



Influence of monitoring and evaluation in constituency development funded water projects on the wellbeing of the community in belgut constituency

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Abstract

Among major issues throughout the world which affects both the developed and the developing countries is poverty and majority of the countries have tried to come up with ways of improving the wellbeing of its citizens. Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation in Constituency Development funded water Projects on the wellbeing of the Community in Belgut Constituency of Kericho County, Kenya. The study was guided by project implementation theory. The study adopted descriptive research design. The target population was 35,012 households drawn from all the five wards in the Constituency. The study applied cluster, and random sampling technique to select the required sample, while Yamane formula was used to compute the sample size which is 395 respondents. The study used both primary data which were collected using structured questionnaires and interview schedules. Data was analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively using statistical package for social sciences version 26 and Microsoft excel software. It was also noted that monitoring and evaluation both have a great influence on the NG-CDF funded water projects and hence they also affect the wellbeing of the community members. Monitoring and evaluation have a significant positive correlation and also their contribution to the wellbeing of the community is very strong. The hypothesis were tested at a p-value < 0.05 in order to establish the significance of the relationship between the variables. The study concluded that the wellbeing of the community members is influenced by proper monitoring and evaluation of their projects to the greatest extent. The findings are expected to be of great significance to the NG-CDF team, the constituents and other stakeholders.

Keywords: community, constituency development fund, monitoring and evaluation, water projects, well being

Introduction

Economies in most nations worldwide are faced with many challenges which arise from the universal economic hold up, political issues, corruption, population strain, increased wage bill and many more (World Bank, 2015) [28]. As a result of governments worldwide realizing such challenges encountered by our economies, governmental participation in community development and grassroots projects has been growing in various countries internationally, for example India, Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Jamaica, Kenya and Papua New Guinea among others (Chesiyna & Wanyoike, 2016) [4]. Parliament's involvement in the projects in these states has for a quite while been accepted positively however in many instances it has been acquired with negative reactions particularly when the purposed projects fail to accomplish the original goals or fail to tackle the matters around the common citizen (Mary, 2018) [11].

Globally, India is one of the world's most populated countries and is greatly faced by disparities in regional development. This is an aspect that renders devolved development funds pertinent. According to Saumya (2015) [23], India encounters gross inequality in many parts of the country making it one of the most imbalanced economies amongst today's up-and-coming markets. In order to deal with this issue, the government has introduced devolution of funds provided to states for development in the health, education, feeder roads amongst other aspects. This allows the states to have superior powers in development planning and equitable distribution of funds at the grassroots level. The development policy of India as well as its fiscal control has always been guided by the central government through economic planning. To convey projects to the citizens relating to the extent of necessity and order of their needs is the main motive for such government plans.

According to Burugu (2010) [2], Nigeria is one of the countries in Africa with a huge population. It has a federal government system which is spilt into thirty regional states led by executive governors, local assemblies and governments. This is a country that has had many coups and governments and this instability was inspired by inequality in the use of their natural resources. It is observed that leaders are inclined to apportion themselves possession of the use of resources like oil whenever they are in power and this causes unrest and disturbances. This therefore forced the government to come up with equal allocation of resources for projects to various states as per the national budget in the equally shared ratios of population and need (Nyanjom, 2011) [18]. The final

consequences of such moves since 2010 has been almost equal distribution of funds for development projects as per the needs of the locals and as per the urgency of their satisfaction

Nyanjom (2011) ^[18], further established that a number of challenges have been experienced in implementing of such projects in various states from time to time. In the Niger delta for example, political hooliganism, religious divides, poor community perceptions of government projects have taken a central stage hindering the success of the projects. Another case example in Africa, which is an equivalent of NG-CDF is found in Rwanda called the Common Development Fund. This is a country that lost almost one million of its population in a genocide war in 1994 between the Hutus and Tutsis.

However, since President Paul Kagame ascended to power, a number of projects were initiated by his government, NGOs, World Bank and African Development Bank. According to a World Bank (2012) report, the government of Rwanda has run various projects through Common Development Fund for example schools' constructions, roads construction, hospitals, water projects, community-based development housing units and many more. However, the World Bank has maintained that a number of constrains like lack of sufficient financing, poorly trained personnel, long times of healing and reconciliation, psychological disturbance have greatly disturbed the smooth implementation of such projects.

In Kenya, immediately after independence, there was a centralized system of development where all the identification, planning, and resource distribution was carried out for projects for example road projects, school projects, health projects and electricity projects (Kinanu, 2017) ^[9]. There were various factors which influenced implementation of development projects then for example; issues of corruption, embezzlement of funds, nepotism and tribalism, misplaced priorities, and lack/low level of technology. This mainly occurred during President Jomo Kenyatta and President Daniel Arap Moi when Kenya had eight provinces and county councils (World Bank, 2015) ^[28]. According to a published UNDP (2010) ^[24], majority of the projects failed mainly owing to tribalism and nepotism in the provinces which had people grouped along tribal lines and the populous tribes occupied most of the public offices.

World Bank (2015) ^[28], further establishes that among the main reasons for adoption of the 2010 New Constitution was to get rid of the obstacles of development and the tribalism that was raging within the major tribes. Wanjiru (2013) ^[25], reports that apart from Hon. Mwai Kibaki who came to power in Kenya in 2003 through the NARC party setting the stage for institutional reforms in the country, introducing free primary education, and subsidizing maternal health, his regime also introduced the NG-CDF. The objectives of NG-CDF were to bring relevant development projects in all the constituencies especially to the eligible poor people in the communities, and especially the side – lined areas for example in West Pokot, Wajir, Mandera, and Kenya's coastal region. Thus, Kenya similar to any nation in the advancing globe took on the parliamentary system of running projects in the national or local level called NG-CDF funding system.

