of several stakeholders is made easier by the stakeholder theory. Furthermore, because stakeholder theory has been effective in numerous development projects, Kenya might easily adopt it (Sama-Lang and Zesug, 2019). Strong communication between project managers and stakeholders is crucial since it directly influences the achievement of desired goals. Therefore, project managers should make an effort to coordinate activities seamlessly by building strong relationships with all stakeholders. One can collect and classify the many stakeholders according to the influence and interest they have within the organization thanks to stakeholder mapping, another essential component. This is done with the intention of managing these stakeholders to make a good contribution to the company. Mendelow created a two by two matrix with four quadrants, where each stakeholder can be categorized to determine their potential influence and interest in the company or project (Mugata and Chelule, 2018).

2.7.2 Project Management Theory

It is well recognized in the existing literature that managing projects does not have an explicit theory. We contend that the theories put out by PMI in the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK) and largely employed in practice may be identified with relative clarity (2002b). A theory of projects and a theory of management make up this basis. According to the transformational perspective on operations, project3 has a theory. From the perspective of the transformation view, a project is seen as a process that changes inputs into outputs. A project is overseen according to a set of principles. One example of a technique proposed by these principles is to break the overall transformation down into lesser, modular tasks, and then to minimize the cost of each of those jobs separately. Management as planning, the dispatching model, and the thermostat model are the three pillars upon which our knowledge of management rests, according to us. According to management-as-planning, the three main functions of operational management are plan formulation, review, and execution. According to this school of thought, there is a direct correlation between management decisions and business results. The underlying premise of the dispatching model is that an executor may be notified when a scheduled job is ready to begin execution. As a cybernetic model of management control, the thermostat model includes the following components: a performance standard, an output metric for

measuring performance, and a method for adjusting the process based on the potential discrepancy between the two.

Project administration is described by Maria (2022) as the skill of directing a project's human and material resources to meet the project's scope, budget, schedule, quality, and participant satisfaction goals. Economic and industrialized companies' top management, on the other hand, takes a more holistic view and prioritizes smooth operations. It is feasible to use contemporary management approaches developed for general administration to project administration due to the presence of sufficient parallels and distinctions between the two. The project theory is based on three ideas—transformation, flow, and value, often known as the transformation-flow-value (TFV) theory—and is modeled after the theory of products obtained from the manufacturing industry (Inuwa and Kunya, 2018). The TFV theory must be applied concurrently and in a complimentary manner in order for it to be effective and efficient in helping to comprehend the nature and requirements along the project conversion transformation path (Kraemer, 2019). Three theories—management-as-planning, or the thermostat and dispatching models—explain (Kerzner, 2019)'s theory of management. The thermostat model and the model of scientific experimentation make up the theory of control, respectively (Mugata & Muchelule, 2018). This theory will help me analyse how best the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project can be managed.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

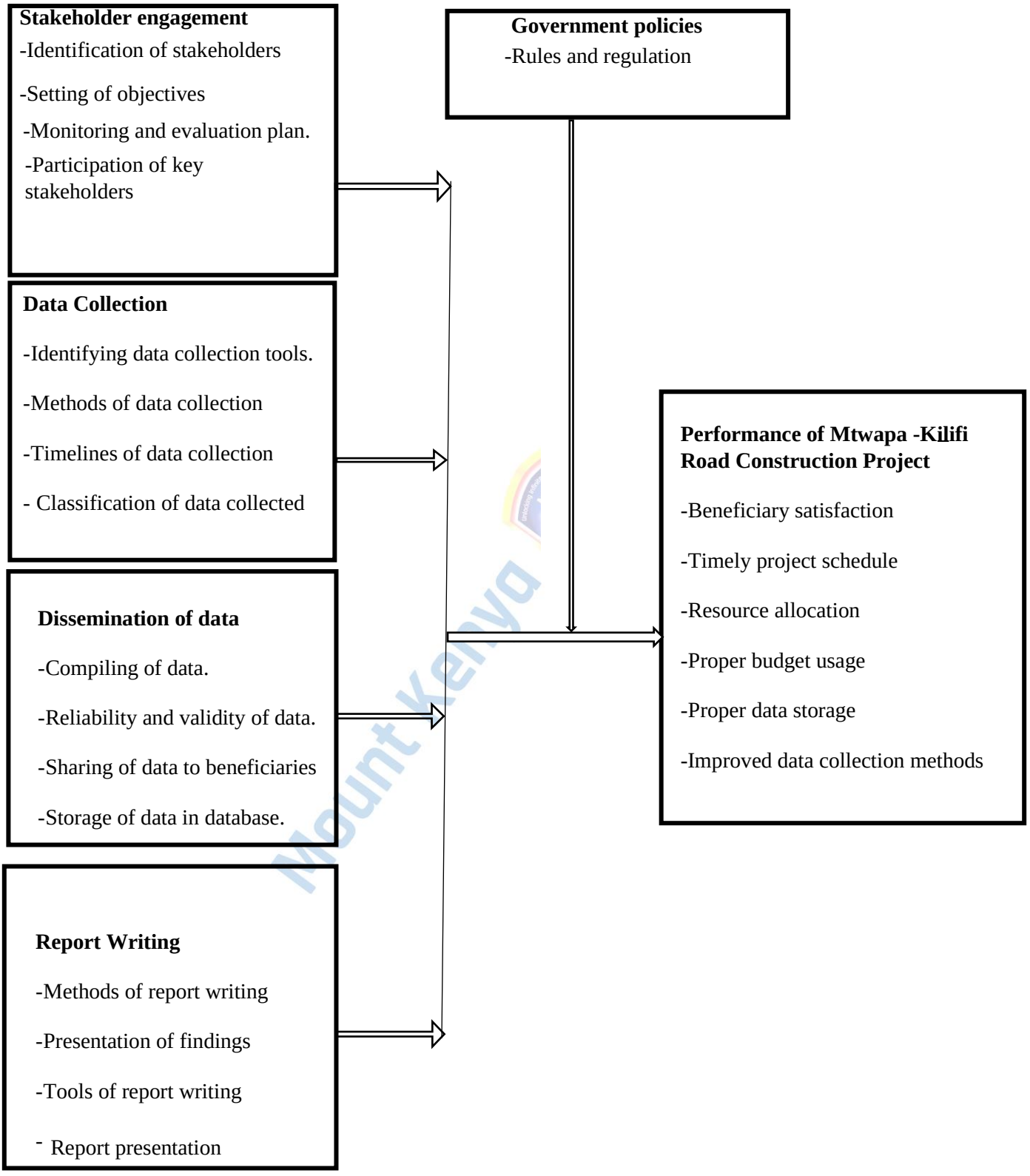

Table 2.1: Research Gap

VARIABLE	AUTHOR(S) YEAR.	TITLE OF THE STUDY	FINDINGS	KNOWLEDGE GAP
1. Stakeholder engagement.	(Sedmak,2021)	Stakeholder engagement and management practises	There was no proper engagement of stakeholders in the projects being implemented.	The current study engaged all stakeholders involved in road construction projects
	(Kihuha ,2019)	Monitoring evaluation and performance of global environment facility projects Kenya.	The stakeholder engagement process was poorly done	The current study ensured that the stakeholder engagement process was properly structured
2.Data collection	(Omondi and Kinoti, 2020)	Stakeholder participation and performance of road construction projects in Kilifi County, Kenya.	A small population target of 150 people did not give did not give the desirable data	The current study utilised a population target of 320, to bridge the data gap.
3.Dissemination of data	(Laura,2020)	Model for data dissemination	The use of theoretical foundation to review dissemination was infective	The cuurent used a practical approach for data dissemination

Source: (SPSS Version 25

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The approach that was used in the study inquiry of Participatory monitoring and evaluation on the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project is explored in this portion of the article. study design, target population, sample design, tools, data collecting process, operationalization of variables, data analysis and presentation, and ethical considerations that were taken into consideration in the study were some of the main components that were taken into consideration.

3.2 Research Methodology

A technique that is used to tackle a research issue in a methodical manner is called methodology for research. You may think of it as a science that focuses on the investigation of how empirical investigations are conducted. The purpose of this article is to examine the numerous processes that are often taken by an investigator while analyzing his research topic, as well as the reasoning that behind these procedures. In addition to being familiar with the research methodologies and procedures, the researcher must also be familiar with the methodology. The investigators should not only be aware of how to put together specific indices or assessments, how to figure out the mean, the modulus, the range, or the average of the standard deviation or chi-square, and how to implement specific research approaches, but they must additionally to be aware of which of these techniques or approaches are applicable and which are not, as well as what they might imply and demonstrate and to what extent they could indicate it.

In addition, researchers need to have an understanding of the hypotheses that underlie the different approaches, and they also need to be aware of the criteria that will allow them to determine which methods and approaches will be appropriate to certain issues and which will not be appropriate to such difficulties. In light of all of this, it is essential for an investigator to devise a methodology that is best suited to the issue at hand, given that the same approach may vary from one problem to another. For instance, an architect who

builds a building is required to deliberately assess the foundation of his decisions. This means that he must evaluate the reasons and motives behind his selection of certain dimensions, quantity, and placement of doors, windows, and ventilators, as well as the materials he chooses to employ rather than others and other similar choices. Similar to this, before putting research conclusions into action, the scientist doing the study must first put them through an assessment process.

To ensure that the judgments he makes can be reviewed by other people as well, he has to be extremely specific and explicit about the options he chooses and the reasons he chooses them. As a result of what has been discussed up to this point, we are able to assert that research methodology encompasses a multitude of facets, and research techniques do, in fact, represent a component of methodology. As opposed to research methodologies, the scope of research methodology encompasses a greater region. With this in mind, when we discuss the research approach, we not only discuss the research methods themselves, but we also take into account the reasoning that lies behind the methods that we employ within the framework of our investigation.

We also provide an explanation as to why we are employing a specific method or procedure and why we are not employing others. This is done to ensure that the findings of the study can be reviewed by the investigator himself or by other individuals. For example, when we discuss the process of research in relation to an investigation issue or study, we typically provide answers to questions such as why an investigation was conducted, how the subject of the study was defined, how the hypothesis originated and why it was established, what data were gathered and what a specific method was implemented, why the specific method of understanding data was used, and a multitude of further inquiries that are similar to these.

