MONITORING AND EVALUATION PRACTICES AND PERFORMANCE OF COUNTY FUNDED HEALTH CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA

Caroline Mbeyu Banzi.
Master's Student, Kenyatta University, Kenya.
Dr. Joshua Tumuti.
Lecturer, Department of Management Science, Kenyatta University, Kenya.

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ABSTRACT

Devolution Act and Implementation Guidelines stress the need of assessing the progress of health facilities built with county funds. In Counties, the many parties accountable for project delivery are also tasked with monitoring its progress. In order to produce an accurate assessment of a project, individuals tasked with monitoring and assessing it must ask the correct questions, conduct thorough investigations of the actual problems, and gather all necessary data. Managers of public works projects are always pleased when their efforts succeed. This means completing the project on schedule and without going over budget, as well as satisfying the entire project's other stakeholders. Despite best efforts, numerous Kilifi County health building projects financed by the county have ran over budget, behind schedule, failed to meet end-product standards, failed to meet customer wants and expectations, and failed to achieve management objectives. For effective tracking and measurement of results, as well as illumination of the triggers to difficulties inherent in handling county-funded health construction projects, effective evaluation and monitoring techniques are essential. This project aimed to examine the correlation between evaluation methods with effectiveness of health infrastructure initiatives financed by the public in Kilifi County. The research focused on how elements such as stakeholder participation, budget distribution, project management skills, and assessment techniques impact the effectiveness of healthcare initiatives sponsored by the county in Kilifi County. The investigation was grounded in theories such as stakeholder, resource-based perspective, equity, and program. A cross-sectional research approach was employed, concentrating on 29 county-funded health initiatives in Kilifi County. The subset of initiatives from which data was gathered was chosen using a straightforward random sampling strategy. Information was gathered through a semi-structured questionnaire. The gathered quantitative information was processed and examined using SPSS version 21. Data analysis utilized both quantitative and qualitative strategies. Descriptive and inferential statistics were adopted for data interpretation.

Key words; Stakeholder Participation, Resource Distribution, M&E Staff Training, M&E System, Monitoring and Evaluation Practices, and Project Performance.

INTRODUCTION

Project involves a coordinated effort for achieving a specific, usually substantial goal, from its inception through its completion. When all of a project's goals have been accomplished, that

project is considered finished. A project's life cycle includes the following stages: planning, design, construction, and final testing and acceptance.

Abalang (2016) defines monitoring and evaluation as" a group of important parts working together in a predetermined framework to investigate how a project is carried out and what results it yields." Indicators, tools, procedures, and people are all part of the monitoring and evaluation puzzle that determines whether or not a program is being carried out as intended (Monitoring) and producing the expected results (Evaluation) for its stakeholders. The outcomes and effects of the project are what should primarily be considered in an evaluation. Modifications to expected outcomes as a result of a project's or program's interventions are often evaluated on a regular basis (Goyder 2019). It aids the project manager in deciding the project's fate and checking if the desired results have been achieved.

A clear connection exists between monitoring and evaluation principles. Evaluating the plan, execution, and effect in terms of efficacy, distribution, efficiency, and manageability of results and effects, while monitoring data under specified conditions so as to aid in basic decision-making about whether or not project intervention is carried out as planned (Mc Coyet al, 2015).

Using monitoring and evaluation frameworks, Crawford and Bryce (2018) suggest that they provide feedback to project managers about whether or not the project is progressing as expected and if any course corrections need to be made to the execution strategy. Additionally, monitoring and evaluation should be used to demonstrate that funds are being spent in the right areas. The focus of monitoring and evaluation has shifted from keeping tabs on processes to keeping tabs on results. Input mobilization tracking made use of and included standard monitoring and evaluation practices. The efforts made and the results produced. However, managers, partners, or policy-makers are not provided with insight into project success or failure through the execution-centered approach (Kusekand, 2016).