Parsumpat and Bett (2021) ^[21], established that studies across the country have revealed that the performance of the various proposed NG-CDF run projects have been prejudiced by aspects like improper project implementation as a result of lack of capacity by the committees (NG-CDFCs and PMCs), lack of public involvement which leads to execution of projects that are of least priority, allocation of funds to numerous projects which is instigated by lack of proper preparation, lack of appropriate plans and drawings, insufficient allocation of funds to projects, and Projects given a go ahead with improper Bills of Quantities leading to complications in the monitoring and evaluation.

Mbandi and Mwenda (2021) ^[13], notes that the other factors which influence implementation are; lack of supervision by the Government technical officers, embezzlement of funds, poor record keeping by PMC's and NG-CDFC's, insufficient audits by the several agencies leading to difficulty in curbing waste of scarce resources, carrying on with projects work without the consent from the Board, ongoing projects not given priority when funding, completion certificates issued for poorly implemented projects, some of the NG-CDF committee failure to honour contractual obligations, failure of the line ministries to take over NGCDF completed projects for example health centres, Ineffective M&E of NG-CDF projects by Civil Society organization and other bodies.

Community development fund is a devolved fund founded by the Kenyan government basing on the notion that the local government understands the community needs better. It was commenced by the government in 2003 through the Kenya gazette supplement number 107 (Act no. 11) of January 2004 endorsed by parliament 2003. The fund was generated aiming to activate advancement activities at constituency level to curb poverty at grass root level through the execution of community based projects that have a long term outcome of advancing the peoples' economic well-being, promoting equity in distributing national resources and give a chance for local communities to partake in development planning and project execution.

The management of NG-CDF is done by the NG-CDF Board at the national level, while at the Constituency it is done by the NG-CDF committee and the Project Management Committees (PMC's) who are elected by the locals does the management at the community level. The NG-CDF Board is a corporate body in the ministry of devolution and planning. The Ministry guarantees budgetary provisions and presents policy course to the fund (Mbandi & Mwenda, 2021) ^[13]. The National Treasury disburses funds to the NG-CDF and provides financial strategies for valuable and proficient administration of the fund. NG-CDF Committee at the Constituency prepares projects conferring with the constituents through ward level forums, presents them to the NG-CDF Board for endorsement and assists the PMCs in the execution of the project. The PMC's and NG-CDF's

cooperate for competent project management through technical assistance from appropriate ministries in the county.

The Auditor General carries out the audit of the fund and prepares annual reports to Parliament. The internal auditors at the county level checks on the utilization of the fund in all the constituencies and make regular reports to the Treasury and copies the NG-CDF board. The NG-CDF board also has an internal audit mechanism established pursuant to section 16 (b) of the NG-CDF Act (Gatitu & Muna, 2021) ^[6]. The Parliament of Kenya which comprise of The Senate and The National Assembly provides resources to NG-CDF through the vote head of the ministry of devolution and planning in line with the annual budgetary cycle. Parliament guarantees suitable lawful outline is in place for effective management of the fund. Policy framework is overseen by the select committee of Parliament on NG-CDF. This is for purposes of proficient management of the fund. The Parliamentary watch dog committees that is Parliamentary Accounts Committee (PAC) and Parliamentary Investment Committee (PIC) looks at the financial management of the fund in close coordination with the Auditor General's office.

Gatitu and Muna (2021) ^[6], further establishes that mandate of the board is derived from the NG-CDF Act 2016, and its functions are as follows; it receives and analyses project s from different constituencies according to the Act, approves funding of project s that are constant with the Act and disburses funds to the relevant constituencies fund accounts. It ensures efficient and good management practices are in place during the fund's management. It does the harmonization in regards to the implementation of projects in all the constituencies. In circumstances where complains and cases may arise as a result of the implementation of the fund, the board intervenes and sorts them out (Gatitu & Muna, 2021) ^[6]. The board encourages best practices in the implementation process, takes care of the NG-CDF assets and also promote the best interest of the board at all times in accordance with the Act to ensure successful management of the fund.

Belgut is an electoral constituency and one of the six constituencies of Kericho County. This is a constituency which borders Anamoi, Sigowet Soin, Buret and Kipkelion East Constituencies. It covers an area of 337.4 square kilometers, has two divisions, five wards, twelve locations and twenty seven sub locations. It is a Tea growing area, subsidized by small scale dairy farming (Wanyonyi, 2016) ^[26]. The constituency was established for the 1963 elections and in 2012 it was rated as the best performer in management of the fund. This is as per the National Taxpayers' Association's 5th annual report on CDF usage. Some of the parameters used include number of projects completed, adherence to timelines, abiding by procurement procedures, sticking to budget among others (Matipa, 2019) ^[12]. Despite the ratings, one wonders whether the NGCDF kitty has helped alleviate poverty and to ensure development is spread throughout the constituency, hence the need for the study.