In its most basic form, research method is a description of the "how" a particular study takes place out in the actual world. To be more precise, it is concerned with the systematic design of a study that is carried out by a researcher in order to guarantee the presence of valid and trustworthy findings that are in accordance with the aims and objectives of the

investigation (Jansen and Warren, 2020). Within the scope of the study, both quantitative and qualitative techniques were integrated in order to acquire comprehensive information. When compared to quantitative approaches, qualitative approaches are more descriptive, and it is very simple to make implications based on the data that is collected. (Erickson, 2018). Qualitative method gives the researcher the opportunity to become familiar with a particular area of study during the process of proving or disputing ideas about areas of interest. In addition, qualitative research methods produce significant amount of highly detailed data.

A mixed methods strategy, which combines quantitative as well as qualitative methods, is used in this study to provide an explanation. Research using surveys that is descriptive in nature and makes use of standardized questionnaires to obtain quantifiable data from a representative group of 175 subjects is the primary emphasis of the quantitative methodology. This facilitates statistical analysis to identify patterns and provide generalizable findings. However, surveys lack contextual depth. Therefore, qualitative semi-structured interviews were also conducted to gather perspectives from contractors. The interactive discussions enabled probing subtleties and latent aspects to better understand monitoring processes.

The justification for this mixed methodology is that together these methods provide more robust insights through convergence and corroboration of findings. The quantitative metrics quantify key aspects while qualitative data explains mechanisms behind the observations. This compels a more holistic investigation not possible with a single approach. Deductive testing is combined with inductive theory-building for balanced outcomes. While limitations around integrative complexity remain, the pragmatic methodology is aligned to research goals. Overall, synergizing quantitative and qualitative techniques provides stronger evidence and maximizes validity through triangulation across methods and data sources.

3.3 Research Design

A technique for addressing the subject that your study is attempting to answer via the use of empirical data is referred to as a research design. The use of the proper method of analysis for your data and the alignment of your processes with your research objectives are both made possible by a research design that has been exhaustively evaluated (McCombes, 2021). For the purpose of this project research, a descriptive approach was employed. The benefit of combining descriptive analysis is that it allows you to summarize and effectively present key details and patterns in a given data set. This provides an overview of the data that is easier to grasp than just raw numbers. For the description of the situation and the identification of the relationships between the occurrences (Magutu and Muchelule, 2018). The study was conducted using a descriptive survey design. According to (Creswell and Clark, 2018), study designs can elaborate on phenomena in relation to providing answers to the what, how, who, how, and when questions. It explains how the research can achieve its goals, which may be theoretical or policy-oriented. On the basis of this premise, the current study will explain the correlation between the performance of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kenya's Kilifi County and participatory monitoring and evaluation method.

3.4 Location of study

A primary focus of this investigation was the continuing building of the Mtwapa-Kilifi road, which is situated in Kilifi County, Kenya, along the coast of the country. The county of Kilifi has a total size of 12,610 square kilometers and is located around 60 kilometers to the north of Mombasa city. Additionally, it is bounded to the north by Tana River County, to the west by Taita Taveta County, to the south-west by Kwale County, to the east by the Indian Ocean, and to the south by Mombasa County. Specifically, the Mtwapa-Kilifi road stretch under investigation starts from the Mtwapa Bridge that crosses over Mtwapa Creek and connects to the Mombasa-Malindi Highway (A14 road). It runs northwards for 56 km towards Kilifi town, passing through the intermediate towns of Kikambala, Kilifi Township, and Bofa. The road terminates at the Kilifi Bridge that crosses over the Kilifi Creek as it approaches the northern parts of Kilifi town along the highway. This specific road corridor is a vital section of the A14 highway that links the port city of

Mombasa towards the north coast region, serving as an economic artery for trade, tourism, and transportation.

3.5 Target population

The set of persons to whom the research's findings apply is known as the target population. It is the total number of people who have specific traits and are relevant to a researcher (McKim, 2018). The Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project was the analytical unit. The target population (320) for the road project was made up of road engineers, contractors, as well as road users and road laborer's, according to the units of observation. The study targeted the old Mtwapa-Kilifi Road as well as the ongoing Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya. This is illustrated in Table 3:1.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Category	**Population**
Contractor	2
Road Engineers	18
Road Users	200
Road laborer's	100
Total	**320**

Source: (SPSS Version 25

3.6 Sample frame

The determination of a sample size is a critical aspect of research methodology, and various statistical considerations come into play. Hameed (2016) defines a sample frame as a list of actual cases from which a sample will be drawn. In this study, the sample frame identified is 320. To justify the selection of a sample size of 175 from this population, statistical methodologies and considerations were employed. One commonly used approach is the formula developed by Cochran (1977) for calculating sample size in a finite population. By applying this formula, with a margin of error deemed acceptable for the study, a sample size of 175 was determined to be appropriate for the population of 320.

This approach ensures that the selected sample is representative of the larger population, allowing for reliable generalizations.

Additionally, considerations such as the study's objectives, the desired level of confidence, and the variability within the population contribute to the determination of an optimal sample size (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). This multifaceted approach to sample size determination aligns with established statistical principles and ensures the validity and reliability of the research findings.

. Cochran's formula is expressed as:

Sample Size (n) = N / (1 + N*e2)

Where:

- n is the required sample size,
- N is the population size, and
- e is the margin of error.

Representing Road users respondents

Where:

n= 175/320 x 200 = 109

Representing Contractors respondents

n= 175/320 x 2 = 1

Representing Road engineers respondents

Where:

n= 175/320 x 18 = 10

Representing Road laborers respondents

Where:

n=175/320 x 100= 55

Therefore, the total sample size is 175
The study will distribute the sample as illustrated in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Sample frame

Category	Population (N)	Sample Size (n)
Contractor	2	1
Road Engineers	18	10
Road Users	200	109
Road laborer's	100	55
Total	**320**	**175**

Source: (SPSS Version 25

3.7 Sampling Technique.

Defining a few basic terminologies is necessary before we can proceed with outlining the techniques for sampling. The phrase "population" refers to all of the members of a group who satisfy a certain set of requirements or a particular characteristic. An example of this would be the definition of the population of the United States, which includes all of the individuals who live in the United States. All of the individuals who live inside the boundaries or limitations of New Orleans are considered to be part of the population of the municipality. It is also possible for there to be a population of lifeless things, such as all of the vehicles that were produced in the state of Michigan in the year 2003.

The term "element" refers to a single individual that is a part of a certain population. The term "sample" is used to describe the selection of just a few items from a population, whereas the term "census" is used to describe the selection of every factor from the population. In order to better understand these phrases, let's take a look at a few scenarios. Two researchers in the field of psychology expressed their worry over the various types of instruction that graduate students in clinical psychology were getting. They were aware

that various programs placed a variety of emphasis on various aspects; nevertheless, they were unaware of which clinical perspectives were most prevalent for students.

In order to do this, they compiled a list of all of the clinical psychologist PhD programs that are offered in the United States and then submitted a questionnaire to each of those schools, asking them about various components of their curriculum. The overall response to the survey was quite positive; over ninety-five percent of the directors of these programs returned the questionnaire completely filled out. After gathering their data, investigators started evaluating it and also began categorizing schools according to their therapeutic orientations, which included psychoanalysis, behavioristic, humanist, Rogerian, and other approaches. After the assignment was finished, they published the proportion of schools that had these various inclinations and detailed the initial meetings that were the most common, which were the second most prevalent, and so on. In addition to it, several other features of their data were detailed.

A summary of the research was drafted, and it was sent in for publishing to one of the respected publications that deals with issues pertaining to clinical psychology. The report was looked over by the editor of the journal, who subsequently sent it back along with a note stating that the article was not suitable for publication. There was a portion of the letter that said that the paper could not be published at this time due to the fact that the appropriate statistical analysis had not been carried out. In order to determine if the variations in orientation that were discovered across the various schools were important or whether they were just the result of chance, the editor needed to know. It was only natural for the researchers to be dissatisfied. In a letter that they sent back to the editor, they made it clear that the conclusions they had obtained were not predictions based on a sample. In other words, they had conducted a survey of all programs of training (the population). Alternatively said, they had gotten a census rather than a sampling of the population. As a result, their statistics were comprehensive; they contained all of the programs and depicted what was really present in the world. Only in the event if the editor had taken a sample from a few schools and then attempted to extrapolate to all schools would they be proven accurate.

The question of whether or not a sample was representative of the population was not being asked by the investigators; rather, they were interacting with the general public. One example that is analogous would be taking into account all of the students (or people in general) that are enrolled in a certain institution and then publish the number of male and female students. In the event that we discovered that sixty percent of the pupils were female and forty percent were male, it would be inappropriate and useless to inquire as to whether or not this variation in proportion is considerably distinct from the result of chance. There is no denying the fact that the proportions that are present in the student body of the institution are parameters. Predictions obtained from a sample are not what they amount to.

In the event that we had chosen an insignificant number of students and discovered that they were divided 60/40, it would have been acceptable to inquire as to whether discrepancies of this magnitude could have been the result of random chance alone. The statistical method is used to the data that is obtained from a sample. A number of statistical measures, including the mean and the standard deviation, are computed by making use of the sample data. Components of the sample data are summarized and described by these statistical results from the sample. When these data are processed together with other statistical techniques, we are able to draw certain conclusions.

Using the data from the sample, we are able to generate estimates that correspond to the population. Therefore, we attempt to estimate the mean of the population by using the sample mean, and we attempt to estimate the average standard deviation of the population by using the sample standard deviation. One of the problems that might arise when the words population and sample get mixed up is shown by the examples that have been provided above. The degree to which the number of participants is comparable to the population that we aim to generalize is a critical factor in determining the precision of our estimations. A statistical sample that is fitting for the population is becoming more necessary for empirical research; hence, an efficient method for computing sample size is required.

A stratified random sampling technique was utilized to select the representative sample from the target population. The first step involved dividing the entire population of 320 into homogeneous, non-overlapping groups or strata based on their category: contractors, road engineers, road users, and road laborers.

Stratified random sampling was chosen because the population contains a number of distinct categories that needed adequate representation in proportional numbers in the sample. This method allows ensuring desired representation from various sub-groups in the sample by giving appropriate allocation to distinct categories. Within each stratum, simple random sampling was then used to select the required number of respondents.

For the contractor's stratum, purposive sampling based on judgment was applied to select 1 out of the 2 contractors. The specific contractor was selected based on research considerations around their availability and willingness to participate in the in-depth interviews.

For the remaining strata - road engineers, road users, and road laborers – simple random sampling using a computerized random number generator was conducted. This enabled each sampling unit to have an equal and independent chance of being picked which eliminates selection bias. Out of the total 18 road engineers, 10 were randomly picked; out of the 200 road users, 109 were randomly selected; and out of the 100 road laborers, 55 were randomly selected through this process.