Statement of the Problem

Government infrastructure projects, especially in developing countries, may have a significant impact on economic growth if they are successful (Calderon, Cantu, & Chuhan-Pole, 2018). These projects alleviate poverty by creating job and business opportunities. However, a study by World Bank (2014) has indicated that in most developing countries, there are delays and non-completion of projects funded by the government. Poor or nonexistent methods of tracking and assessing a project's progress and success result in low ratings across the board. But it's been pointed out that thus far, very nothing has been done to address the issue.

Kilifi County's administration included many health building projects in its County Integrated Development Plan 2018–2022. These initiatives were intended to promote the health of county citizens. The county's second CIDP, covering the years 2018–2022, called for the development of 56 medical facilities. In spite of this, only 48% of Kilifi County government health projects were completed following the application of this CIDP. The other (29) 52% is still ongoing, stalled or incomplete. The number of incomplete and stalled projects in the department of health has increased from 10 to 29 during the first ten years of devolution. For instance, the completion of Marafa hospital block was among the flagship projects in the CIDP but it has not been done, (County Annual Development Plan 2021-22). The County faced plenty of difficulties during execution of the CIDP 2018 to2022 thus not meeting the county project targets. They include inadequate budgetary allocations for implementation of projects, delayed release of funds from the exchequer, delays in disbursing finances from the exchequer to the department was at times delayed affecting timely completion of operations and projects, inadequate reporting tools made it difficult to track some program indicators during the planned period, weak M&E systems for project implementation and lack of commitment by stakeholders.

Most of the related literature review placed emphasis on how examining monitoring and assessment techniques affect project performance in CDF, NGO, Youth and Women projects for instance, Mathenge (2017), Abdi (2018), Kihuhia (2018), Ndenge (2016). Research findings indicate a robust relationship between the endeavor underperformance and ineffective M&E methods. Such studies have been conducted on county-funded projects in various regions, including Mombasa, Garissa, Embu, Machakos, Bungoma, Makueni, and Wajir. The research showed that project success purely depends on implementation of monitoring and evaluation practices. Minimal research has been conducted in Kilifi County regarding effect of motoring and evaluation practices and its effects on project performance.

It is also evident that other sectors like roads, education and agricultural sectors have been looked into leaving out the health construction section. Therefore, the aim of this work is to show how M&E procedures and results influence publicly-funded health building initiatives in the county. The study will focus on aspects like M&E systems, stakeholder participation, training of M&E staff, and allocation of resources.

Objective of the Study

To determine how effective monitoring and evaluation practices have a positive impact on the success of County funded healthcare building projects in Kilifi County.

Specific Objective

To assess the impact of the M&E system on the success of health infrastructure projects sponsored by Kilifi County.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Program Theory

Suchman pioneered program theory in the 1960s, and it is often produced in the pre-implementation phase of a recent initiative action. It's possible for refinement throughout a program's execution and long after it has ended. In order to get to the bottom of what's causing difficulties, it's helpful to go back through the program theory and make any required changes or additions as you prepare your assessment. For a long time, the program theory has served as an evaluation blueprint, showcasing the program's problem-solving capacity by adhering to the evaluation's standards. It offers tools for pinpointing regions of influence for evaluation (Sethi & Philippines, 2012).

Rossi et al. (2004) define a scheme as a strategic approach by an organization to allocate resources and orchestrate activities for optimally engaging the intended audience. Those familiar with logical models and baseline investigations will find the notion of a program theory familiar. As a result, the program theory adopts a logical framework strategy (J-Pal, 2003). The program theory, in contrast, provides an expanded explanation of the logic model. Logical model is used to graphically describe program theory. Theological model is utilized to direct stakeholder participation, result management, and assessment (Hosley, 2009).

A program's hypothetical operation may be modeled theoretically and practically, as shown by (Bickman, 2007). It's a hypothesis on the input/output transformation, according to Lipsey (2011). Evaluation of a transformation by a comparison of input and target value. It exemplifies the way in which the program's different components are intended to influence its final outcome. A program theory is a layout for allocating as well as organizing the scheme's resources in order to guarantee the successful implementation and continuous operation of the planned network for execution of services (Rossi, 2012).