Statement of the Problem

According to Kinanu (2017) ^[9], there are many issues surrounding the representation, governance, resources, monitoring and evaluation of community development funds in constituencies. Numerous constituencies are encountering problems of executing their constituency development fund projects. In the financial years 2006 to 2019, the Auditor General's and National Tax Payers' reports exposed misdeeds in project execution and probable misuse of millions of shillings by poor leadership, skewed resource allocation, project selection and oversight in Kenya (Kinanu, 2017) ^[9].

The National Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) funds have always been used in a rush without preparing and involving the community as the stakeholders in the management of the resources. This has led to the rise of conflict of interest in the management of the National Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) funds, due to the weak structures in monitoring and evaluation, poor liability, uneven procurement and tendering, over invoicing, careless spending and the lack of sincerity in the budget process (Matipa, 2019) ^[12].

According to Chandra (2008), availability of adequate funds has a straight link with expeditious projects implementation. Availability of adequate funds promotes successful projects completion. There is always a national budget for the project and this presents with serious project constraints. Oyalo and Bwisa (2015), noted that aspects that influence the conclusion of NG-CDF funded projects in Kangundo Constituency revealed that delayed funding affected the completion of projects. From preceding studies, it is clear that little has been done focusing on better monitoring and evaluation systems of the NG-CDF funds to help eradicate poverty at grass root level. While there are many factors that determine the how constituency development funds enhance well-being of people in Belgut Constituency, this study sought to establish how monitoring and evaluation influences CDF projects in determining well-being of the people in the study area.

Main Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine how monitoring and evaluation in NG-CDF funded water Projects determine the wellbeing of the community in Belgut Constituency.

Research Hypothesis

The study sought to test the following research hypothesis;

H0₁: There is no significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation of NG-CDF funded water projects and determination of well-being of the community in Belgut Constituency.

Justification of the study

The study seeks to find out if National Government Constituency Development Fund Projects have offered value-added services for acceleration in enhancing the wellbeing of the community in Belgut Constituency. It is hoped that the study findings may be used by the National Government to formulate policies on financial issues related to CDF project implementation and management by the constituency implementation committees. This study helped the Government in the development of policy interventions that improved management skills at the constituency level. The findings of this study provided data for future research on completion of CDF projects in various constituencies in Kenya. Furthermore, the study immensely impacted the following stakeholders;

Academicians and Researchers

The study created a pool of knowledge in terms of theory and practice to the concept of development students and academia with recommendations for further studies in the subject area. Researchers and academicians are expected to acquire hypothetical and practical familiarity on function of stakeholders on execution of NG-CDF projects therefore enable the research to recommend on improved execution of NG-CDF projects and also to point out different areas in NGCDF that requires further attention and study by future researchers.

Respondents and the entire citizenship

The study urged the stakeholders to effectively partake in community-based projects like the NG-CDF execution and align citizen anticipations with the chances that their constituency is offering. This study gave steadfast direction, mainly when activities need some technical information like project supervision tasks. The study is also expected to contribute significantly to the knowledge base on the link between stakeholder participation and the wellbeing of the Constituencies. This shall provide local actors in development with practical evidence for action.

Policy Makers

This study shall shed more light on the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board and National Government on Public Policy issues on areas needed for intervention to effect development at the local level in a sustainable manner. The study's outcome shall present the skills and knowledge of project identification, planning, execution and monitoring thus avoiding dominance and omission of certain groups, handling differing results as a result of local context and dynamics and requiring outside support and coordination with government. The results from this study also proposed good practices that are expected to build safeguards into the system to guarantee transparency, uphold public involvement and significantly restrain corruption during execution of NG-CDF projects.

Theoretical Review**Project Implementation Theory**

This theory was propounded by Nutt (1986)^[17], and noted that project implementation theory entails sequence of steps taken by liable organizational agents to table change course to evoke conformity required to implement changes. Managers use execution to make program changes in organizations by establishing environments whereby changes can endure and root. There is extensive accord that managers are the main process actors and that the objective of execution is to establish planned changes, be they novel or routine. Nevertheless, technical steps in execution have been hard to denote since implementation is ubiquitous.

Amachree (1988)^[1], further made crucial divisions pertinent to these processes of organized change, identifying four procedures called the entrepreneurial, research, authority and execution of sub processes. From this viewpoint, implementation can be viewed as a process used in planning change procedure that lays out steps taken by the entire stakeholders to support change. Even, the likelihood of victorious conclusion might be in serious doubt for some very intricate or advanced projects (Amachree, 1988)^[1]. The aim is the end product to please the project sponsor or purchaser, in the assured timescale and not using more money and other resources originally reserved or budgeted. This theory guided the study by establishing monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects and how they determine well-being of the community dwellers in Begut Constituency.

Monitoring and Evaluation on Effective Project Implementation

In a study by Marangu (2012) on factors influencing implementation of community based projects undertaken by the banking industry in Kenya. The study, sought to assess the effect of Monitoring and evaluation of projects as a component to enhance project quality and ensuring the value of investment. The study established that inadequate systematic procedures and practices of monitoring and evaluation has been blamed on loss of project resources and corruption. The study also established that these projects can be of greater benefit to players such as project financiers as it would ensure similar projects are copied in other fields as witnessed in various projects undertaken by the financial sector which revolve around a few areas. Although this study provide a good basis for understanding project monitoring and evaluation an implementation it did not focus on CDF projects which are public entities with unique characteristics than private entities . This study therefore provided a basis for understanding the effect of monitoring and evaluation on effective implementation of CDF projects.