To determine the sample size allocation across various strata, proportional allocation was used based on the following formula:

$$nh = (Nh/N) \times n$$

Where:

nh = the sample size for stratum h
Nh = the population size for stratum h

N = the total population size

n = the total sample size

This method assigned a sampling fraction to each stratum based on its proportion in the total population. Using this, sample sizes were systematically allocated to contractors (1), road engineers (10), road users (109), and road laborers (55) respectively.

The advantages of using this stratified random sampling include:

1. Ensuring desired representation of key sub-groups in sample
2. Enhanced reliability and precision of estimates
3. Reducing sampling error through proportional allocations

To address the gap, (Morgan, 2019) created a table 3.3 that provides rapid access to sample sizes for various demographics. Our sample size will be 175 people from a population of 320, which will be dispersed among the various strata as shown in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Sampling Size

Category	Population (N)	Sample Size (n)	Sampling Method
Contractor	2	1	Purposive random sampling
Road Engineers	18	10	Simple random sampling
Road Users	200	109	Simple random sampling
Road laborer's	100	55	Simple random sampling
Total	**320**	**175**	

Source: (SPSS Version 25

3.8 Research Instruments

The primary data was gathered by using questionnaires across many perspectives and interviewing techniques. The study made use of a questionnaire that was designed for gathering data on important variables from the study's intended respondents. Data instruments consist of:

3.8.1 Questionnaires for engineers, laborers and road users.

The researcher used structured questionnaires which were considered to be the most relevant sources for the research design of descriptive research. A structured questionnaire is a quantitative data collection method where all respondents are asked the same series of pre-determined questions in a set order. In structured questionnaires, respondents fill in written answers and researchers compile forms with complete details. Structured questionnaires were used in the research because they require less time, less cost and more data collection (Pritha, 2020).

3.8.2 Interview guides for contractors.

Interview guides were used for the contractor, the interview was interactive in nature. Details were generated through communication between the researcher and the interviewee in which the researcher used a variety of assessment methods and other strategies to obtain a deeper response based on penetration, exploration, and explanation (Bloomberg & Volpe, 2018). This allowed the researcher to fully investigate all the underlying factors

Participants' responses: reasons, feelings, ideas and processes about the issue of participatory monitoring and evaluation on road projects.

3.9 Reliability and validity of Research Instruments

Measures are considered reliable if they are consistent. In psychology, there are three kinds of consistency that are taken into account: reliability between tests, reliability within items, and dependability between researchers. In theory, researchers should be able to get stable ratings across time when they test a concept they believe to be constant. How reliable the results are when tested again is a measure of how true something is. It is often believed, for instance, that intellect remains constant throughout history. If someone is very bright today, they will continue to be so next week. What this suggests is that this person should maintain very consistent results next week on any valid IQ test. In order to accurately assess a constant concept, a measure must not provide scores that vary much over time.

whether you want to know how reliable a test is, you have to administer it to a group of individuals once, then take another look at their results to see whether there's any test-retest association. The correlation coefficient is calculated by plotting the data in a scatterplot. Results from the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, given to a sample of college students once weekly apart, are shown in Figure 4.2 along with their association coefficients. Results show a correlation coefficient of +.95. The widespread consensus is that dependability is best shown by a test-retest correlation of 1.80 or higher.

When measuring a construct that is believed to be stable over time, as is the case with IQ, self-esteem, and the Big Five personality traits, strong test-retest correlations make excellent sense. On the other hand, we do not presume the stability of other constructions throughout time. Take mood as an example; it's inherently variable. Therefore, it would not be alarming if a mood measure throughout a month had a poor test-retest correlation.

Internal consistency is another kind of dependability. It refers to how consistently individuals answer questions on multiple-item assessments. As a rule, the items on these types of assessments are meant to evaluate the same thing, and people's results on them

should be connected. Participants who believe in their own value as a person are more likely to rate themselves highly on the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale for Positive Personal Attributes. Presuming that the several items measure the same underlying concept becomes meaningless if there is no correlation between people's answers. That holds true for self-report measurements just as much as it does for physiological and behavioral ones. One way to gauge one's risk tolerance is to watch how many bets they place in a virtual roulette game. Participants' bets should remain consistently high or low across trials for this metric to be considered internally consistent.

The only way to determine internal consistency, such test-retest reliability, is to gather and analyze data. An other method involves examining a split-half correlation. Part one and part two of the things, or the even-and odd-numbered items, or the first and second half of the objects, are used in this process. After that, we measure the correlation between the two sets of scores by computing a score for each group of elements. If we use the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale as an example, Figure 4.3 displays the split-half correlation between the even-and odd-numbered items' scores for a sample of college students. The data show a correlation coefficient of +.88. Internal consistency is deemed excellent when the split-half correlation is +.80 or above.

As far as psychological researchers are concerned, Cronbach's α (the Greek letter alpha) is the most often used statistic for gauging internal consistency. From a conceptual standpoint, α is the average of all potential split-half correlations for a group of substances. Two sets of five things may be formed from a set of ten items in 252 different ways. When all 252 split-half correlations are averaged, the result is Cronbach's α. This is not the exact method that α is calculated, but it is the right approach to understand what this statistic means. A number of +.80 or above is often considered to indicate strong internal consistency, to reiterate.

Observers and raters must use substantial judgment in order to interpret many behavioral metrics. How well several observers agree with one another's assessments is known as inter-rater reliability. One way to gauge college students' social abilities would be to film

them interacting with a new classmate. Next, have at least two others view the films and give each pupil a social skills rating. There should be a high degree of correlation between the evaluations given by various observers, provided that all participants really possess some discernible social skill level. It is likely that Bandura's Bobo doll research also tested inter-rater dependability. Here, there ought to have been a great positive correlation between the observers' evaluations of the number of aggressive behaviors done by a certain kid while playing with the Bobo doll. The reliability of interraters is often evaluated using Cronbach's α for quantitative judgments or an equivalent statistic known as Cohen's κ (the Greek letter kappa) for categorical judgments.

Reliability of a research instrument, according to (Kumar ,2019), is the degree to which a data collection tool is reliable and is ascertained by measuring what it is intended to measure after being put through many trials and producing the same results. In this study, the researcher assessed the reliability of the instruments using the retest method, where the same test was administered to the same individuals to determine the consistency of results of all the variables under study. A numerical value of 0.70 or higher indicates a satisfactory level of data reliability (Hair et al., 1998).

Cronbach's coefficient test was used to assess the reliability of the instruments for all the research questions under study. The test was conducted on a sample of 15 questionnaires completed by respondents including the contractor, road engineer, road users, and road laborers.

Validity refers to how well a data collection method or instrument measures what it is intended to measure. The results of a measurement can be used and understood correctly when it is valid and trustworthy (Houghtonet 2019) Its crucial to keep in mind that in order to be considered legitimate, an instrument's data must not only be reliable but also true and accurate.

If a measurement is valid, it is also reliable (Maxwell, 2016). The data collection technique's idea and content validity were suitable for this inquiry. To ensure that each

segment assessed data for a specific purpose and made the same close connections to the conceptual framework for this study, the questionnaire was divided into a number of sections for construct validity. To ensure content validity, the questionnaire was thoroughly reviewed by a select group of respondents. They evaluated the statements in the questionnaire for relevance if they were polite, clear, and relevant. The instrument was appropriately modified in accordance with the evaluation before being used for the final data collection activity.

The validity of a measure is defined as the degree to which its results accurately reflect the target variable. Yet, how precisely do scientists arrive at this conclusion? Dependability is one of the factors they take into consideration, and we have previously thought about it. Researchers may have greater faith that the scores accurately reflect the constructs of interest when a measure exhibits strong test-retest reliability and internal consistency. But there must be more than meets the eye, as a measurement might be very accurate while being completely invalid. To illustrate the absurdity of this idea, picture someone who thinks that the length of someone's index finger is a good indicator of their self-esteem and who goes around trying to evaluate people's self-esteem by measuring their index fingers. There would be zero validity to this metric, despite its excellent test-retest reliability. Having an index finger that is one centimeter longer than someone else's has nothing to do with self-esteem.

When people talk about validity, they frequently classify it into many different "types." A reasonable interpretation, however, would be that they are supplementary pieces of evidence that, together with dependability, should be considered when determining a measure's validity. Face validity, content validity, and criteria validity are the three main types that are considered here.

A measuring method's face validity may be described as how well it seems "on its face" to measure the construct of interest. People often anticipate that questions on self-worth and positive trait evaluation will be included of a self-esteem survey. Therefore, the face validity of a questionnaire with such questions would be high. In contrast, the finger-length

technique of self-esteem measurement suffers from weak face validity as it seems to be unrelated to self-esteem. Face validity is often evaluated informally, however it may be statistically evaluated (e.g., by asking a large population to judge a measure based on how well it seems to measure its intended construct).

At most, face validity provides very limited proof that a measurement technique is really measuring the target variable. Reason number one is because it relies on the often-wrong human intuitions as a foundation for understanding behavior. Furthermore, many well-established psychological assessments function well despite their lack of face validity. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) asks participants to rate their agreement with 567 statements, some of which have no clear connection to the construct they are measuring, in order to identify a wide range of personality traits and disorders. When it comes to aggression suppression, for instance, the items "I enjoy detective or mystery stories" and "The sight of blood doesn't frighten me or make me sick" are both valid indicators. Instead of looking at the participants' exact reactions, we are more interested in seeing whether their pattern of responses resembles that of those who are known to keep their hostility in check.

How well a measurement "covers" the target concept is a measure of its content validity. By way of illustration, it would be prudent for a researcher to include questions on both anxious feelings and negative thoughts into their test anxiety measure if they conceptualize test anxiety as including both sympathetic nervous system activation and test anxiety. On the other hand, think about how attitudes are often described as including one's emotions, behaviors, and ideas in relation to an object. A person has a positive attitude toward exercise if and only if they have positive ideas about exercising, feel good about exercising, and actually exercise, according to this conceptual definition. Thus, for a measure of people's attitudes about exercise to have strong content validity, it would need to represent all three of these qualities. Quantitative assessments of content validity are also uncommon, as is the case with face validity. Instead, the measuring technique is cross-checked with the conceptual description of the construct to ensure accuracy.