In this context, Program Theory is useful since it can be used to the early stages of a project to create an M&E framework. In order to track and assess their progress, many initiatives use comprehensive logical frameworks. Everything from goals and indicators to questions and activities to risks and assumptions as well as milestones and targets are all collected here. The application of logical frameworks ensures that projects are successful. Different stakeholders also generate different kinds of reports ranging from budget, activity and reports from lessons learnt

the projects implemented. To put this idea into practice, a reporting plan must be created to account for the many reports that will be required as the project progresses. How, when, and to whom the project disseminates data is also an important part of M&E systems. Diverse audiences and goals necessitate diverse modes of information dissemination. Written reports, audiovisual materials, face-to-face interaction, the creative arts, and social media are all valid channels of communication. Consequently, the theory is linked with elements of M&E systems and the success of the initiative.

Empirical literature Review

M&E Systems and Project Performance

To determine how M&E systems influence success of P3 iniatives in Nairobi City County, Kenya, Mokau and Kimutai (2019) performed research. Specifically, this research looked at how often M&E reports are used, how often Logical Framework Matrix is used, how competent the staff is at implementing M&E, and how readily available M&E systems are. All of these factors are known to have an impact on the success of PPPs. Respondents were selected using a mix of stratified sampling, basic random sampling, and purposeful sampling strategies. It was discovered that many projects had functional M&E systems but they were inadequately equipped to function properly. There was late dissemination of M&E reports with most of them not deliberated upon. The PPPs in Nairobi County were not planned, monitored, or evaluated using a logical framework matrix, despite its usefulness as a planning tool. Therefore, it was suggested that M&E reports be disseminated across the organization and used as a teaching resource. However, the study's emphasis was on public private partnership initiatives which have a different contextual framework from public health construction projects undertaken by Kilifi County hence the findings could not be generalized.

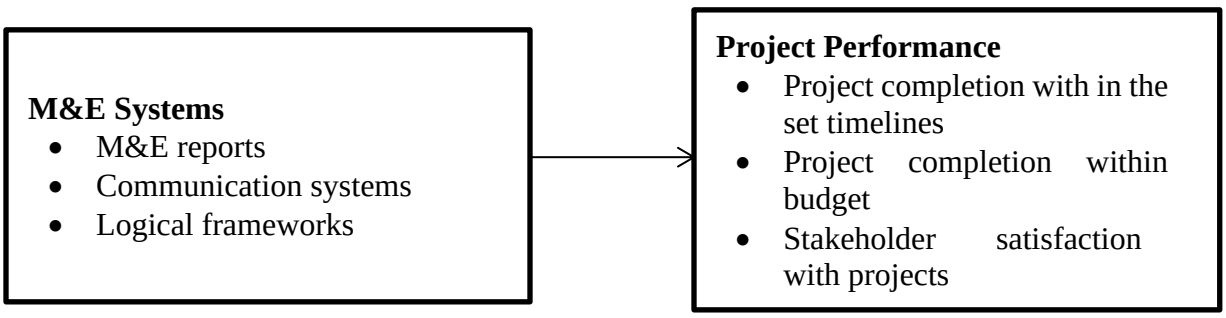
Bernard (2019) looked at how NGO productivity in Juba County, South Sudan was affected by various monitoring and evaluation strategies. The study was done on five NGOs with M&E systems and another five without the M&E system. Qualitative and quantitative data was analyzed. The study findings show that NGOs with M&E systems have high chance for better performance compared to NGOs with weak and without M&E systems. Many nonprofits were paying exorbitant rates to outside firms to conduct costly baseline, midterm, and final assessments because they lacked internal monitoring and evaluation structures. It further concludes that a functional M&E system with an NGO strengthens its performance. However, the research was conducted on NGO endeavors with varied contextual framework from that of county funded projects.

Nkunda (2018) looked at how different methods of construction project monitoring and assessment affected the final results in Kitui County. Logic framework, budgetary allocation, stakeholder analysis, and baseline surveys were among the tools analyzed in this study. Respondents were selected using a combination of convenience, stratified, and purposive sampling for this study.

