



EFFECT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON THE SUCCESS OF COUNTY WATER PROJECTS IN UASIN GISHU COUNTY

Maritim, N. K., & Boit, R.

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Maritim, N. K.,^{1*} & Boit, R.²

^{1*}MBA Candidate, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology [JKUAT], Kenya

²Ph.D, Lecturer, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology [JKUAT], Eldoret, Kenya

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed at determining the effect of community involvement in monitoring and evaluation on the success of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County. This study was guided by the theory of citizen involvement. The study focused on water projects funded by the County Government to represent all other projects. The target population of the study was 821 respondents from different sectors which included 520 County Development Committee, 95 Contractors, 30 ward administrators, 57 area chiefs, 7 water engineers, 6 architects, 95 project managers and 11 quantity surveyors. A sample size of 484 respondents was selected using a stratified sampling. These were 226 County Development Committee, 77 Contractors, 30 ward administrators, 50 area chiefs, 7 water engineers, 6 architects, 77 project managers and 11 quantity surveyors. The data was collected from primary sources. The study used structured questionnaires to collect data from the respondents. The study employed both descriptive and inferential statistical methods to analyze data. There was a statistical significant effect of community monitoring and evaluation on performance of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County ($\beta = 0.408$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$). The study concluded that community involvement strategy has positive effect on the success of water projects. The study concluded that modernization theory can be applied in projects to show how the community members are guided in contributing towards project success. In this way, monitoring and evaluation is important in the board of projects scope, time, cost, quality, human resource, correspondence and risks. It was recommended that to ensure success of the projects, project managers have to mostly involve community members in monitoring and evaluation, employ their workforce from the community and involve community members in planning and budgeting.

Key Words: *Community Involvement, Monitoring and Evaluation, Water Projects*

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INTRODUCTION

Community involvement as far as project management is concerned is paramount for the success of any project. Over the past few decades the phrase community involvement has gained increasing usage in academic literature, policy making documents and international conference papers as a key element in attempts to attain sustainable development in African countries. The issue of community involvement is now an established principle when one considers issues dealing with decision-making to achieve sustainable development (Shackleton *et al.*, 2002).

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an important part of building both accountability and a learning process into the development program from the beginning, both within and between communities and organizations (Basheka & Byamugisha, 2015). M&E should be incorporated into each phase of the community development process and included into implementation planning as a concrete plan for M&E drawn up by the community itself. M&E planning from the beginning can allow the funding strategy and ensuing M&E approach to spring from this relationship. Here we advocate for a Community Praxis Approach to lay the fundamentals of an M&E process.

Project success can be recognized when the project is completed on time, within the budget, within the scope and having the perceived quality. Nguyen, *et al.*, (2004), asserts that a project is commonly acknowledged as successful when it is completed on time, within the budget, and by specifications and to stakeholders' satisfaction. Functionality and profitability to contractors, the absence of claims, and court proceedings and fitness for the aim for occupiers have also been used as degrees of project success, (Nguyen, *et al.*, 2004). Participatory planning is a process by which a community aims to reach a given socio-economic goal by consciously diagnosing its problems and drafting a course of action to resolve those problems, (FAO, 2003). Experts are needed, only as facilitators. Plans prepared by outside experts, irrespective of their

technical soundness, cannot inspire the people to participate in their implementation (Rahman, 2005).

Community involvement in public affairs seems to hold a sacrosanct role in United States' political culture (Day, 1997). The enthusiasm for incorporating a role for citizens into democratic decision-making is not limited to the U.S., as many other countries have extensive initiatives in place that involve citizens in the governing process (for example, Trenam, 2000; Buchy and Race, 2001). A central tenet to the enthusiasm accorded to citizen involvement is the belief that citizen involvement in a Jeffersonian democracy will produce more public-preference decision-making on the part of the administrators and a better appreciation of one's larger community on the part of the public (Stivers, 1990; Box, 1998). King and Stivers (1998) suggest that improved community involvement could stem the deterioration in public trust evidenced by widespread hostility toward government entities and the 1995 bombing of the U.S. Federal Building in Oklahoma City. Indeed, the debate swirling around community involvement is no longer 'representative government vs. citizen involvement', but what type of community involvement process is best (Konisky & Beierle, 2001).