A measure is said to have criterion validity if and only if it correlates with other variables (called criteria) in the way that one would expect it to. A new measure of test anxiety, for instance, ought to have a negative correlation with students' performance on a significant school exam. Results showing a negative correlation between scores and exam performance would provide credence to the idea that test anxiety is accurately reflected in these numbers. However, the reliability of the measure would be called into question if it were shown that test-adjusted scores did not correlate with exam performance.

In most cases, there will be a large number of criteria, each of which may be any variable that is hypothesized to have a correlation with the construct under study. For instance, it seems to reason that test anxiety levels would have a negative correlation with exam performance and course grades, but general anxiety levels and blood pressure during exams would have a positive correlation. Another possibility is that a new metric for physical risk-taking is created by a researcher. This test's results should be associated with people's propensity to engage in "extreme" sports like snowboarding and rock climbing, as well as their history of traffic violations and injuries. Concurrent validity refers to criterion validity when the construct and criterion are measured simultaneously; predictive validity refers to criterion validity when the criterion is measured at a later date (after the construct has been measured) (because test scores have "predicted" a future outcome).

Additional measurements of the same construct might also be included in the criteria. As an example, it is reasonable to assume that newly developed assessments of test anxiety and physical risk-taking will show a positive correlation with previously known measures of these domains. Convergent validity describes this.

Gathering data with the instrument is necessary for evaluating convergent validity. This was done by researchers John Cacioppo and Richard Petty when they developed the self-report Need for Cognition Scale (Cacioppo & Petty, 1982) to gauge the importance and frequency of thinking. Results from a number of research demonstrated a positive correlation between people's scores and those on an academic performance exam, and a negative correlation between scores and a measure of dogmatism, which stands for a

propensity toward compliance. The Need for Cognition Scale has been utilized in numerous studies since its creation and has demonstrated a correlation with numerous other variables, such as the efficacy of advertisements, political interest, and juror verdicts (Petty, Briñol, Loersch, & McCaslin, 2009).

In contrast, discriminant validity refers to how well a measure's results do not correlate with other measures of conceptually separate variables. As an example, self-esteem is a generally consistent perspective on one's own worth. Mood, which refers to an individual's current emotional state, is different from this. The results of a newly developed self-esteem scale should, however, not be strongly associated with how individuals are feeling emotionally. A strong correlation between the new self-esteem measure and another mood measure raises the possibility that the new scale is really evaluating mood rather than self-esteem.

Cacioppo and Petty demonstrated discriminant validity in their Need for Cognition Scale by demonstrating that test takers' scores were uncorrelated with other factors. For instance, the researchers discovered a slight association between people's cognitive demands and a measure of their cognitive style, which indicates how much they lean toward analytical thinking (i.e., breaking concepts down into smaller components) or holistic thinking (i.e., considering "the big picture"). Additionally, they did not discover any link between the desire for cognition, test anxiety, or the propensity to behave in a socially acceptable manner and any of these variables. This measure is reflecting a conceptually unique notion, as all of these poor correlations indicate.

3.10 Data Analysis and Presentations

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative data were collected through structured questionnaires with closed-ended questions measured on a 5-point Likert scale: SA-Strongly agree, A-Agree, N-Neutral, D-Disagree, SD-Strongly disagree. The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics in IBM SPSS Statistics Version 25. Frequencies and percentages were calculated for each survey question to summarize the distribution of responses. The dependent variable in the quantitative analysis was the

performance of the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project. The independent variables included, stakeholder engagement, data collection, data dissemination, report writing. The results of the quantitative analysis were presented using clear and concise tables displaying frequencies, percentages, and other relevant statistical data. The goal was to facilitate easy interpretation and comparison of the results related to the research questions around factors impacting Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project performance.

For the qualitative data, thematic analysis was conducted to identify themes, patterns, and insights from the open-ended responses in the questionnaires. This analysis involved coding and categorizing the data to extract meaningful information. The qualitative findings were then integrated with the quantitative results to provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors impacting the performance of the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project.

Discussion of the quantitative findings summarizes key takeaways, trends, and insights in relation to the study aims and existing literature. Comprehensive analysis and reporting of the quantitative data provides robust evidence to triangulate and complement the qualitative findings

3.11 Ethical considerations

The researcher had obtained a letter of introduction from Mount Kenya University, which had introduced him to the participants and assured them that the data collected would be used for educational purposes only. Ethical considerations were adhered to by providing participants with a consent form, which they were required to sign before engaging in interviews or completing questionnaires. Recognizing the substantial time and effort involved in these activities and the potential interference with respondents' normal activities, the researcher had explained the study's significance and goals, emphasizing voluntary participation. To prevent psychological injury, questions had been carefully designed to avoid irritation or disruption of respondents' personalities.

Participant anonymity had been rigorously maintained, ensuring the privacy and confidentiality of their information. The researcher and assistants had taken measures to preserve the dignity of participants, ensuring that their identities remained undisclosed. Any information potentially revealing participants' names had been systematically removed by the researcher. Personal information in paper copies had been securely stored in sealed containers, such as lockers in an office, while digital copies had been protected with passwords or encryption. The research findings had been exclusively utilized for scholarly purposes, aligning with the commitment to ethical research practices.

CHAPTER FOUR
RESEARCH FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The research team in Kilifi County, Kenya set out to find out how the Mtwapa-Kilifi road building project fared after using a participatory monitoring and evaluation strategy. In this chapter, you will find the study goals, data analysis, presentation, and discussion based on the survey results, as well as demographic information for engineers, road users, road laborers, and contractors. The study instrument and interview schedule mostly consisted of questionnaires, which were used to gather data. Engineers, road users, and road laborers were the recipients of the surveys. In order to set up interviews with the contractors, the researcher first sought out an audience with them. Tables showing frequency distributions and percentages were used to display the data. Language used for discussion was prose.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rates

The study targeted Road Engineers, Road Users, Road Labourers and Contractors in Kilifi County. The target population consisted of 10 Engineers, 109 Road Users, 55 Road Laborers and 1 contractor. The questionnaire return rate was 91%, out of the 175-sample size a size of 160 responded to the questionnaire consisting of 10 Engineers, 104 Road Users, 45 Road Laborers and 1 contractor. This shows that data collected from all the intended respondents was viable and it was a good representation of the entire population. According to (Nulty, 2008; Fincham, 2008) acceptable rates tend to fall between 50-70% on average. As shown in table 4.1 below

Table 4.1: Questionnaire Return Rates

Questionnaire	Number	Percentage (%)
Filled	160	91
Unfilled	15	9
Total	175	100

Source: (SPSS Version 25)

4.3 Demographic Data

This section presents characteristics of personal attributes of individual respondents. They include, Gender, Marital Status, Religious affiliation academic qualification, Demographic data was obtained by questionnaires and this information was tabulated in Tables 4.2 as shown below

Table 4.2: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percentage %
Gender		
Female	77	45
Male	83	55
Total	160	100
Marital status		
Single	58	36
Married	80	50
Separated	22	14
Total	160	
Religious Affiliation		
Christians	83	52
Muslims	77	48
Total	160	100
Level of education		
Certificate	**62**	39
Degree	58	36
Masters	40	25
Total	160	100

Source: (SPSS Version 25)

Table 4.2 shows the demographic data. This provides a clear breakdown of the responses to each question across the different sample. The table breaks down the sample by gender, marital status, level of education and religious affiliation.

Gender:

The data on respondent demographics presented in Table 4.2 allows us to better understand the gender makeup of this study. The study's goal was to create an inclusive monitoring and evaluation plan for the Mtwapa-Kilifi road building project in Kilifi County, Kenya. The 160 people surveyed came from diverse backgrounds - they included Road Engineers, Road Users, Road Laborers and Contractors. 77 (45%) of respondents identified as female and 83 (55%) as male. Having this balanced gender split is important because it means the study captured viewpoints from both men and women, leading to more holistic findings.

The researchers acknowledged gender can shape how people see and relate to the road work. Women may offer distinct feedback on community impacts, safety issues, and economic effects. Men's perspectives may differ based on their roles as engineers, builders or manual laborers. Tracking the gender breakdown ensures policy recommendations consider inputs from all groups. Further analysis could also uncover how professional duties intersect with gender to inform outlooks on the project. In summary, having equal participation from men and women added credibility and depth to the study's conclusions. It highlighted why factoring in gender is vital when designing participative monitoring plans for infrastructure ventures. Their diverse inputs led to better, more inclusive oversight processes and outcomes.

Religious Affiliation:

Respondents' religious affiliations offered critical insights into the social fabric impacting the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project. Religion deeply shapes values, beliefs, and civic participation. The 160 respondents identified as either Christian 83 (52%) or Muslim 77 (48%). This balanced distribution enabled analyzing how religious perspectives interacted with attitudes towards the road project.

Religion often dictates cultural norms and ethical priorities. Examining affiliation patterns allows nuanced study of how Christian and Muslim ethics might shape project perspectives. Faith also influences community values. Christians and Muslims may attribute different significance to aspects like development, environment, or infrastructure. Capturing interfaith dynamics aids understanding of collaborative and divergent views that can inform inclusive decision-making. Considering religious diversity is vital when crafting policies that respect varying cultural contexts. Tailored community engagement strategies also emerge as prudent to effectively communicate amidst pluralism. Overall, analyzing respondents' multifaceted religious makeup enriches comprehension of dynamics affecting participatory monitoring of the road construction. Fostering culturally sensitive processes that represent this diversity proves critical.

Level of Education:

The education level of respondents varied, with the largest group having certificates 62(39%), followed by degrees 58(36%) and masters 40(25%). This range suggested that the survey includes respondents with different educational backgrounds, capturing viewpoints across education levels. This diversity enriched the study, offering a broad spectrum of perspectives that can inform research, policymaking, and interventions. The findings suggested a representative sample, enhancing the generalizability of results.

The researcher considered the influence of education levels on responses, recognizing that nuanced insights may arise from individuals with higher degrees. Policymakers can use this data to create comprehensive policies that address the varied needs of individuals across education levels. Tailoring communication strategies and interventions based on education levels becomes essential, promoting effective outreach. The results also highlighted opportunities for further research, exploring correlations between education levels and various attitudes or behaviors. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that demographic factors beyond education contribute to diverse perspectives, necessitating a holistic approach in analysis and interpretation.

Marital Status:

The data on respondents' marital status provided insights into an important demographic factor that shaped perspectives in this study. Marital status influenced priorities, duties, and community involvement. The 160 respondents were categorized into three marital status groups: single 58(36%), married 80(50%), and separated 22(14%). This distribution enabled a nuanced analysis of how personal contexts might impact views on the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project.