Results showed that logical frameworks had a significant or moderate impact on construction project outcomes for 82.3% of respondents. The research indicated that logical frameworks positively impacted construction project performance and suggested that logical frameworks be used by national and county governments to evaluate and track building projects. This finding will not apply to this research because the researcher applied stratified, purposive and convenience sampling methods which are very complex and prone to errors thus a methodological gap.

In Bungoma South County, Kenya community, hospitals, project stakeholders, and practitioners' roles in M&E were evaluated, as were the efficacy of M&E plans, human capital aspects, M&E system type, and significant characteristics (Nalianya, 2017). All three NGOs (AA, STC, and CREADIS) were found to have M&E processes in place, and the vast majority of respondents from all three organizations (86.4% combined) confirmed that their organizations have disseminated M&E reports internally. According to the findings, M&E systems influenced the final results. This study pushed for M&E systems to be used from the beginning to the end of each program implementation. The environment in which the research was conducted was non-governmental organization (NGO) programs, which differ from county-funded projects.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher (2024)

Research Design

The study advocated for a mixed method approach using a descriptive and inferential survey. According to Mugenda (2008), the increase of detailed capabilities and the reporting of physiognomies of certain population of phenomena are both supported by descriptive survey design. Data collected using a descriptive survey approach are reliable, consistent, and grounded in reality, Mugenda (2012). The researcher was interested in the status quo of the field as it now stands, hence a descriptive survey methodology was chosen because it does not need the manipulation of any variables. Hence, this research can infer findings and extend its outcomes to a larger demographic. The structure of this study is optimally aligned with the research objectives, as it aims to assess the impact of M&E techniques on the performance of health construction initiatives supported by the county in Kilifi County.

Target Population

The study entailed 29 county funded health projects constructed in Kilifi County for the period 2018 to 2022. The health facilities are distributed in Magarini, Kilifi North, Ganze, Rabai, Kaloleni Kilifi South, and Malindi Sub-Counties. A Project Manager, M&E Officer, Projects Committee Member, and Health Technical Officer are all potential replies per project which totaled to 88.

Sampling Design

The sample for the study was picked using a mix of stratified and simple random selection. Magarini, Malindi, Ganze, Kilifi North, Kilifi South, Rabai, and Kaloleni served as the dividing lines for the seven project categories. A random representative sample was chosen from each stratum. The researcher utilized a census to decide the sample size for this project due to the limited number of projects in the sub-counties which totaled 88 participants.

Data Collection Instruments

Both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data gives actual information since it is gathered from original sources that have not been formerly gathered. The researcher gathered information using a closed-ended questionnaire. Responses to the questionnaire were gathered using a 5-point Likert Scale, varying via "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree", with "neutral" as the midpoint. According Kothari (2017), questionnaires are applied since they aid in gathering data within a limited time frame consequently saving time for research. Using a 'collect-later' method, the questionnaires were distributed to participants and retrieved after a week.

Data Collection Procedure

The researcher applied for NACOSTIC research permit which was used as a permission to collect data. The researcher individually conducted a structured questionnaire utilizing the drop-and-pick approach, assisted by a research assistant.

Data Analysis and presentation

Prior to inputting the data into Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 26, a thorough examination was conducted to verify its comprehensiveness and precision. This package enables researchers to conduct an analysis of descriptive statistics, including the calculation of measures of central tendency, frequency distributions, measures of association, and measures of dispersion. Furthermore, inferential statistics was used to ascertain the correlation between the independent factors and the dependent variable. The researcher used content analysis as a method for examining and interpreting qualitative data.