A study by Mwala, (2012)^[15], in Kenya on the effect of project monitoring on implementation of economic stimulus projects in education sector within Nairobi County. According to Mwala M&E units have to be of value

addition, and must for their own perpetuation be able to justify their efforts hence M&E managers need success factors to bolster their credibility. This means that the monitoring team needs to be intensified and made stronger in order to have increased effectiveness. Moreover the power of M&E teams other factors also play a role in reinforcing monitoring teams including: rate of extent monitoring to recognize changes, number of persons scrutinizing the project schedule and extent of monitoring to identify cost over runs.. A useful monitoring and evaluation is of great contribution to project success hence the use of technology to accolade the efforts of the M&E team braced it; which in turn resulted in value addition by the team.

According to Gwadoya (2012) ^[12], there was a shared necessity for better comprehension of M&E practices in donor funded projects. This indicates that there was lack of shared understanding of M&E practices in donor funded projects among the teams. Although the studies undertaken majorly tackled critical success factors, monitoring and evaluation being one of them, few of the studies have centred on monitoring and evaluation. Some other studies reviewed also focused on monitoring and evaluation for example (Naidoo, 2011; Mwala, 2012; Marangu, 2012) ^[15]. but none have addressed the specific link between monitoring and evaluation relating to efficient project execution.

Research Methodology

This study adopted both descriptive and correlational research designs. Correlational research design describes the behaviour of all the independent and dependent variables with the view of establish their relationship. The study adopt a descriptive survey design in order to enable the researcher measure both qualitative and quantitative data. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) ^[14], descriptive survey is a design which enables the researcher to summarize and organize data in an effective and meaningful way. The study was carried out in Belgut constituency which has five administrative wards with a population of 168,329. Belgut is an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of six constituencies of Kericho County. This study targets 35012 households in the constituency because they are the beneficiaries of the NG - CDF water project (Kenya National Census Report, 2019) ^[8]. This study used the sample size determination formula as proposed by Yamane (1967) ^[29] for a large but finite population, at 95% confidence level to come up with a sample of 395 respondents from the entire population.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

n is the sample size

N is the population size

e is the degree of precision (0.05)

$$n = \frac{35,012}{1+35,012(0.05)^2}$$

n = which is the sample size

= 395 respondents

Data was collected by using self-administered questionnaires to the respondents by the researcher, and the respondents fill them in the presence of the researcher. The collected questionnaires were read out to the respondents to make certain the accuracy of the data they gave. This helped to stop the probable lose or omission of data. After gathering the questionnaires, the researcher ensured that all the questionnaires of the respondents are counter checked to ensure that all respondents were not left out to determine the determinants of NG-CDF water projects in enhancing the wellbeing of the community.

Results and Discussions

Instruments Return Rate

Instruments return rate was the proportion of the research instruments that were returned after they had been administered to the respondents. In this case, questionnaires were administered to the house holds while interviews were administered to the leaders of the water projects from each of the five wards. The return rate is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Instrument Return Rate

Type of instrument	Number administered	Number returned	% Return rate
Questionnaire	395	361	91.4
Interviews	5	5	100

The findings in table 4.1 show that the questionnaire return rate from the households was 361(91.4%) while all the interview guide for project leaders were conducted successfully. Response rate remains a critical concern for scholars who seek dependable, valid and reliable results (Rowley, 2014) and therefore higher response rates tend toward findings that have greater credibility among the stakeholders. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) ^[14] if the researcher achieves a response rate of 70% and above then it is appropriate for the data analysis.

Findings of the study

The results of the study were presented based on the demographic variables and the objectives. The demographic data was analysed for the purpose of establishing the distribution of the respondents on the basis of gender, age, working experience, and the level of education.

Findings on demographic variables

The study first sought to find out the gender distribution of the households who participated in the study. The results were presented in figure 1.

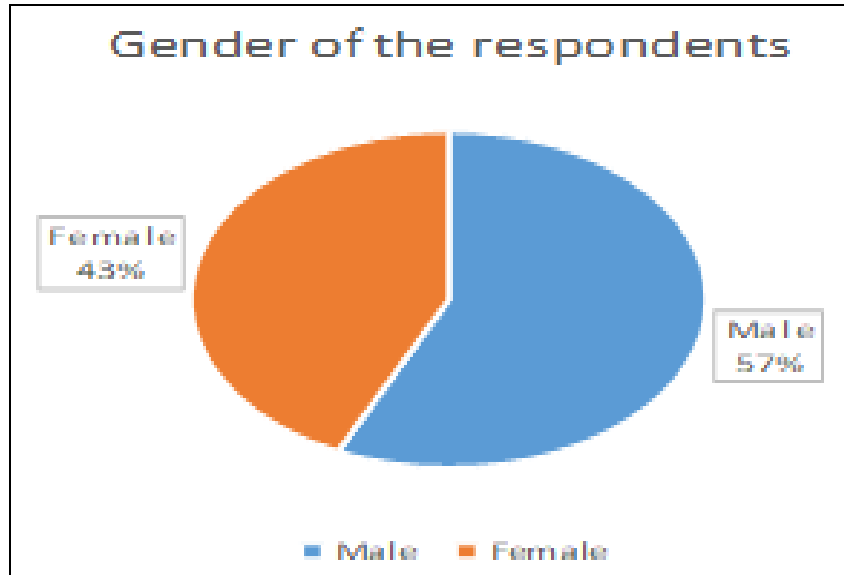


Fig 1: Gender of the respondents

The study established that most of the respondents 57% were male compared to only 43% of the female. This indicated that during the study more male were available and willing to respond to the questionnaire. In regard to the age of the respondents, the results were presented in figure 2.