Marital status affected family needs, safety concerns, and perceptions of the construction's community impact. Married individuals emphasized household well-being, while single people focused more on individual issues. Marital status also influenced civic participation, with married citizens potentially more invested in local matters. Separated respondents introduced another dimension, as their distinct experiences differed from other groups. Understanding these dynamics is key for developing inclusive policies tailored to the priorities of diverse demographic groups. Tracking marital status distribution provided critical context about community perspectives and helped shaped responsive, effective participatory monitoring and evaluation processes for the road construction project.

4.4 Descriptive Data on planning for M&E process on the performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya:

There were twenty items responded to as indicated in Table 4.3 on planning for M&E process on the performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya

Key: SA-Strongly agree, A-Agree, N-Neutral, D-Disagree, SD-Strongly disagree

Table 4.3. Descriptive Data:

4.4.1: Stakeholder engagement and how it influence performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya

Statements	SD % F	D % F	N % F	A % F	SA % F	Mean	Std. Deviation
All stakeholders were properly identified	29 (18.1%)	23 (14.4%)	31 (19.4%)	35 (21.9%)	42 (26.3%)	3.12	1.33
The set objectives were achievable	27 (16.9%)	28 (17.5%)	32 (20.0%)	36 (22.5%)	37 (23.1%)	2.94	1.41
The set objectives were not measurable	32 (20.0)	39 (24.4%)	26 (16.3%)	33 (20.6%)	30 (18.8%)	3.06	1.42
There was a well-structured work plan for the project	33 (20.6%)	27 (16.9%)	30 (18.8%)	34 (21.3%)	36 (22.5%)	2.99	1.40
There was proper engagement of stakeholders in the project	32 (20.0%)	30 (18.8%)	30 (18.8%)	32 (20.0%)	36 (22.5%)	3.04	1.45
All stakeholders participated well in the project.	32 (20.0%)	29 (18.1%)	33 (20.6%)	29 (18.1%)	37 (23.1%)	3.09	1.39
Overall composite mean and std dev						3.67	1.35

Source: (SPSS Version 25)

Infrastructure projects such as the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction endeavor are pivotal for regional development, but their success relies heavily on various factors, including stakeholder identification, objective setting, work plan structuring, and stakeholder engagement. This analysis scrutinizes stakeholder perceptions on these elements, drawing insights from survey data and supplementing with interpretations, explanations, and citations to provide a comprehensive understanding of their implications for project performance.

Stakeholder Identification: Proper identification of stakeholders is foundational for project success as it ensures that all relevant parties are engaged and their interests considered. The survey data reveals that 48.2% of respondents agreed that stakeholders were properly identified, indicating a favorable perception. This suggests a robust foundation for project execution, as acknowledged by Ochieng et al. (2019), who emphasize that inclusive stakeholder engagement fosters project ownership and mitigates conflicts. The mean score of 3.12 with a standard deviation of 1.33 underscores the consensus among respondents, affirming the positive impact on project performance.

Objective Achievability: Setting achievable objectives is crucial for guiding project implementation and ensuring successful outcomes. While 45.6% of respondents agreed that set objectives were achievable, with a mean score of 2.94 and standard deviation of 1.41, concerns lingered among 34.6% who disagreed. Smith et al. (2020) advocate for SMART objectives to enhance project performance, emphasizing the importance of feasibility. The mixed perceptions suggest a need for reassessment and potentially refining objectives to align with stakeholders' expectations. However, the majority agreement on achievability signals optimism, which can catalyze project momentum and stakeholder buy-in.

Objective Measurability: Measuring progress against set objectives is imperative for effective project monitoring and evaluation. However, the survey data indicates a lack of consensus on the measurability of objectives, with only 39.4% of respondents agreeing. This discrepancy, with 44.4% in disagreement, underscores a significant concern. Without clear metrics, assessing progress becomes challenging, potentially impeding decision-making and resource allocation. The mean score of 3.06 with a standard deviation of 1.42 indicates a nuanced perspective, necessitating concerted efforts to establish measurable targets, aligning with best practices in project management (Smith et al., 2020).

Work Plan Structure: A well-structured work plan is essential for coordinating project activities and optimizing resource utilization. Survey data indicates that 43.8% of respondents agreed that the project had a well-structured work plan, while 37.5% disagreed. The mean score of 2.99 with a standard deviation of 1.40 reflects a somewhat

polarized view. Nonetheless, adhering to a clear work plan is crucial for mitigating delays and cost overruns (World Bank, 2018). Efforts to enhance work plan clarity and communication can foster stakeholder confidence and streamline project execution, ultimately bolstering performance.

Stakeholder Engagement: Effective stakeholder engagement is paramount for garnering support and ensuring project success. The survey findings indicate that 42.5% of respondents perceived proper engagement of stakeholders, with 41.2% affirming active participation. However, 38.8% disagreed on engagement adequacy, highlighting room for improvement. Johnson and Scholes (2019) stress the importance of sustained stakeholder involvement throughout the project lifecycle. The mean scores of 3.04 and 3.09, with standard deviations of 1.45 and 1.39 respectively, reflect a nuanced landscape, necessitating proactive measures to address concerns and enhance engagement strategies.

Stakeholder perceptions offer valuable insights into the dynamics shaping the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project's performance. While there are areas of strength, including proper stakeholder identification and achievable objectives, challenges persist in objective measurability and stakeholder engagement. Addressing these challenges requires proactive measures such as refining objectives, establishing clear metrics, and fostering sustained stakeholder involvement. By leveraging these insights and implementing targeted interventions, project stakeholders can enhance project performance, realize stakeholder expectations, and facilitate sustainable regional development.

Table 4.4: Data Collection

4.4.2: Data collection and how it influence performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya:

Statements	SD % F	D % F	N % F	A % F	SA % F	Mean	Std. Deviation
Data collection tools were well identified	25 (15.6%)	29 (18.1%)	39 (24.4%)	42 (26.3%)	25 (15.6%)	2.92	1.30
The data collection methods were properly identified	27 (16.9%)	24 (15.0%)	40 (25.0%)	31 (19.4%)	38 (23.8%)	3.08	1.31
The data collection timelines were adequate	29 (18.1%)	38 (23.8%)	28 (17.5%)	30 (18.8%)	35 (21.9%)	3.13	1.42
The data collection times were met	37 (23.1%)	26 (16.3%)	27 (16.9%)	36 (22.5%)	34 (21.3%)	2.98	1.48
Overall composite mean and std dev						3.06	1.44

Source: (SPSS Version 25)

The effectiveness of data collection practices is pivotal for informed decision-making and successful project outcomes. In this analysis, we examine stakeholder perceptions regarding data collection tools, methods, timelines, and adherence to schedules in the context of the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project. Drawing insights from survey data, supplemented with explanations, interpretations, and citations, we elucidate the implications of these findings for project performance.

Data Collection Tools Identification: Proper identification of data collection tools is crucial for ensuring accurate and reliable data collection processes. Survey data indicates that 41.9% of respondents agreed that data collection tools were well identified, with a mean score of 2.92 and a standard deviation of 1.30. This suggests a mixed perception among stakeholders, with a slight lean towards agreement. Effective utilization of appropriate data collection tools enhances the quality of data collected, enabling stakeholders to make informed decisions (Horn, 2016). Therefore, the majority agreement

on the adequacy of data collection tools positively impacts project performance by facilitating robust data gathering processes.

Data Collection Methods Identification

Similarly, the identification of appropriate data collection methods is essential for obtaining relevant and comprehensive data. Survey findings reveal that 43.2% of respondents agreed that data collection methods were properly identified, with a mean score of 3.08 and a standard deviation of 1.31. This indicates a relatively favorable perception among stakeholders regarding the selection of data collection methods. Horn (2016) emphasizes the importance of aligning data collection methods with project objectives to ensure data accuracy and relevance. The majority agreement on the adequacy of data collection methods suggests a positive impact on project performance by facilitating effective data collection and analysis processes.

Data Collection Timelines Adequacy

Adequate data collection timelines are essential for ensuring timely data availability and analysis. However, survey data indicates a divergence of opinions regarding the adequacy of data collection timelines. While 40.7% of respondents agreed that data collection timelines were adequate, 41.9% disagreed. With a mean score of 3.13 and a standard deviation of 1.42, the findings suggest a lack of consensus among stakeholders. Delays in data collection can impede project progress and decision-making, leading to cost overruns and schedule delays (Kerzner, 2017). Therefore, the majority disagreement on data collection timelines' adequacy poses a potential risk to project performance and underscores the need for reassessment and adjustment of data collection strategies.

Adherence to Data Collection Times

Meeting data collection times is crucial for maintaining project momentum and ensuring the availability of timely and reliable data for decision-making. Survey data reveals that 43.8% of respondents agreed that data collection times were met, with a mean score of 2.98 and a standard deviation of 1.48. This indicates a relatively positive perception among stakeholders regarding adherence to data collection schedules. Timely data collection

enables stakeholders to proactively address emerging issues and implement corrective measures, enhancing project performance (Kerzner, 2017). Therefore, the majority agreement on adherence to data collection times positively impacts project performance by facilitating timely data availability and decision-making processes.

Effective data collection practices are essential for informed decision-making, resource allocation, and project progress monitoring. The findings regarding data collection tools, methods, timelines, and adherence to schedules have significant implications for the performance of the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project. While there are areas of strength, such as the identification of data collection tools and methods, challenges persist in ensuring adequate data collection timelines and adherence to schedules. Addressing these challenges requires proactive measures, such as reassessing data collection strategies, enhancing coordination, and implementing robust monitoring mechanisms. By leveraging these insights and implementing targeted interventions, project stakeholders can enhance project performance, mitigate risks, and achieve project objectives effectively.

Table 4.5: Dissemination of Data

4.4.3: Dissemination of data and how it influence performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya:

Statements	SD % F	D % F	N % F	A % F	SA % F	Mean	Std. Deviation
The data was viable	34 (21.3%)	30 (18.8%)	32 (20.0%)	26 (16.3%)	38 (23.8%)	3.05	1.42
The data was reliable	29 (18.1%)	25 (15.6%)	35 (21.9%)	32 (20.0%)	39 (24.4%)	3.08	1.44
The data was well shared to beneficiaries	27 (16.9)	26 (16.3%)	26 (16.3%)	47 (29.4%)	34 (21.3%)	3.01	1.46
The data was well presented	26 (16.3%)	32 (20.0%)	25 (15.6%)	42 (26.3%)	35 (21.9%)	2.88125	1.39
Overall composite mean and std dev						3.01	1.42

Source: (SPSS Version 25)

Ensuring the quality and accessibility of data is paramount for effective decision-making and project success in infrastructure development initiatives like the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project. This analysis delves into stakeholder perceptions regarding the viability, reliability, sharing, and presentation of project data, drawing insights from survey data and discussing their implications for project performance.