In Africa's community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), however, a scheme has emerged to give community involvement value. This is the management of natural resources under a detailed plan developed by governments and implemented by all concerned stakeholders (Widianingsih & Morrell, 2007). This results in dependency on central planning and discourages local creativity and innovation. In many African countries this is the main stream idea which naturally means community involvement is limited. However, involvement in development projects has proven to increase the programs successes and long-term sustainability. Widianingsih & Morrel, (2007) indicate that these successes can be

subscribed to local government receptivity to local voices.

A study carried out in South Africa by Muthuri, Moon and Idemudia (2012) states that Community-based projects are used by communities, government departments and nongovernmental organizations as a strategy for community development and job creation. In the area under study most of community projects failed to achieve objectives and collapsed. Others are struggling to survive and become sustainable. The study further recommends that when selecting project members, the management should look for volunteers; the community must design a contract that will be signed by project members to show commitment; members who leave projects must forfeit their contributions; project committees must be selected by community leaders and involvement of youth must be compulsory; communities themselves must raise funds to motivate project members (buying food for project members); and community leader must be assigned responsibility to manage the project and report progress to the community.

According to Nour, (2011), in Egypt he found out that technical assistance projects must be accepted by a slim chance and adopted without a key allows the demonstration of innovative solutions to the problems of large-scale development or at least provide the project with sufficient leverage to mobilize the active support of government agencies. A more active role in local government should not necessarily the pressure from, one of the communities that are able to launch independent initiatives and lobby for support. Community participation in areas of high population density and low social cohesion and a low level of popular organization and a high degree of confidentiality is a particular challenge. To work and to strengthen mechanisms of participation must go together. On the other hand, community participation in local economic development has been largely limited to consultations, and is most important in the areas of service provision and public space development (Nour, 2011).

The Kenyan Constitution requires that the public should be involved whenever an issue that touches the use of public finances is being discussed. Article 201 (a) of the Constitution states that “there shall be openness and accountability, including public participation in financial matters”. This means that the public should take part during planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that there is transparency and accountability in the use of the public resources. It is also provided in the County Government Act, 2012, section 115 (1) b, that “Public participation in the county planning processes shall be mandatory and be facilitated through provision to the public of clear and unambiguous information on any matter under consideration in the planning process, including; clear strategic environmental assessments; clear environmental impact assessment reports; expected development outcomes; and development options and their cost implications. This study therefore tries to examine effect of community involvement in monitoring and evaluation on the success of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County.

Statement of the Problem

Community involvement in the management of public projects is of great significance to the success of projects. This is attributed to the fact that they can contribute relevant ideas during decision making and can offer their skills in the running of the said projects. However more often, government agencies or ministries are unwilling to yield power to the local communities especially in planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of such projects. According to Dungumaro and Madulu (2003), the level of involvement of communities in water projects is still low in most developing countries, including Kenya. Dungumaro et al (2003) argues that community involvement in environmental issues is based on three basic reasons which include: first, local communities consent in taking part in public decision making processes that affect their lives; secondly, a need to use indigenous knowledge and opinions that are

vital to environmental protection including proper water resource use and management. Finally, they build public trust to avoid protest and antagonism between water resource users and other stakeholders due to varying interests and demands. Such may lead to decreased interest in development projects by the local people and therefore sustainability is likely to be compromised. In most cases, project managers prefer to involve people only in the implementation stage despite the fact that involvement especially by self-mobilization is an essential ingredient in development processes. This study therefore tried to establish effect of community involvement in monitoring and evaluation on the success of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County.