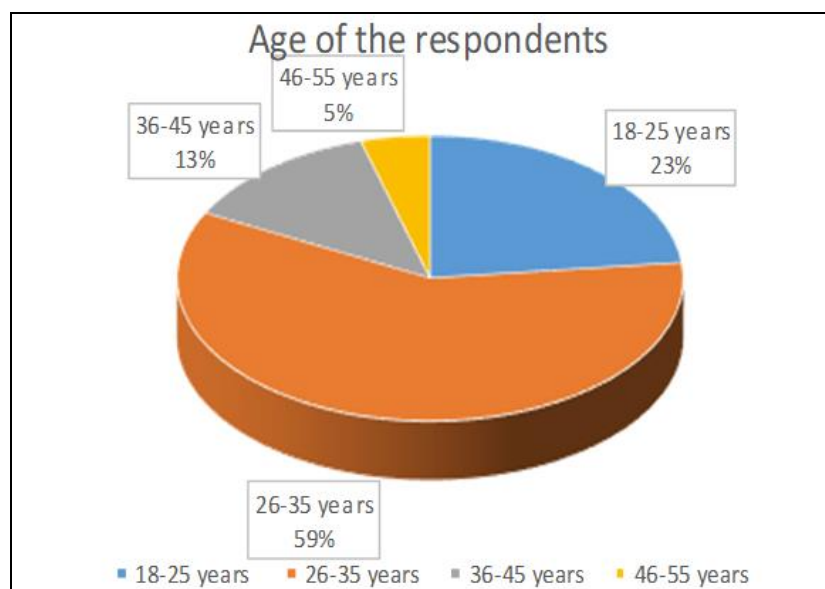


Fig 2: Age of the Respondents

The results have shown that most of the respondents 59% who participated in the study were aged between 26-35 years, followed by 23% who are aged between 18-25 years. The figure also shows that 13% of the respondents were aged between 36-45 years and only 5% were aged between 46-55 years. This implies that most of the participants were in their youth full and adult age and hence they understand the issues surrounding the NGCDF funded water project in the county.

In terms of education level the results are presented in figure 3.

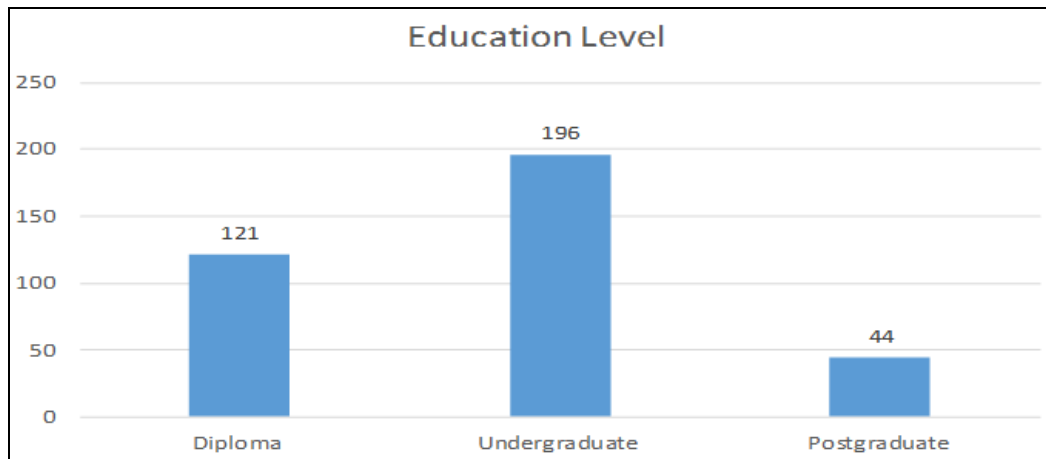


Fig 3: Educational level

The results show that most of the people 196 (54.3%) who participated in the study were holders of undergraduate degree followed by 121 (33.5%) diploma holders and 44(12.2%) postgraduate holders. This shows that most of the respondents had a good education and hence were in a position to give appropriate data for the study. The education range can be ascertained by the age group who actively took part in the study who were mainly young. The study also sought to establish the years of working by the respondents in their various organizations. This was important in establishing the experience that the respondents have in the management of the water projects in Belgut constituency. The results are presented in figure 4 below.