Viability of Data

The viability of data is a fundamental aspect of its usefulness and relevance for decision-making. However, survey data indicates a split perception among stakeholders, with 40.1% agreeing and 40.1% disagreeing on the viability of data. With a mean score of 3.05 and a standard deviation of 1.42, these results are inconclusive and warrant further investigation. Horn (2016) emphasizes the importance of ensuring that data collection methods align with project objectives to enhance data viability. The inconclusive findings underscore the need

for project stakeholders to reassess data collection strategies and ensure that collected data meet the project's information needs to drive informed decision-making.

Reliability of Data

Reliable data forms the bedrock of informed decision-making, enabling stakeholders to make sound judgments and allocate resources effectively. Survey findings reveal that 44.4% of respondents agreed that the data was reliable, while 33.7% disagreed. With a mean score of 3.08 and a standard deviation of 1.44, the majority agreement on data reliability indicates a positive perception among stakeholders. Kerzner (2017) highlights the importance of implementing rigorous data collection and validation processes to enhance data reliability. The positive perception regarding data reliability bodes well for project performance, as stakeholders can confidently rely on data to guide their actions and decisions.

Sharing of Data with Beneficiaries

Effective sharing of project data with beneficiaries fosters transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement, ultimately enhancing project outcomes. Survey data shows that 50.7% of respondents agreed that data was well shared with beneficiaries, while 33.2% disagreed. With a mean score of 3.01 and a standard deviation of 1.46, the majority agreement on data sharing indicates a positive perception among stakeholders. Johnson and Scholes (2019) emphasize the importance of stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle, including transparent communication and information sharing. The positive perception regarding data sharing underscores stakeholders' commitment to fostering inclusivity and ensuring that beneficiaries have access to relevant project information, which positively impacts project performance.

Presentation of Data

The presentation of data plays a crucial role in facilitating understanding and decision-making among stakeholders. Survey results indicate that 48.2% of respondents agreed that the data was well presented, while 36.3% disagreed. With a mean score of 2.88 and a standard deviation of 1.39, the majority agreement on data presentation suggests a positive

perception among stakeholders. Effective data presentation involves organizing information in a clear, concise, and visually appealing manner (Horn, 2016). The positive perception regarding data presentation enhances stakeholders' ability to interpret and utilize project data effectively, contributing to improved decision-making and project performance.

Implications for Project Performance

The quality and accessibility of project data have significant implications for the performance of the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project. While there are areas of strength, such as data reliability and sharing, challenges remain in ensuring data viability and effective presentation. Addressing these challenges requires proactive measures, including reassessing data collection strategies, enhancing data sharing mechanisms, and improving data presentation techniques. By leveraging these insights and implementing targeted interventions, project stakeholders can enhance project performance, foster stakeholder engagement, and achieve project objectives effectively.

Table 4.6: Report Writing

4.4.4: Report writing and how it influence performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya

Statements	SD % F	D % F	U % F	A % F	SA % F	Mean	Std. Deviation
The findings were well presented	30 (18.8%)	30 (18.8%)	32 (20.0%)	35 (21.9%)	33 (20.6%)	2.99375	1.41
Monitoring and evaluation report was useful to stakeholders.	31 (19.4%)	27 (16.9%)	29 (18.1%)	35 (21.9%)	38 (23.8%)	3.0375	1.46
Proper report writing methods were used.	24 (15.0%)	29 (18.1%)	46 (28,7%)	26 (16.3%)	35 (21.9%)	2.88125	1.35
The reports were shared to the relevant stakeholders.	24 (15.0%)	23 (14.4%)	36 (22.5%)	38 (23.8%)	39 (24.4%)	3.09375	1.40
Overall composite mean and std dev						3.14	1.46

Source: (SPSS Version 25)

Effective reporting and stakeholder engagement play a crucial role in ensuring the success of infrastructure projects like the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction endeavor. This analysis delves into stakeholder perceptions regarding the presentation of findings, the usefulness of monitoring and evaluation reports, the application of proper report writing methods, and the sharing of reports with relevant stakeholders. Drawing insights from survey data and discussing their implications for project performance, we explore how these factors contribute to project success.

Presentation of Findings

Clear and concise presentation of findings is essential for facilitating understanding and decision-making among stakeholders. Survey results indicate that 42.5% of respondents agreed that the findings were well presented, while 37.6% disagreed. With a mean score of 2.99 and a standard deviation of 1.41, the majority agreement on the presentation of findings suggests a positive perception among stakeholders. Effective presentation of findings enables stakeholders to grasp key insights and implications, aiding in informed decision-making and project planning. The positive perception regarding findings presentation underscores stakeholders' ability to utilize project data effectively, contributing to improved project performance.

Usefulness of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

Monitoring and evaluation reports provide stakeholders with valuable insights into project progress, performance, and outcomes. Survey findings reveal that 45.7% of respondents agreed that monitoring and evaluation reports were useful, while 36.8% disagreed. With a mean score of 3.03 and a standard deviation of 1.46, the majority agreement on the usefulness of reports indicates a positive perception among stakeholders. Kerzner (2017) emphasizes the importance of regular monitoring and evaluation to track project progress and identify areas for improvement. The positive perception regarding report usefulness reflects stakeholders' appreciation for the role of monitoring and evaluation in enhancing project performance and informing decision-making.

Application of Proper Report Writing Methods

Adhering to proper report writing methods is essential for ensuring clarity, accuracy, and comprehensiveness in project documentation. Survey data shows that 38.2% of respondents agreed that proper report writing methods were used, while 33.1% disagreed. With a mean score of 2.88 and a standard deviation of 1.35, the majority agreement on the application of proper report writing methods suggests a positive perception among stakeholders. Effective report writing involves structuring reports in a logical manner, using appropriate language and visuals, and citing sources accurately (Horn, 2016). The positive perception regarding report writing methods underscores stakeholders' confidence

in the accuracy and reliability of project documentation, which enhances project performance by facilitating effective communication and decision-making.

Sharing of Reports with Relevant Stakeholders

Sharing project reports with relevant stakeholders fosters transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement, ultimately contributing to improved project outcomes. Survey results indicate that 48.2% of respondents agreed that reports were shared with relevant stakeholders, while 29.4% disagreed. With a mean score of 3.09 and a standard deviation of 1.40, the majority agreement on report sharing indicates a positive perception among stakeholders. Johnson and Scholes (2019) emphasize the importance of transparent communication and information sharing in fostering stakeholder engagement and buy-in. The positive perception regarding report sharing underscores stakeholders' commitment to inclusivity and ensuring that all relevant parties have access to project information, which positively impacts project performance.

Effective reporting and stakeholder engagement are critical for enhancing project performance and achieving desired outcomes. The positive perceptions regarding the presentation of findings, the usefulness of monitoring and evaluation reports, the application of proper report writing methods, and the sharing of reports with relevant stakeholders have significant implications for the success of the Mtwapa-Kilifi road construction project. By ensuring clear and comprehensive reporting practices and fostering transparent communication with stakeholders, project stakeholders can enhance project performance, build trust, and achieve project objectives effectively.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1: Introduction

The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of participatory monitoring and evaluation processes on the performance of the Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya. This chapter presents a discussion of the key findings, conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions for further research. The Mtwapa – Kilifi road project serves as an important case for understanding how monitoring and evaluation processes involving participation of local stakeholders can impact infrastructure project outcomes. The findings provide insights into the opportunities and challenges associated with participatory approaches to project monitoring and evaluation, with important implications for practice.

This concluding chapter summarizes the central themes and results that emerged from analysis of the collected data. It connects the research questions and methodology back to the key conclusions. In addition, salient recommendations are outlined based on the conclusions to offer practical guidance for policymakers, project managers, and researchers when applying participatory monitoring and evaluation processes in future infrastructure development initiatives in the region. Finally, areas requiring additional investigation are proposed to address unanswered questions and build on this exploratory research.

5.2 Summary

Contained in this section is a summary of the findings presented under various subheadings as per the research objectives. It summarizes the key findings of the study as per the stated research objectives. The results are synthesized under relevant subheadings corresponding to the different objectives which aimed to assess the influence of participatory monitoring and evaluation processes on various performance aspects of the Mtwapa - Kilifi road construction project

5.2.1 Stakeholder engagement and how it influence performance of Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

The evaluation of stakeholder engagement in the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya, reveals key insights that significantly influence the project's performance. First and foremost, a notable 48.2% of respondents affirmed that stakeholders were properly identified. This consensus suggests a cohesive understanding and acknowledgment of the key players involved, which undoubtedly contributes positively to the overall project management. Additionally, a majority of 45.6% expressed confidence in the achievability of set objectives, underlining a crucial aspect for project success. Conversely, concerns arise regarding the measurability of objectives, with 44.4% of respondents expressing disagreement. This perception indicates potential challenges in clearly defining and measuring project goals, posing a risk to effective monitoring and evaluation.

On a positive note, 43.8% of respondents agreed that there was a well-structured work plan for the project, emphasizing the importance of organized task execution in enhancing overall performance. Moreover, proper engagement of stakeholders received affirmation from 42.5% of respondents, highlighting the collaborative approach taken in decision-making processes. Lastly, a significant 41.2% agreed that all stakeholders participated effectively in the project, demonstrating a high level of commitment from diverse stakeholders. In conclusion, while positive aspects such as stakeholder identification and well-structured work plans exist, addressing challenges like objective measurability is crucial to optimize the performance of the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project.

5.2.2 Data collection for participatory monitoring and evaluation process and how it influence performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

The evaluation of data collection processes for the participatory monitoring and evaluation of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya, reveals crucial insights into its potential impact on project performance. A significant 41.9% of respondents expressed agreement that data collection tools were well identified, indicating

a consensus among stakeholders. This alignment underscores the positive influence on project performance, ensuring that the tools utilized for data collection are appropriately recognized and utilized. Similarly, 43.2% of respondents concurred that data collection methods were properly identified, emphasizing the importance of employing suitable and effective methods for a successful participatory monitoring and evaluation process. However, notable concerns arise regarding the adequacy of data collection timelines, with 41.9% of respondents expressing disagreement. This perception raises potential issues regarding the thoroughness and accuracy of data collection, suggesting a negative impact on project performance.