Objective of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish effect of community involvement in monitoring and evaluation on the success of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County.

Hypothesis of the Study

H₀₁: Community involvements in monitoring and evaluation have no significant effect on the success of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Theory of Citizen Involvement

The underlying foundations of citizen involvement can be followed to antiquated Greece and Colonial New England. Prior to the 1960s, administrative procedures and methodology were intended to encourage "outer" involvement. Citizen involvement was standardized in the mid-1960s with President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs (Cogan & Sharpe, 1986). Citizen involvement is a strategy which allows private individuals to affect open decisions and has for quite a while been a fragment of the simply essential authority process.

Public involvement is expected to ensure that subjects have a prompt voice out in the open

decisions. The articulations "local", "open" and "involvement" are regularly used equally. While both are regularly used to exhibit a methodology through which nationals has a voice without trying to hide approach decisions, both have indisputably unprecedented ramifications and pass on small comprehension into the strategy they hope to depict. Mize reveals that the articulation "national involvement" and its relationship to open fundamental authority have progressed without a general assertion concerning either its significance or its outcomes (Mize, 1972).

Various associations or individuals forbid or limit open involvement in orchestrating attempts ensuring national involvement is too much exorbitant and repetitive. In any case, various local involvement programs are begun as a result of open reaction to a proposed endeavor or movement. Regardless, there are indisputable focal points that can be gotten from a feasible subject involvement program. Cogan and Sharpe (1986) recognize five points of interest of national involvement to the orchestrating methodology, which include: Information and considerations on open issues; Public Support for organizing decisions; Avoidance of expanded conflicts and extravagant delays; Reservoir of inspirational demeanor which can continue to future decisions; and Spirit of cooperation and trust between the workplace and general society.

The theory of citizen involvement clarifies how community individuals assume a noteworthy job in the achievement of the activities that sway on them. It clarifies the commitment that community individuals make similarly as projects achievement is concerned and how absence of their involvement can prompt disappointment or dismissal of the said tasks. Subject involvement hypothesis went about as a guide in this investigation as it gave an understanding to the specialist on how community involvement identify with the projects advancement and achievement.

Conceptual Framework

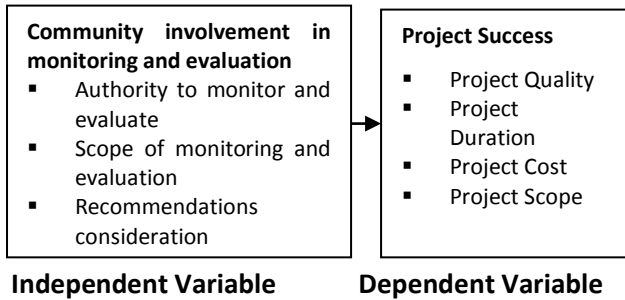


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Author (2019)

Empirical Review

Amid the usage procedure all exercises structured at the arranging stage are completed and executed by the general population. Obligation regarding this procedure is participatory and subsequently individuals driven. The last stage in the program is participatory assessment which tries to redistribute control for the frail and establishes a procedure of devolution of intensity for basic leadership and audit of those choices to similar individuals served by the task being referred to (Mulwa, 2008). It requires the acknowledgment and appreciation for neighborhood information and experience of the general population's capacity to survey and pass judgment on their own involvement with a sensible proportion of objectivity (Mulwa, 2008). A task that has advanced through participatory procedures of distinguishing proof, arranging and the board ought to of need be assessed in a similar soul with the key partners keeping up a key job all through the procedure (Mulwa, 2008).

The partners and recipients' agents are along these lines called upon to take an interest mutually in illustration up the Terms of Reference for the assessment (Mulwa, 2008). The procedure guarantees neighborhood proprietorship and responsibility not exclusively to the activity and its result yet more significantly, to the fate of the program advancement (Mulwa, 2008).