The study employed a multiple linear regression model, which is considered appropriate for cross-sectional data as expressed in the direct effect function below:

$Y = \beta 0 + \beta 1X1$……(i)

Where:

Y – Project performance
β0 - Constant
X1 – M&E Systems
β1 – Regression coefficient
Є= term of error
The data analyzed was displayed via the utilization of frequency tables, graphs, and pie charts.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics on M&E Systems

Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
There are M&E systems in place for health construction projects in the county.	0.21%	0.22%	13.02%	45.52%	41.03%	4.29	0.68
There was early dissemination and deliberations of M&E reports in the county.	0.21%	0.22%	4.23%	34.02%	61.32%	4.57	0.58
The health construction projects have logical framework matrix for planning purpose.	0.22%	4.03%	30.04%	37.02%	28.69%	3.90	0.87
The health communication reports are prepared on frequently in the county.	21.04%	30.19%	21.71%	20.02%	7.04%	2.61	1.23
Overall Mean						**3.84**	**0.84**

Source: Field Study (2024)

Table 1 shows that 0.21% of respondents strongly disagreed to the statement "There are M&E systems in place for health construction projects in the county", 0.22% disagreed, 13.02% were neutral to the statement, 45.52% agreed while 41.03% strongly agreed to the statement. The mean score was 4.29, standard deviation 0.68. This shows that Kilifi County government has put in place systems that support health construction projects thereby enhancing efficient implementation. An investigation by Mokau and Kimutai (2019) found that even though M&E systems were functional, there was inadequate equipment that affected effective functioning of the systems, there was also inadequate planning, evaluation and monitoring for PPPs in Nairobi City County

leading to delays in the dissemination of reports for M&E. The current study disagrees with previous research as majority of respondents agreed that Kilifi County has M&E systems in place. There were 0.21% of respondents who strongly disagreed, 0.22% disagreed, 4.23% remained neutral to the statement "There was early dissemination and deliberations of M&E reports in the county", 34.02% agreed while 61.32% strongly agreed. The mean score was 4.57, standard deviation 0.58. The findings showed that Kilifi County Government disseminates and deliberates M&E reports in time that help enhance project implementation thereby improving performance.

Bernard (2019) study on how NGOs were using M&E systems to implement projects in South Sudan reported that NGOs projects recorded improved performance as they adopted M&E systems. With M&E systems, Kilifi County is able to effectively and efficiently disseminate information and reports in time that helps reduces any project delays that may arise. This helps enhance the success of health construction projects. The findings agree with the study undertaken by Bernard (2019) as majority agreed that M&E systems enhance early dissemination thereby improving project performance.

The study found that 0.22% of respondents strongly disagreed while 4.03% of respondents disagreed to the statement that "The health construction projects have logical framework matrix for planning", there were 30.04% who were neutral, 37.02% agreed while 28.69% strongly agreed. The mean score was 3.90, standard deviation 0.87. The high number of respondents in the neutral category demonstrates that Kilifi County may not be having logical framework matrix that supports planning. However, the 37% strong agreement indicates that there is a logical framework that has been put in place for planning of health construction projects. The County government of Kilifi should put in place and communicate the logical framework matrix to create awareness to the project personnel who may not have information. This will enhance planning thereby improve project performance.

It was established that 21.04% of respondents strongly disagreed to the statement that "the health communication reports are prepared on frequently in the county", 30.19% disagreed, 21.71% were neutral, 20.02% agreed while 7.04% strongly disagreed. The mean score was 2.61, standard deviation of 1.23. The aggregate mean score was 3.84, standard deviation 0.84. The findings shows that Kilifi County Government does not adequately prepare health communication reports frequently. This may limit information flow as well as learning necessary in supporting project implementation. Timely preparation, dissemination and deliberations of M&E communication reports is a yardstick against which the success and efficiency of a project's budget may be evaluated (Merchant and Stede, 2017).