On a positive note, 43.8% of respondents agreed that data collection times were met, indicating adherence to established timelines. This positive alignment is crucial in ensuring timely acquisition of necessary data, contributing positively to the overall performance of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project. In conclusion, while there is consensus on certain aspects of data collection, addressing concerns about timelines is imperative to optimize the impact of this process on project performance, ensuring comprehensive and effective monitoring and evaluation.

5.2.3 Dissemination of data for participatory monitoring and evaluation process and how it influence performance of Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

The evaluation of data dissemination practices in the participatory monitoring and evaluation process for the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya, provides valuable insights into the potential impact on project performance. Regarding the viability of data, respondents were evenly split, with 40.1% in agreement and an equal percentage in disagreement. The inconclusive nature of these results, as indicated by the mean and standard deviation, suggests a lack of consensus among stakeholders, urging further investigation for improvements. Conversely, a substantial 44.4% expressed confidence in the reliability of the disseminated data, while 33.7% disagreed. This positive consensus on data reliability is essential for project success, ensuring stakeholders trust the accuracy of the information, positively impacting the

overall performance. Moreover, a majority of 50.7% agreed that data was well-shared with beneficiaries, contrasting with 33.2% in disagreement.

This positive consensus emphasizes an effective dissemination process that contributes to understanding and collaboration among beneficiaries, positively influencing the project's performance. Additionally, 48.2% of respondents agreed that the data was well-presented, while 36.3% disagreed. The positive agreement on the clarity and effectiveness of data presentation is crucial, ensuring stakeholders can comprehend and utilize the information effectively. Despite uncertainties about data viability, the positive perceptions regarding reliability, sharing with beneficiaries, and effective presentation underscore the importance of a robust data dissemination process. Addressing concerns related to data viability will further enhance the overall impact of the participatory monitoring and evaluation process on the performance of the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

5.2.4 Report writing for participatory monitoring and evaluation process and how it influence performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

The assessment of report writing practices within the participatory monitoring and evaluation process for the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya, illuminates positive perceptions among respondents, suggesting a substantial influence on project performance. A significant majority, 42.5%, concurred that the findings were well presented, contrasting with a 37.6% disagreement. This alignment reflects positively on the project's performance, as clear and effectively presented findings contribute to a deeper understanding and utilization of information. Moreover, an impressive 45.7% of respondents agreed that the monitoring and evaluation report was useful to stakeholders, with only 36.8% expressing disagreement. This consensus underscores the positive impact of the report on stakeholders, fostering informed decision-making and ultimately contributing to the overall success of the road construction project. Additionally, 38.2% of respondents affirmed the use of proper report writing methods, while 33.1% disagreed. The majority's agreement on employing appropriate report writing

methods indicates a positive influence on the project's performance, as effective communication and understanding are facilitated.

Lastly, a notable 48.2% agreed that the reports were shared with relevant stakeholders, while only 29.4% disagreed. This widespread sharing of information positively impacts project performance by ensuring stakeholders are well-informed, promoting collaboration and collective efforts. In conclusion, the favorable perceptions regarding the presentation of findings, usefulness of the monitoring and evaluation report, utilization of proper report writing methods, and sharing of reports with relevant stakeholders collectively underscore the crucial role of effective report writing in enhancing the overall success of the Mtwapa-Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya. Maintaining and further improving these positive practices will undoubtedly contribute to the continued success of the participatory monitoring and evaluation process.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, the comprehensive study aimed to achieve four overarching objectives related to the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

Firstly, the investigation sought to establish the extent to which stakeholder engagement influences project performance. The findings from this aspect reveal overwhelmingly positive perceptions among respondents regarding stakeholder engagement across several metrics, including timely communication, consideration of input, and involvement in decision-making. With strong engagement, stakeholders felt invested in the project's success. This indicates a favorable impact of stakeholder engagement on the overall success of the complex, long-term road construction project by promoting buy-in, cooperation, and shared goals.

Secondly, the study aimed to assess how data collection for participatory monitoring and evaluation processes influences project performance. While there were some uncertainties regarding the viability and accuracy of collected data, the strongly positive consensus on data reliability and usefulness to stakeholders underscores its overall beneficial impact. Respondents felt the data enhanced transparency, helped identify areas for improvement,

and aided data-driven decision making to keep the project on track. Quality data is clearly integral for monitoring progress and adapting appropriately.

Thirdly, the examination of data dissemination practices demonstrated that, despite inconclusive results on absolute data viability, there was a positive consensus on the usefulness of monitoring and evaluation reports, proper report writing methods, and sharing reports with all relevant stakeholders. Stakeholders felt well-informed through frequent, accessible reports tailored to their needs and written clearly. This transparency and communication collective contributes to enhancing project performance by ensuring accountability and collective understanding.

Finally, the examination of report writing practices revealed important insights in this regard. Specifically, there was a strong positive consensus among stakeholders that monitoring and evaluation reports were written clearly, shared frequently through accessible channels, and were comprehensive in covering metrics relevant to stakeholders. The reports provided critical data to inform decisions and actions related to the road project. Despite some lingering uncertainties regarding data validity, stakeholders found the reports highly usable and impactful for keeping apprised of progress, identifying issues, and enabling data-driven collaborative decisions to support project performance. As such, proper report writing emerges as a vital component of monitoring and evaluation that connects stakeholder data to project outcomes. The overwhelmingly affirmative response regarding reporting best practices underscores the importance of thoughtful report writing to translate participatory data collection into project success. This provides a model for leveraging reporting to boost the performance of development projects through informed stakeholder participation

When viewed holistically, the study's four objectives suggest that effective stakeholder engagement, data collection, dissemination, and report writing positively influence the overall performance of large infrastructure projects like the Mtwapa–Kilifi Road. The identified positive practices and areas of improvement provide valuable insights for

optimizing participatory monitoring and evaluation processes. This contributes to project success by enabling informed, collaborative decisions towards shared goals.

5.4 Recommendations

This research project established several recommendations to be made to the key stakeholders in road construction projects. In order to enhance the monitoring and evaluation processes of road construction projects in Kilifi County, a multifaceted approach involving policy makers, practitioners, and county-level initiatives is recommended. Clear policies and guidelines should be established to support effective stakeholder engagement and data management. Policy makers should focus on developing standardized requirements for identifying and involving key stakeholders consistently throughout all project phases. Furthermore, investing in centralized digital information systems can significantly boost data collection capacities, and reporting templates can streamline analysis and dissemination based on stakeholder needs. Incentivizing knowledge sharing between projects is crucial to disseminate lessons learned across the county.

Practitioners can optimize processes by employing interactive dashboards to increase stakeholder accessibility to project data and ensure transparency. Employing triangulation across data sources, enhancing metadata, and implementing quality control procedures will improve data validity. Reports should cover comprehensive metrics tailored to stakeholder interests to foster understanding and engagement. Systematizing protocols where stakeholders sign off on data at regular milestones enhances participation, while modern surveying techniques such as drones augment and verify collected data.

To further improve monitoring and evaluation processes at the county level, a formal community of practice where project managers collaborate to share standards and innovations should be established. Local expertise should be nurtured through training programs and experienced partnerships. Requiring public data repositories and impact reviews after project closure would inform future efforts. Institutionalizing constructive feedback mechanisms around existing processes is necessary for continuous optimization.

The study also underscores the importance of investing in comprehensive training and skills development for road agency staff responsible for oversight and monitoring. Formal training programs should be supplemented with on-the-job coaching and access to the latest methodologies and best practices. Implementing standardized monitoring frameworks with consistent metrics and reporting tools across projects is essential for objective data gathering and comparisons. Participatory monitoring by actively engaging local stakeholders and enabling continuous, real-time monitoring through digital tools are recommended practices. Senior management commitment to oversight and engagement in monitoring activities, along with proactive risk mitigation measures, is crucial for successful project outcomes. By implementing these recommendations, Kilifi County can make meaningful progress in enhancing how road infrastructure projects are assessed. This comprehensive approach will empower more data-driven decisions, foster effective stakeholder participation, and ultimately lead to improved outcomes benefiting local communities and promoting economic growth.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Study

The variables that influence the execution of road projects in Kilifi County were the primary subject of this research. According to the findings of the research, the study factors only explained a minor fraction. In light of the fact that the independent factors in this research only explained a tiny fraction of the total. It is essential that more research be conducted to investigate various areas of capital resources to finance projects, corruption, and training, as well as how these factors impact the execution of road building projects in Kilifi County.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Informed Consent Letter

Dear participant,

Researcher is a student at Mount Kenya University conducting research on, "Participatory monitoring and evaluation process on the performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya." It partially meets the obligation for awarding a master's degree in Monitoring and Evaluation of Mount Kenya University.

You have been selected as a participant in this investigation and legit answers to these inquiries will be profoundly valued. The after effects of this investigation will be utilized for instructive purposes only. Your collaboration and backing will go far in making the investigation a triumph.

Data gathered will be treated with the most extreme privacy.

Participant's signature…… Date…….

Consent

I…….. accept to take part in the research. I have been explained the purpose and nature of the study and I understand what is expected of me.

Am aware that even if I accept to partake now, I can pull out at any time or refuse to answer any question without consequences of any kind. I apprehend that I can withdraw permission to use data from my interview within two weeks after the interview, in which case the material will be withdrawn.

I know that my participation will remain anonymous YES [ ] NO [ ].

I concur that the researcher may use anonymous speech marks in his research report

YES [ ] NO [ ].

I concur that the interview may be audio and video recorded YES [ ] NO [ ].

Appendix II: Engineer's Questionnaire

The determinants influencing participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya

Section A: Engineer's Demographic Data

(Mark where appropriate)

1. Please select your gender?

   Female [ ]

   Male [ ]

2. How long have you been in the construction industry?

   Under 6 years [ ]

   6-12years [ ]

   Over 12 years [ ]

   No reaction [ ]

3. Mention your expert capability?

   Certificate [ ]

   Degree [ ]

   Masters [ ]

4. Religious Affiliation

   Christians [ ]

   Muslims [ ]

Section B

The following statements relate ways in which stakeholders' engagement influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya. 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neutral, 4= disagree, 5=strongly disagree
Please assign a score to each option based on your evaluation

statement	SD	D	N	A	SA
Stakeholder engagement					
1.All stakeholders were properly identified 2.The set objectives were achievable 3.The set objectives were measurable 4.There was a well-structured work plan for the project 5.There was proper engagement of stakeholders in the project 6. All stakeholders participated well in the project.					