An investigation by Prabhakar (2008) pointed that Monitoring and Feedback was one of elements prompting projects achievement. In like manner Papke-Shields et al., (2010) likewise noticed that

the likelihood of making projects progress appeared to be upgraded among different variables, by always observing the advancement of the undertaking. As per their examination, checking and controlling was applicable in the board of projects scope, time, cost, quality, HR, correspondence and dangers. In understanding, Hwang and Lim (2013) likewise settled that Monitoring and assessing, spending execution, plan execution and quality execution could prompt undertaking achievement. Ikaet al., (2012) completed a relapse examination which demonstrates that there was a measurably huge and positive connection between every one of the five Critical Success Factors (CSFs) and projects achievement.

The five basic achievement factors incorporate checking, coordination, and configuration, preparing and Institutional condition. He further clarified that, reliable with hypothesis and practice, the most conspicuous CSFs for task managers are plan and observing. Consequently Ikaet al., (2012) positions Monitoring and Evaluation exceptionally as one of the significant projects achievement factors. An examination did by Ikaet al., (2010) set up that projects achievement was inhumane to the dimension of task arranging endeavors however then again learned that a critical connection exists between the utilization of monitoring and evaluation apparatuses and projects "profile," a triumph standard which was an early pointer of undertaking long haul sway. By and by Ikaet al., (2010) complements that Monitoring and Evaluation is significantly more basic than arranging in accomplishment of projects achievement.

Also one of the parts of the task the board procedure whose principle point is to make projects progress was observing undertaking progress (Chin, 2012). There is by all accounts agreements over the projects the executives field of concentrate in the explanation that monitoring and evaluation is a noteworthy supporter of undertaking achievement. To crown everything, PMBOK (2001) which is a book which displays a lot of standard rules which are generally acknowledged and reliably connected,

ceaselessly focuses on the significance of monitoring and evaluation in making projects progress.

Overseeing Stakeholders, cooperation among individuals and monitoring the advancement of the task work is a portion of the key procedures used to deal with the undertaking work (Georgieva & Allan, 2008). A decent monitoring group is the one that has great partners' portrayal. Similarly a Monitoring and Evaluation group which grasps cooperation is an indication of solidarity and an element for better task execution. Gwadoya, (2012) found that there was a mutual requirement for legitimate comprehension of Monitoring and Evaluation rehearses in giver supported activities. This means there was absence of shared comprehension of Monitoring and Evaluation rehearses in giver financed activities among the different groups. With legitimate upgrade and capacitating of the monitoring groups, there would be more cooperation and consequently greater profitability.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design. This type of study design was suitable for this work given that it involves gathering data in order to answer questions based on the current status of the subjects of study. The target population for this study was the management of the County funded projects in Uasin Gishu County. These included development committee from the County, the contractors, the Community leaders (Ward Administrators and Chiefs), engineer, architect, quantity surveyor and project manager. The number of the County Development Committee was 520 that of contractors were 95 for 95 water projects, 57 chiefs from 57 locations, 30 ward administrators from 30 wards, 7 water engineers, 6 architects, 11 quantity surveyors and 95 project managers managing the 95 water projects. This came to a total of 821 respondents targeted (Water Department, Annual Report, County Government of Uasin Gishu, 2017). This study employed the use of structured questionnaire to obtain the required information. The instrument was pre-tested before

the actual research study was carried out to ensure the validity and the reliability of the said instrument. Multiple regression equation was used to bring out the relationship between the independent and dependent variables as shown:

Regression Model

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \epsilon \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 1}$$

Where,

Y represents project success

α it's the value of Y when other factor is constant

β_1 represent regression coefficient

X represents Monitoring and Evaluation

ϵ represents error term

FINDINGS

Descriptive Statistics: Community Involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation

The study objective was to determine the effects of community involvement in monitoring and evaluation on the success of water projects in Uasin Gishu County. The study found that there was involvement of community members in monitoring and evaluation of the water projects carried out in Uasin Gishu County. Table 1 showed the results of this objective. The study found out that the community members had a say in how the project was carried out (mean=3.58, SD=1.309), local members inspected projects and made recommendations on the same (mean=3.54, SD=1.270), the recommendations from the locals was taken seriously (mean=3.39, SD=1.167), community members participated in procurement of materials (mean=3.39, SD=1.167), monitoring and evaluation officers gave their report to the community members (mean=3.06, SD=1.356), materials procured were inspected with community members (mean=3.02, SD=1.405), community members have a right to reject materials procured and activities that were not planned for (mean=3.54, SD=1.365) and that community representatives evaluate completed projects and make recommendations (mean=3.51, SD=1.316). All these show that community members participate in monitoring and evaluation of water projects being carried out.

The results of the study revealed that majority of the respondents strongly believed that community monitoring and evaluation has a strong effect on the success of county water projects. This infers making projects progress appeared to be improved by continually monitoring the advancement of the task. Subsequently, monitoring and evaluation is applicable in the executives of task scope, time, cost, quality, HR, correspondence and dangers.

The study findings agreed with Prabhakar (2008) who pointed that Monitoring and Feedback was one of factors leading to project success. The study

findings also agrees with a research carried out by Ika *et al.*, (2010) who set up that projects achievement was unfeeling to the dimension of task arranging endeavors however then again determined that a huge relationship exists between the utilization of monitoring and evaluation instruments and undertaking "profile," a success criterion which was an early pointer of projects long-term impact. The study results finally agreed with Ika *et al.*, (2012) that ranks Monitoring and Evaluation highly as one of the major project success factors.

Table 1: Community Involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation

Statement		SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Mean	Std.Dev
Community members have a say on project	F	98	118	49	38	38	341	3.58	1.309
	%	28.7	34.7	14.4	11.1	11.1	100.0		
Locals are allowed to inspect the project	F	88	121	56	42	34	341	3.54	1.270
	%	25.8	35.5	16.4	12.3	10.0	100.0		
Recommendations given by the local residents are taken seriously and acted upon where necessary	F	90	114	59	47	31	341	3.54	1.265
	%	26.4	33.4	17.3	13.8	9.1	100.0		
Community members are allowed to check on project	F	77	97	53	64	50	341	3.25	1.379
	%	22.6	28.4	15.5	18.8	14.7	100.0		
As the monitoring and evaluation officer inspect the project	F	93	91	63	57	37	341	3.42	1.334
	%	27.3	26.7	18.5	16.7	10.9	100.0		
The materials bought are inspected for quality in the presence of community representatives	F	74	101	73	48	45	341	3.32	1.316
	%	21.7	29.6	21.4	14.1	13.2	100.0		
Community members have a right to reject the materials bought	F	95	98	60	49	39	341	3.47	1.336
	%	27.9	28.7	17.6	14.4	11.4	100.0		
Community representatives are given opportunity to evaluate project and make	F	89	118	55	37	42	341	3.51	1.316
	%	26.1	34.6	16.1	10.9	12.3	100.0		
N		341							

Water Project Success

The study collected information regarding how the water projects in the area of study have performed in order as shown in Table 2. The findings were that the projects had been completed successfully. It was only on the side of timeline that the study found that most of the projects had not been completed within the stipulated time. This was confirmed by an average number of the response being 2.97. The study found that the projects had been inspected by monitoring and evaluation officers (mean=3.57, SD=1.97) and had been found

to have met the required quality (mean=3.39, SD=1.167). It was also found out that the projects that had been completed were within the budgeted cost (mean=3.39, SD=1.281) and within the scope earlier set by the project stakeholders (mean=3.06, SD=1.356). Projects completed were also found to have been closed successfully (mean=3.29, SD=1.323). The respondents were of the agreement that community involvement had led to the success of the studied projects (mean=3.64, SD=1.287) and that Community involvement has positive

correlation with project success (mean=3.81, SD=1.354).