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics on Project Performance

Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
The health projects are completed on time planned.	0.21%	1.21%	1.03%	57.03%	40.52%	4.36	0.59
The health projects are completed within planned budget.	0.23%	0.21%	6.03%	40.04%	53.49%	4.49	0.61
The health projects are done to the satisfaction of shareholders.	0.21%	0.31%	13.03%	45.43%	41.02%	4.29	0.68
The health projects adhere to the set quality standards.	0.41%	0.32%	4.03%	34.03%	61.21%	4.57	0.58
						4.43	**0.62**

Source: Study Data (2024)

Table 2 shows that 0.21% of respondents strongly disagreed while 1.21% of respondents disagreed to the statement; "The health projects are completed on time planned", there were 1.03% of respondents who were neutral to the statement, majority at 57.03% agreed while 40.52% strongly agreed to the statement. The mean for the statement was 4.36, standard deviation 0.59. with majority expressing their agreement to the statement that there is completion of health projects on time, it shows that M&E practices put in place by Kilifi County is effective thereby ensuring timely completion of projects. The findings also demonstrate that there is engagement of stakeholders thereby addressing their needs in the project implementation. This reduces any conflict that may stall the project hence timely completion. The results also indicate that there is adequate budgeting and resource allocation that ensures that health projects are fully funded.

Gharakhani et al. (2013) found that one of the issues that was affecting project stakeholders in South Africa was timely completion as projects were not completed within the schedule while Gunawan and Ahsan (2010) added that projects tend to fail as a result of delays and cost overruns. The current study demonstrates that with good M&E, there is timely project completion thereby enhanced performance.

On the statement that "The health projects are completed within planned budget,", 0.23% of respondents strongly disagreed, 0.21% disagreed, 6.03% of respondents were neutral, 40.04% agreed while 53.49% expressed their strong agreement. The mean score was 4.49, standard deviation of 0.61. The agreement among respondents on project completion within budget demonstrates Kilifi County has given high priority to the health construction projects hence adequate resource allocation and M&E. PMI (2014) suggest that project that are deemed successful are those that are completed within budget, on schedule and with desired quality. The findings of

the current study indicated majority agreement that health construction projects are completed within budget therefore, according PMI (2014), is considered successful.

It was found that 0.21% of respondents strongly disagreed, 0.31% disagreed while 13.03% of respondents remained neutral to the statement; "The health projects are done to the satisfaction of shareholders", 45.43% agreed while 41.02% showed their strong agreement. The mean for the statement was 4.29 and standard deviation 0.68. Despite the agreement by majority that project implementation meets the shareholder's satisfaction, 13.03% did not express their agreement by choosing to remain neutral. This indicates that not all shareholders are satisfied with the project outcome, signifying that their needs were not addressed. The policy makers should enhance stakeholder participation as well as incorporate the feedback received from engagement with stakeholders into project implementation. This will enhance the satisfaction of all stakeholders.

Khan (2001) noted that project stakeholders expect unmistakable results to be satisfied. This means that should the results not meet their expectation, there will be no satisfaction. From the findings, there were some respondents who remained neutral, indicating that there were results that did not meet their expectation. However, majority were satisfied with project results hence confirming the observation that unmistakable results lead to project stakeholder satisfaction.

It was established that 0.41% of respondents strongly disagreed, 0.32% disagreed, 4.03% of respondents were neutral to the statement "The health projects adhere to the set quality standards", 34.03% agreed while majority at 61.21% indicated their strong agreement. The mean score allocated to the statement was 4.57, standard deviation of 0.58. The findings have shown that Kilifi County has put in place quality standards that guide the implementation of health construction projects. The1aggregate1mean1score to project performance was14.431and1a1standard1deviation of 0.62. This1showed1that1respondents agreed that health construction projects in Kilifi County achieved high performance.

Correlation Analysis

The researcher created a correlation matrix between the variables utilizing the SPSS software. The results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Correlation Results

		Performance	ME Systems
Performance	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	70	
ME Systems	Pearson Correlation	.686**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	70	70

Source: Field Data (2024)

M&E systems scored a correlation coefficient of 0.686, $p<0.05$ which shows that M&E systems had positive strong and significant relationship with health construction project performance in Kilifi County. Okafor (2021) study on RANA projects in Nigeria established that M&E system consisted of data capturing, analysis, warehousing and reporting. The author also found a positive and weak correlation where $r=0.301$, $p>0.05$ hence the relationship was not significant. The current study disagrees with the previous study as there is a strong and significant relationship between M&E systems and health construction projects in Kilifi County, Kenya.