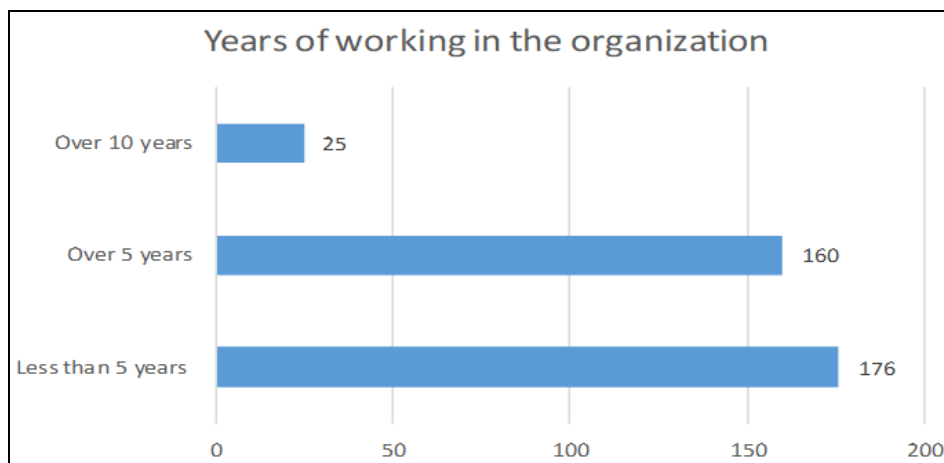


Fig 4: Years of Working in the Organization

The results show that most of the respondents 176(48.8%) have worked in their respective organizations for less than five years followed by 160(44.3%) who have worked for over five years but less than 10 years then only 25(6.9%) have worked for over 10 years. This shows that the respondents have appropriate knowledge of the effect of the NG-CDF funded water projects in Belgut constituency and they understand how it affects the wellbeing of the residents.

Monitoring and Evaluation in NG-CDF funded water projects and Wellbeing of the Community

The study sought to examine the extent to which Monitoring and Evaluation in NG-CDF projects determines well-being of the community in Belgut constituency. The respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed with the various statements that were presented to them on a scale of 5= Very Great Extent; 4 = Great Extent; 3 = Not Sure; 2= Moderate Extent; 1 = Minimal Extent, provide your opinion on the statement provided on how. The results were presented in table 2.

Table 2: Response on effect of Monitoring and Evaluation in NG-CDF funded water projects on wellbeing of community

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The constituency uses M & E findings in decision making to enhance the community welfare.	0	94 (26.0%)	48 (13.3%)	161 (44.6%)	58 (16.1%)
The community members are usually involved in M&E of development projects in order to establish how they promote the well-being of the community	0	55 (15.2%)	2 (0.6%)	261 (72.3%)	43 (11.9%)

M & E is well designed to improve the living standards of the community.	28 (7.8%)	97 (26.9%)	80 (22.2%)	99 (27.4%)	57 (15.8%)
The constituency policy supports M&E in community development projects for improving well-being of the people	5 (1.4%)	48 (13.3%)	46 (12.7%)	205 (56.8%)	57 (15.8%)
The leaders ensure that staff are trained on M&E regularly for timely results on community development projects.	17 (4.7%)	48 (13.3%)	70 (19.4%)	168 (46.5%)	58 (16.1%)
There are guidelines on how to manage project management risks hence improving well-being of community members in Belgut Constituency	0	65 (18.0%)	17 (4.7%)	154 (42.7%)	125 (34.6%)
M&E activities are carried out within the planned schedules in order to measure the extent at which they influence living standards of community members.	0	55 (15.2%)	2 (0.6%)	261 (72.3%)	43 (11.9%)
M& E objectives are largely achieved in improving the living standards of the community.	28 (7.8%)	97 (26.9%)	80 (22.2%)	99 (27.4%)	57 (15.8%)

The results show that most of the respondents 161(44.6%) agree to a great extent while 58(16.1%) agreed to a very great extent that M & E findings are used in decision making to enhance the community welfare. The results also show that 94(26.0%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement as they indicated that the M&E findings are used but to a minimal extent in decision making. This implies that the decisions that are made in the implementation of the community projects to some extent are based on the M& E reports and hence are expected to enhance the effective implementation of the water projects and improve the wellbeing of the community members.

The results also show that majority of the respondents 261(72.3%) agreed to a great extent that the community members are usually involved in M&E of development projects in order to establish how they promote the well-being of the community. Only 55(15.2%) disagreed as they said this only happens to a very small extent. This indicates that most respondents felt that the community members are involved in the M&E process and this helps in enhancing decision making about the various projects being implemented in the community. The study also noted that most respondents 99(27.4%) and 57(15.8%) all agreed to a great extent that M & E is well designed to improve the living standards of the community. While 97(26.9%) and 28(7.8%) agreed to a minimal extent about the statement. This implies that the living standards of the community are improved as they are part of the projects implementation process and they fully participate in the M&E process whose results help to improve the living standards of the community.

In regard to whether the constituency policy supports M&E in community development projects for improving well-being of the people, the results show that most of the respondents 205(56.8%) and 57(15.8%) agreed to a great extent with the statement as compared to only 5(1.4%) and 48(13.3%) who agreed to a very low extent about the statement . This implies that the policy in place supports the M&E process for most projects and this has had a very good effect on the projects and hence improved the well-being of the people. The respondents were also required to indicate the extent to which they agree with the statement that the leaders ensure that staff are trained on M&E regularly for timely results on community development projects. The results revealed that 168(46.5%) and 58(16.1%) agreed with the statement to a great extent and only 17(4.7%) and 48(13.3%) agreed but to a small extent. This clearly shows that leaders play a very important role in ensuring that the project staff are trained on issues of M&E to ensure appropriate results.

The results also show that most respondents 154(42.7%) and 125(34.6%) agreed to a great extent that there are guidelines on how to manage project management risks hence improving well-being of community members in Belgut Constituency. Of all the respondents only 65(18.0%) did agree but to a little extent. The results indicates that the constituency has put in place appropriate guidelines on how to manage projects risks in order to make the project a success and enhance the wellbeing of the community members . It was noted that the success of most water projects could be attributed to the effectiveness of the project risk management guidelines that are in place.