This implied that projects inspection through monitoring and evaluation encourage meeting required quality of projects. The projects would be completed within the budgeted cost and within the scope earlier set by the project stakeholders. Further, community involvement can led to success of water projects. The study concur with Hettmut (2002) findings that Monitoring and evaluation helps those involved in these projects to assess

if progress is being achieved in line with expectations. Monitoring is the on-going collection and analysis of data that informs project managers if progress toward established goals is being achieved. Community involvement as far as project management is concerned is paramount for the success of any project. The issue of community involvement is now an established principle when one considers issues dealing with decision-making to achieve sustainable development (Shackleton et al., 2002).

Table 2: Water Project Success

Statement		SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Mean	Std.Dev	
Projects completed within the stipulated time line	F	50	97	53	78	63	341	2.97	1.357	
	%	14.7	28.4	12.0	22.9	18.5	100			
Monitoring and Evaluation is done	F	87	116	65	52	21	341	3.57	1.97	
	%	25.5	34.0	14.1	15.2	6.2	100			
The projects have met the required quality	F	64	110	86	58	23	341	3.39	1.167	
	%	18.8	32.3	18.5	17.0	6.7	100			
The projects have been completed within the budget	F	83	94	75	54	35	341	3.39	1.281	
	%	24.3	27.6	18.5	15.8	10.3	100			
There has been no complaints from the local community	F	67	74	65	85	50	341	3.06	1.356	
	%	19.6	21.7	17.6	24.9	14.7	100			
Community members have never raised any issue	F	71	70	48	88	64	341	3.02	1.405	
	%	20.8	20.5	12.0	25.8	18.8	100			
The projects completed are within the scope members	F	71	100	58	68	44	341	2.98	1.432	
	%	20.8	29.3	13.5	19.9	12.9	100			
Every project completed has been closed successfully	F	78	91	66	67	39	341	3.29	1.323	
	%	22.9	26.7	16.7	19.6	11.4	100			
The involvement of the members of the local community in the running of the projects	F	99	131	39	36	36	341	3.64	1.287	
	%	29.0	38.4	9.1	10.6	10.6	100			
Community involvement in project development process	F	142	102	25	36	36	341	3.81	1.354	
	%	41.6	29.9	6.2	10.6	10.6	100			
N		341								

Inferential Analysis

To test the effect of independent variable (community involvement in monitoring and evaluation) on dependent variable (county water projects success) the study used correlation and multiple regression analysis. It shows the

relationship between independent variable and dependent variable.

Correlation Analysis

Pearson's product –moment correlation (r) was used to establish the effect of independent variable and dependent variable in order to know their

direction and strength. The study findings were presented in Table 3. The study findings established that there was a strong, positive and statistically significant effect of community involvement in

monitoring and evaluation on the success of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County. ($r = 0.714$; $p < 0.000 < 0.01$).

Table 3: Correlation Analysis

		Success of county water projects
Monitoring and evaluation	Pearson Correlation	.714**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).		

Multiple Regression Analysis

Inferentially the study used multiple regression model to regress dependent and independent variable for the study. The coefficient of determination (R^2) and correlation coefficient (R) showed the degree of association between community involvement in monitoring and evaluation and successful implementation of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County. From the discoveries in the Table 4, R was 0.750 implying that there was a positive connection between the community involvement in monitoring and evaluation variable and success of county water projects. R^2 was 0.563 implying that only 56.3% of

the dependent variable variations could be clarified by independent variable while just 43.7% of the varieties were because of different variables.

Adjusted R^2 is a changed form of R^2 that has been adjusted for the quantity of indicators in the model by not exactly risk. The Adjusted R^2 of 0.559 which was marginally lower than the R^2 esteem was accurate marker of the connection between the free and the reliant variable since it was touchy to the expansion of insignificant factors. The Adjusted R^2 demonstrates that 55.9% of the adjustments in achievement of county projects are clarified by the model while 44.1% isn't clarified by the model.