What is your opinion regarding the statement that data collection influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi county, Kenya. Rate the according to your opinion. Key- Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral[N], Disagree [D] , Strongly Disagree [SD

Data collection	SD	D	N	A	SA
1.Data collection tools were well identified 2.The data collection methods were properly identified 3.The data collection timelines were adequate 4.The data collection times were met					

What is your opinion regarding the statement that data collection influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi county, Kenya. Rate the according to your opinion. Key- Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral[N], Disagree [D] , Strongly Disagree [SD

7. What is your opinion regarding the statement that dissemination of data influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

Rate the according to your opinion. Key- Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D] , Strongly Disagree [SD

Dissemination of data	SD	D	N	A	SA
1.The data was viable 2.The data was reliable 3.The data was well shared to beneficiaries 4.The data was well presented					

8. What is your opinion regarding the statement that report writing influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi county, Kenya.

Rate the according to your opinion. Key- Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D] , Strongly Disagree [SD

Report writing	SD	D	N	A	SA
1.The findings were well presented 2. Monitoring and evaluation report was useful to stakeholders. 3. Proper report writing methods were used. 4. The reports were shared to the relevant stakeholders.					

Appendix III: Road Users Questionnaire

The determinants influencing participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya

Section A: Road Users Demographic Data

(Mark where appropriate)

1. Please select your gender?

   Female [ ]

   Male [ ]

2. How long have you used this road?

   Under 6 years [ ]

   6-12years [ ]

   Over 12 years [ ]

   No reaction [ ]

3. Mention your expert capability?

   Certificate [ ]

   Degree [ ]

   Masters [ ]

4. Religious Affiliation

   Christians [ ]

   Muslims [ ]

Section B

The following statements relate ways in which stakeholders' engagement influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4= agree, 5=strongly agree

Please assign a score to each option based on your evaluation

statement	SD	D	N	A	SA
Stakeholder engagement					
1.All stakeholders were properly identified 2.The set objectives were achievable					
3.The set objectives were not measurable 4.There was a well-structured work plan for the project 5.There was proper engagement of stakeholders in the project 6. All stakeholders participated well in the project.					

4. What is your opinion regarding the statement that data collection influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi county, Kenya.

Rate the according to your opinion. Key- Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], Strongly Disagree [SD

Data collection	SD	D	N	A	SA
1.Data collection tools were well identified 2.The data collection methods were properly identified 3.The data collection timelines were adequate 4.The data collection times were met					

What is your opinion regarding the statement that data collection influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi county, Kenya. Rate the according to your opinion. Key- Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], Strongly Disagree [SD

What is your opinion regarding the statement that dissemination of data influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi county, Kenya. Rate the according to your opinion. Key- Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], Strongly Disagree [SD]

Dissemination of data	SA	A	N	D	SD
1.The data was viable					
2.The data was reliable 3.The data was well shared to beneficiaries 4.The data was well presented					

8. What is your opinion regarding the statement that report writing influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi county, Kenya.

Rate the according to your opinion. Key- Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], Strongly Disagree [SD

Report writing	SD	D	N	A	SA
1.The findings were well presented 2. Monitoring and evaluation report was useful to stakeholders. 3. Proper report writing methods were used. 4. The reports were shared to the relevant stakeholders.					

Appendix IV: Road Laborers Questionnaire

The determinants influencing participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi Road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya

Section A: Road Labourers Demographic Data

(Mark where appropriate)

1. Please select your gender?

   Female [ ]

   Male [ ]

2. How long have you been in the construction industry?

   Under 6 years [ ]

   6-12years [ ]

   Over 12 years [ ]

   No reaction [ ]

3. Mention your expert capability?

   Certificate [ ]

   Degree [ ]

   Masters [ ]

4. Religious Affiliation

   Christians [ ]

   Muslims [ ]

Section B

The following statements relate ways in which stakeholders' engagement influences participatory monitoring and evaluation process on performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County, Kenya.

1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4= agree, 5=strongly agree

Indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements		**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SD**
1	I was informed of the plans to initiate/ revive the project					
2	I took part in the planning of the road project					
3	I attend meetings of the road project					
4	I made contributions during the project meetings					
5	My contributions influence project decision making					

Appendix V: Interview Guide

Meeting Schedule for Contractors

All data will be kept secret

Are you married? Does it influence carrier development?

1. Mention your educational level?

2. How can one meet all requirements to become a Contractor?

3. Do you think there are requirements in the appointment of Contractors in this project?

4. From your perspective, was there stakeholders' engagement before this project commenced?

6. Does data collection influence performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County?

7. Was there a competitive process in selecting contractors?

8. How does dissemination of data impact on influence performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County?

9. In your opinion, does report writing influence performance of Mtwapa – Kilifi road construction project in Kilifi County?

Appendix XI: Research Permit

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **749895**

Date of Issue: **27/September/2023**

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.. Lammeck ARUYA Mogire of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Mombasa on the topic: PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS ON PERFORMANCE OF MTWAPA – KILIFI ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA. for the period ending : 27/September/2024.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/23/29832**

749895

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

NOTE: This is a computer generated License, To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.

See overleaf for conditions

Appendix VI: ERC

Mount Kenya University

REF: **MKU/ISERC/3098**
TO: **LAMMECK ARUYA MOGIRE**

Date: 01 September 2023

REG: **MAME/2019/54746**

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS ON PERFORMANCE OF MTWAPA – KILIFI ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA.

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2142.** The approval period is **01/09/2023 - 31/08/2024.**

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,

The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
P.O. Box 342 - 0100, Thika

Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Tel: 020-2878 000, Cell: +254 709 153 000
Email: info@mku.ac.ke. Web: www.mku.ac.ke

Appendix VIII: Introduction Letter

Mount Kenya University

DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MAME/2019/54746

4th September, 2023

National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P.O Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: LAMMECK ARUYA MOGIRE– REGISTRATION NO. MAME/2019/54746

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts Degree in Monitoring and Evaluation** in the department of **Social and Development Studies** in the **School of Social Sciences.**

The title of his research is**"Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Process on Performance of Mtwapa-Kilifi Road Construction Project in Kilifi County, Kenya."** It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data for his research between **September, 2023 and November, 2023.**

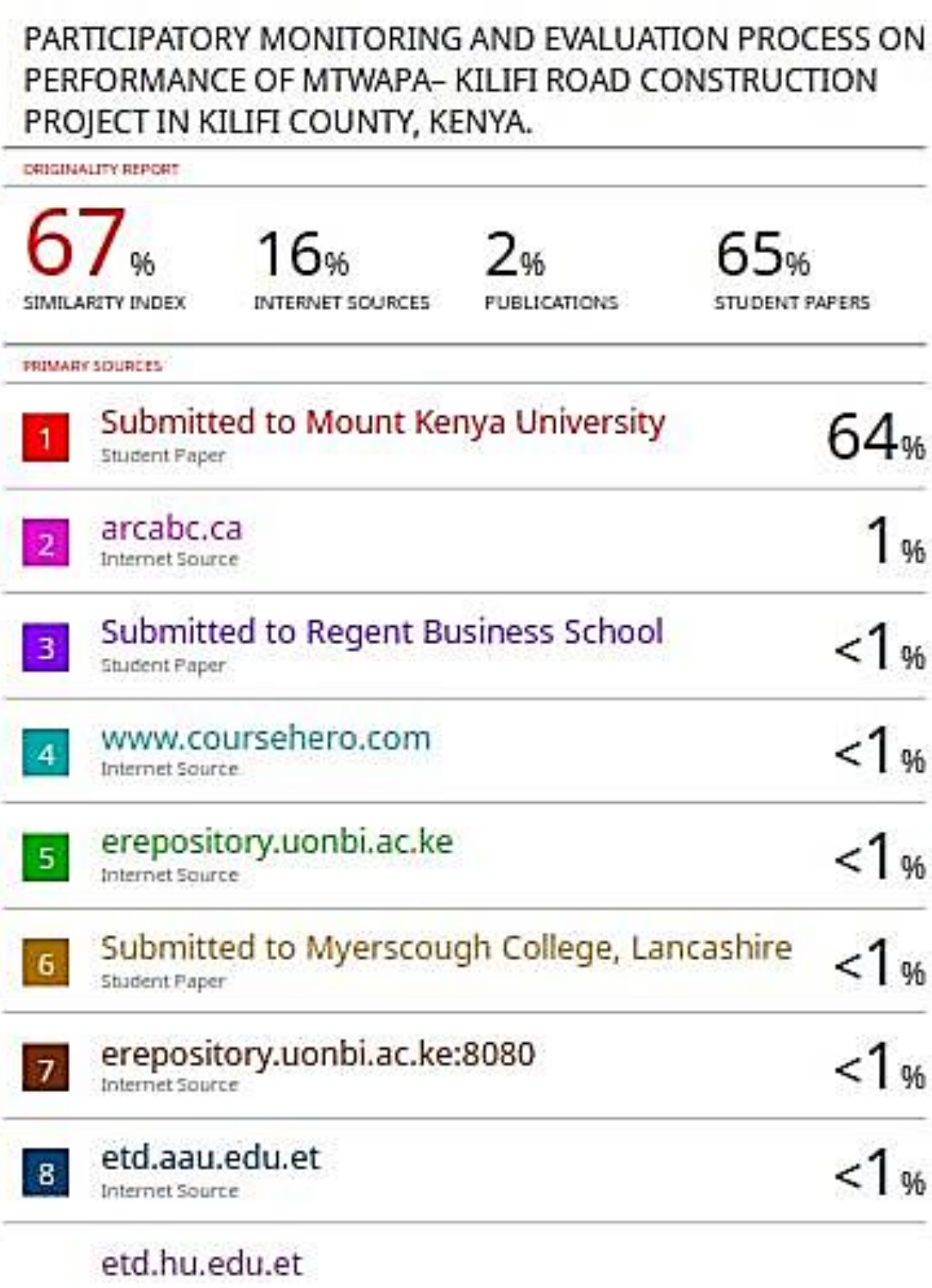
Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Mount Kenya University
P. O. Box 342 - 01000, THIKA
Office of the Director
Graduate Studies

Dr. Samuel M. Kareng'a, Ph.D
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.

Appendix IX: Turnitin Report



PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS ON PERFORMANCE OF MTWAPA– KILIFI ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA.

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