In regard to whether M&E activities are carried out within the planned schedules in order to measure the extent at which they influence living standards of community members. The results indicates that most of the respondents 261(72.3%) agreed to a great extent and 43(11.9%) agreed to a very great extent about the statement with only 55(15.2%) who agreed but to a very minimal extent. This implies that there is evidence of the M&E activities being carried out within the planned schedules for most of the water projects at the constituency and this has had an effect on the well-being of the members in Belgut constituency.

The study also sought to establish whether M& E objectives are largely achieved in improving the living standards of the community. The results have shown that 99(27.4%) agreed a great extent while 57(15.8%) agreed to a very great extent with the statement while only 28(7.8%) and 97(26.9%) agreed to a minimal extent on the statement. This implies that to a great extent the objective of M&E are achieved on most projects and this enhances the success of the project which improves the well-being of the community members. The results support the findings of Francis (2009) ^[5] and Oyugi (2006) ^[20] who noted that project evaluation gives the management an opportunity to understand the project and the risks involved and gives them the chance to

understand the risks and how to mitigate the for success. Similarly, Marangu (2012), Gwadoya (2012) ^[7], and Naidoo, (2011) ^[16] established that M&E is an important practice for ensuring project success and hence it assists the project managers to effectively forge the way forward for enhancing project success.

Opinion on the well-being of the Community in Belgut Constituency

The last objective of the study sought to examine the opinion of the respondents on the well-being of the community in Belgut. The respondents were asked to rate by indicating the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the statements on a scale of 5= Very Great Extent; 4 = Great Extent; 3 = Not Sure; 2= Moderate Extent; 1 = Minimal Extent. The results of the study were presented in table 4.6.

Table 3: Opinion well-being of the Community in Belgut Constituency

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
With effective participation of the community in the water project implementation the well-being of people in Belgut constituency.	0	50 (13.9%)	57 (15.8%)	38 (10.5%)	216 (59.8%)
Effective leadership of the projects has enhanced the wellbeing of the community through access to clean water	0	2 (0.6%)	31 (8.6%)	137 (38.0%)	191 (52.9%)
The participation of the community has ensured availability of funds which are purely utilised on community development projects in Belgut constituency	0	48 (13.3%)	2 (0.6%)	101 (28.0%)	210 (58.2%)
Effective monitoring and evaluation has enhance the implementation of the water and sanitation facilitates have which has improved welfare of the people in Belgut constituency	48 (13.3%)	41 (11.4%)	59 (16.3%)	113 (31.3%)	100 (27.7%)
Effective monitoring of water projects have provided job opportunities for residents of Belgut Constituency	2 (0.6%)	11 (3.0%)	29 (8.0%)	85 (23.5%)	234 (64.8%)

The findings of the study show that most of the respondents 216(59.8%) agreed to a very great extent and 38(10.5%) agreed to a great extent that with effective participation of the community in the water project implementation the well-being of people in Belgut constituency. Only a few of the respondents 50(13.9%) Agreed but to a very little extent about the statement. This implies that the citizen participation in community project implementation has an influence on the well-being of the people in the constituency.

It is also noted that most of the respondents 191(52.9%) and 137(38.0%) agreed to a great extent with the statement that effective leadership of the projects has enhanced the well-being of the community through access to clean water. Only 2(0.6%) agreed but to a little extent on the statement this implies that effective leadership of the project implementation process enhances the well-being of the community.

The results also show that most of the respondents 210(58.2%) and 101(28.0%) agreed to a very great extent that the participation of the community has ensured availability of funds which are purely utilised on community development projects in Belgut constituency. It was noted that 48(13.3%) agreed to a very little extent on the statement. This shows that most of the respondents agree that with community participation funds will be available to be utilized in the water projects hence enhancing the well-being of the residents.

On whether effective monitoring and evaluation has enhanced the implementation of the water and sanitation facilitates which have improved welfare of the people in Belgut constituency. The results show that 113(31.3%) agreed to a great extent while 100(27.7%) agreed a very great extent 48(13.3%) with the statement. Only 41(11.4%) agreed to a moderate extent. This show that effective M&E enhances the implementation of water projects thus improving welfare of the people in the constituency.

Lastly, the study sought to examine whether effective monitoring of water projects have provided job opportunities for residents of Belgut Constituency. The results show that most of the respondents 234(64.8%) agreed to a very great extent 85(23.5%) agreed to a great extent with the statement. Those who agreed but to a minimal extent and very little extent accounted for 11(3.0%) and 2(0.6%). This implies that with effective monitoring and evaluation the projects are well managed and hence they lead to creation of jobs and improve the well-being of the community members.

Inferential statistics

The study further sought to establish the effect of the independent variables to the depended variable. The essence of this section was to assess and evaluate whether there was a relationship between the variables and if it was there was it statistically significant. The results were tested using Pearson's correlation analysis. The test was done at a 5% significant level. The correlation values range between -1 and +1. The relationship between the variables is considered perfectly significant if it is ± 1 , there is no relationship if it is 0, weak relationship if it is less than 0.5, strongly correlated if it is 0.7 and above. The results are presented in table 4.7.

Table 4: Pearson's Correlations Analysis

		Well-being of the Community
Monitoring and	Pearson Correlation	.722**

Evaluation	Sig. Level	.0000
	N	361

The study further sought to establish whether the relationship between monitoring and evaluation of the projects is considered significant or not. The results obtained from the Pearson's correlation analysis show that the value of r of .722** and a p -value of .000 were statistically significant implying that monitoring and evaluation has a strong correlation with the wellbeing of the citizen. This supports the findings of Mwala, (2012) [15]; Marangu, (2012) who also noted that there is a direct positive relationship between the various factors that influence the success of projects and hence the wellbeing of the people it intends to serve.