Regression Analysis

Multiple regressing analysis was computed to derive the relationship between the variables.

Model Summary

Table 4: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.795[a]	.632	.609	.820

a. Predictors:(Constant), M&E Systems,

Source: Field Study (2024)

In line with the results in Table 4, there is a highly significant positive association between monitoring and evaluation practices and performance of county funded health construction projects (R = 0.795). Modeling M&E and project performance with this model yielded high-quality predictions. Additionally, the monitoring and evaluation practices account for 63.2% of the performance variation (R square = 0.632). The other 36.8% factors were however outside the scope of the study and may be considered for further research.

The adjusted R Square was (R square=0.609) which reflected the true variation of the proportion of project performance accounted by M&E after adjustments are made in the model. Mohamud (2023) study in Isiolo County targeted health projects to establish how M&E was influencing project outcome. The findings of the model summary showed that (R=0.865, R square= 0.748, Adjusted R square=0.714). The model however, considered two independent variables; M&E staff training and M&E system which could explain the difference in the model outcome. A different study by Opulu and Muchai (2021) in Vihiga County infrastructural projects used four independent variables; M&E staff training, technology, budgeting and resource allocation and stakeholder engagement where the model output was (R=0.918, R Square=0.843, Adjusted R square= 0.745). The three models' R quality is deemed outstanding for forecasting the correlation between project performance and M&E.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The ANOVA test was done and the results shown in Table 5.

Table 5: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	75.031	4	18.758	27.921	.000[b]
	Residual	43.669	65	.672		
	Total	118.700	69			

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), M&E Systems

Source: Field Study (2024)

The F ration in Table 5 that was used in predicting whether the regression model is a good fit for the data used in predicting project performance. From the findings, F (4,65) =27.921, p=0.000, which is less than 0.05. This showed that the model is significant hence a good model. As a result, we may conclude that the overall regression model has a significant impact on the dependent variable.

Regression Coefficients

The regression output was done and represented in Table 6.

Table 6: Regression Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.731	1.068		8.174	.000
	M & E Systems	.715	.089	1.281	8.008	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

Source: Field Study (2024)

According to the results, it was established that when all factors remain the same, project performance would increase by 8.731. However, an increase in project performance would be caused by M&E systems by β=0.715, p value=0.000. The findings showed that M&E systems had positive and significant effect on the performance of health construction projects in Kilifi County. Mokua and Kimutai (2019) study on the performance of public private projects in Nairobi City County found that an increase in M&E system log frame resulted to a decrease in project performance (β= -0.015, p value=0.717). This indicated that M&E system had a negative and insignificant effect on project performance. The current study established a positive and significant effect on health construction projects which does not agree with previous study.

Program theory advanced by Suchman (1960) shows how the management may adopt a framework to support project implementation. This should be able to enable the identification of areas with impact to the project. From the findings, it is evidenced that M&E system has a strong correlation with project performance as well as having1a1positive

significant1effect1the1performance1of1projects. This agrees with the1theory1that1where there is effective distribution and allocation of resources and dispute resolution M&E systems may influence project outcome (Rossi, 2012).

The regression equation model for the study, based on the results, is:
Performance of county funded health construction projects = 8.731 + 0.715 M&E systems

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The study's specific goal was to assess how M&E systems impact the performance of health construction projects funded by the county in Kilifi County. Pearson correlation coefficient results indicated a strong positive relationship between M&E systems and the performance of county funded health construction projects in Kilifi County. This study therefore concluded that M&E systems determined the performance of county funded health construction projects in Kilifi County. It is concluded that because staff do not get chance to receive training on new developments, they may miss out on opportunities to learn modern project techniques that may be used to enhance M&E thereby improve performance of health construction projects in Kilifi County.

Recommendations

Fourthly, the findings of the study indicated that1M&E systems aid businesses in gaining insight into performance and making adjustments when necessary. This study therefore recommends that organizations should put in place effective M&E systems as well as a logical framework for effective dissemination of information in form of M&E reports. The management should put in place effective systems that will enhance communication among project teams thereby support efficiency in project implementation.

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