Table 4: Multiple Regression Model Summary Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.750	.563	.559	.70512

From Table 4, F-statistic ($F = 144.504$) and $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ indicated that the model was significant thus confirming the fitness of the model. This implied that there was statistically significant relationship between community involvement in

monitoring and evaluation and county water projects success in Uasin Gishu County. The regression model was statistically significantly predicting the outcome variable; it was a good fit for the data.

Table 5: Results of Fitness of Regression Model

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	215.539	3	71.846	144.504	.000
	Residual	167.553	337	.497		
	Total	383.092	340			

The results in Table 6 indicated that community involvement in monitoring and evaluation ($\beta = 0.408$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$) coefficients were significant to be used for multiple regression. This gave an implication that a unit increase in community

involvement in monitoring and evaluation cause a 0.408 unit increase in performance. Therefore, the multiple regression model equation was developed as follows (refer to equation 3.1);

$$Y = 0.374 + 0.408X_1 \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation 2}$$

Table 6: Regression Analysis Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	Constant	.374	.159		2.354	.019
	Monitoring and evaluation	.408	.051	.443	7.913	.000

Hypotheses Test Results

Hypothesis was tested at 5% alpha level of significance. The decision rule in hypotheses testing was that if the p –value was less than conventional 0.05 the null Hypothesis was rejected and when it was above 0.05 the study fails to reject the null Hypotheses. The Null Hypotheses H_{01} stated that there community involvement in monitoring and evaluations have no effect on the success of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County. But the study findings indicated that there was a statistical significant effect of community monitoring and evaluation on performance of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County ($\beta= 0.408$, $p=0.000<0.05$). Hence the study findings rejected the null Hypotheses. The study findings agrees with Prabhakar (2008) who pointed that Monitoring and Evaluation was one of factors leading to project success. The study results also agree with Ikaet al., (2012) that ranks Monitoring and Evaluation highly as one of the major project success factors.

SUMMARY

On community monitoring and evaluation the study found out a positive and significant effect on success of water projects in Uasin Gishu County Government. The null hypothesis that monitoring and evaluation have no effect on the success of county water projects in Uasin Gishu County was rejected and conclusion was that community monitoring and evaluation affects the success of water projects in Uasin Gishu County. The results of the examination additionally uncovered that greater part of the respondents unequivocally trust that community monitoring and evaluation emphatically impact the achievement of province water projects. This infers that achieving projects success appeared to be improved by continually monitoring the advancement of the task. Therefore,

monitoring and evaluation is applicable in the executives of projects scope, time, cost, quality, HR, correspondence and dangers.

CONCLUSIONS

The study concluded that good public participation practices helped the government be progressively responsible and receptive to their communities, and can likewise enhance the general population's view of legislative execution and the esteem open gets from their legislature. Achieving projects success appeared to be improved by continually monitoring the advancement of the undertaking. In this way, monitoring and evaluation is important in the terms of projects scope, time, cost, quality, HR, correspondence and dangers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommended in practice that the County Government management of Uasin Gishu should energize powerful and all around actualized open commitment spending forms. This will empower people in general to work with their legislature to help make advantageous planning and budgeting decisions of water projects. The study further recommends that the policy makers to come up with policies which encourage the involvement of community human resource since it is cheaper and readily available. The study recommends on theory development that modernization theory can be applied show how the community members can be guided in contributing towards project success. The theory therefore can be of great help to future researcher in trying to find out how the involvement of the community members contributed to the success of the any project.

Suggestions for Further Study

The study suggested that the same study in other sectors in Kenya in order to get the general overview of effect of community involvement strategy

on project success. A longitudinal study concerning effect of community involvement strategy on county water projects success in, Kenya can also be undertaken in order to get detailed data over years.

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