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

The study also sought to assess the level of change that the independent variable causes in the dependent variable. The results presented indicated the value of the R square and the Durbin Watson. The R square indicates the level of change that a unit of the independent variable exhibits on the dependent variable while the R and the Durbin Watson was used to measure the linearity and independence of the results. The results are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.722 ^a	.521	.520	.576	2.131

The results in this table show that the value of the R square for the linear relationship between monitoring and evaluation of the water projects in Belgut constituency and the well-being of the citizens in water projects was the highest. The value of 0.521 depicts that a one percentage in monitoring and evaluation leads to a 52.1 % change in the well-being of the citizens. This implies that with effective monitoring and evaluation the likelihood of project success is very high and this leads to the well-being of the citizens.

Table 6: ANOVA^a

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	129.461	1	129.461	390.573	.000 ^b
	Residual	118.996	359	.331		
	Total	248.457	360			

The results further show that the model defining the relationship between Monitoring and evaluation of projects and the wellbeing of the citizens is statically significant indicating that it is a good predictor of the relationship between the variables. *The null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation and the wellbeing of the citizens is rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted.* This implies that monitoring and evaluation of water project led to their success and hence the wellbeing of the citizens in Belgut constituency.

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

Summary based on the demographic variables

The study collected and analysed the demographic data for the purpose of establishing the distribution of the respondents on the basis of gender, age, working experience, and the level of education. The results revealed that during the study more male were available and willing to respond to the questionnaire. It was also revealed that most of the participants were in their youth full and adult age and hence they understand the issues surrounding the NGCDF funded water project in the constituency. The results also revealed that most of the respondents had a good education and hence were in a position to give appropriate data for the study with majority having achieved an under graduate degree. And lastly the results shows that the respondents have appropriate knowledge of the effect of the NG-CDF funded water projects in Belgut constituency and they understand how it affects the wellbeing of the residents.

Examine how Monitoring and Evaluation in NG-CDF Funded Water Projects Determine the Wellbeing of the Community in Belgut Constituency.

The study sought to find out the extent to which Monitoring and Evaluation in NG-CDF projects determines well-being of the community in Belgut constituency. The study established that most respondents agreed to a very great extent that M & E findings are used in decision making to enhance the community welfare. It was also noted that decisions that are made in the implementation of the community projects to some extent are based on the M& E reports and hence are expected to enhance the effective implementation of the water projects and improve the wellbeing of the community members. It was also noted that most respondents agreed to a great extent that the community members are usually involved in M&E of development projects in order to establish

how they promote the well-being of the community. It was also noted that most respondents agreed to a great extent that M & E is well designed to improve the living standards of the community.

In regard to whether the constituency policy supports M&E in community development projects for improving well-being of the people, the results show that most of the respondents also agreed to a great extent that this implies that the policy in place supports the M&E process for most projects and this has had a very good effect on the projects and hence improved the well-being of the people. Similarly, the results showed that M&E activities are carried out within the planned schedules in order to measure the extent at which they influence living standards of community members. The results indicates that most of the respondents agreed to a very great extent about the statement. This implies that there is evidence of the M&E activities being carried out within the planned schedules. The results clearly showed that monitoring and evaluation is very important in the management of the water projects and in the wellbeing of the people. Further analysis based on correlation analysis and regression analysis indicated that there was a very strong correlation between M& E and the wellbeing of the respondents. This variable was also noted to have the highest effect on the wellbeing of the community members who have a direct link with the water project.

Conclusion

The purposes of this study was to assess the extent to which monitoring and evaluation of Constituency development funded projects on the well-being of the people in Belgut Constituency. The respondents were asked to respond to various statements that helped describe the situation and to show the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Based on the results the study makes the following conclusion. The study sought to establish whether M&E has an influence on the NG-CDF water funded projects and how it influences the wellbeing of the citizens in the constituency. The results revealed that most respondents agreed that M&E has an effect on the water projects and hence it concluded that the wellbeing of the citizens who depend on a certain project is affected by the success of the project that is determined by the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation of the project. Projects that have an effective monitoring and evaluation schedules are likely to succeed and hence be of great benefit to the beneficiaries.

Recommendations

Water projects play a very vital role in enhancing the wellbeing of the people in the project area. Based on the findings of the study it is recommended that the project team for the NG-CDF projects need to effectively involve the citizens in the running of the project at all stages so that they can give full support to the project team during the implementation stage. By involving the community it is possible to get better insight on effective management of the project, which will eventually influence the well-being of the community. The study recommends that water projects needs to have a very clearly scheduled program on monitoring and evaluation. Through effective monitoring and evaluation it is easier to establish the point of weakness in a project and be able to correct it in time to avoid failure. Projects that have a well-defined M& E plan are likely to succeed because proper corrective measures are put in place before the project is in the red. This study therefore recommends that an effective M &E plan be set for all the projects in order to ensure they are successful and hence they meet the needs of the people in the constituency.

Areas for Further Studies

1. Research should be done in order to ascertain other factors that influence the well-being of residents of the study area in order to analyse how they influence their well-being.
2. Secondly this study should be done in other areas in the Country in order to establish whether such results can be replicated
3. Thirdly, research should be done regarding same factors in order to seek for information from other stakeholders other than the aforementioned ones

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