



**PROJECT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND PERFORMANCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
IN MIGORI COUNTY, KENYA**

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ABSTRACT

This study ascertained the impact of project management approaches on the performance of non-governmental organization projects in Nairobi City County, Kenya. The research was guided by the theory of limits, contingency theory, and agency theory. The descriptive research design was adopted in this study. The study's target population was one hundred fifty two (152) working NGOs in the County Government of Migori. Stratified and simple random sample were utilized to pick 26 respondents from the target demographic, totaling 152 functioning NGOs in the Migori County Government. This study relied on primary data. The study used questionnaires to acquire primary data. After ensuring that all data entered was correct. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Frequency distribution, percentages, and measures of central trends were examples of descriptive statistics (mean). Correlation and regression analysis were employed as inferential statistics to demonstrate the nature and size of the relationships between the variables. The information was then displayed in the form of tables. Qualitative data, on the other hand, was thematically categorized and then assessed. To examine qualitative data, which was acquired through open-ended questions, content analysis was performed. The study's findings suggested that effective project management methods such as communication, planning, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring and evaluating project activities resulted in enhanced project performance. The study revealed that project communication has a substantial impact on project results; hence, explicitly creating and controlling project communication structures should always be on the agenda of team leaders and management prior to the start of any project. The study also showed that project performance was positively and significantly influenced by planning, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring and assessment. According to the survey, the company should improve and embrace active communication throughout the business. The stakeholders and the society at large must be educated on the importance of project planning, monitoring, and execution at all levels. The report also suggests that stakeholders be involved in all pre-implementation and conception meetings, and that their perspectives be included into planning and execution.

Keyword: Communication, Project Planning, Stakeholder Participation, Monitoring, Project Performance

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INTRODUCTION

Management of projects is one of the oldest and most appreciated endeavors of manhood with contributions from constructors, designers and masons according to Ogunde, et al (2017). This is demonstrated by the successful building of the pyramids, prehistoric cities, monuments and other wonders of the world. This has led to development of the project management practices which are applied to ensure smooth implementation of projects. However, there is no documentation on methodologies or techniques that were used until the mid-1950s that saw the emergence of modern project management practices tools. Since then, the concept of project management has gained much admiration and wide acceptance in all over the world. Project objectives can be accomplished in terms of size, scope and industry thus the completion is anticipated within the shortest time possible, using minimal resources and production of quality results (Amollo, & Omwenga, (2017). In this regard, for a firm to achieve performance objectives it should implement effective project management practices. According to the authors, proper project control can be achieved using project management tools which include project design planning, identification of stakeholders, choosing a competent team and establishing monitoring and evaluation procedures. This creates a focused approach and deliberation between stakeholders leading to successful completion of the project (Njau, & Omwenga, 2019).

Globally, several research studies have been undertaken on project performance, assessments, monitoring, and evaluation. Sexton et al.,(2019) observed that project management (PM) is less tactical but is considered more strategic with more focus on collaboration to achieve immediate benefits and gradual support for the entire business plan through the involvement of the business executives. Organizational culture and teamwork, employee commitment, integrity, and project transparency are critical.

Locally, it is observed that only a few sectors have in-depth understanding and have included best project management practices as a tool for effectiveness and efficiency to complete the projects in time. This encompasses full acceptance and proper utilization of all the considered activities in the organization log frame (Kurgat, & Omwenga, 2016).

Project skills are not fully embraced and are known to lack practicality in most sectors, ministries, and departments within the Kenyan economy, which has led to poor performance of projects financed by banks in Kenya (Lugusa & Moronge, 2016). Milelu (2018) noted that NGO's financial sustainability has many factors affecting them and recommended that consideration should be made on the income-generating activities to help generate enough income to sustain the ongoing projects and stop over-relying on donor support which is also on the decline.

Non-Governmental organizations should expand their functions and the scope of their activities to diversify their sources of income to meet the immediate needs of their dependents, target groups, and stakeholders (Ochieng, 2016). On the other hand, Omwaka and Wanyoike (2016) observed that project support aligns with adequate resource allocation for execution. Ochieng (2016) noted that resource allocation, projects funding, and targeted group engagements in projects have significant influence on project implementation for donor funded projects in Kibra, Nairobi County-Kenya. Worth noting is the observation of Mkutano and Sang (2018).

Mkutano and Sang observed that the performance of projects run by NGOs was affected by the levels of communication, which is considered as a key performance determinant. For instance, communications help to connect project team members tasked with setting implementation strategies for different high projects, as in the case of varying project performances managed by NGOs in Nairobi, Kenya.

Research done by Gathoni & Ngugi (2016) on the factors influencing implementation of projects run by the National Government Constituency Fund (NGCDF) In Kiambu County-Kenya confirmed that public participation, stakeholder's incorporation in different projects, and sharing of the critical information regarding the status of varying CDF projects is poorly done. In Migori County Government, few research studies and surveys on NGOs' to analyze effect of project management best practices on performance have been observed. Therefore, this forms the principal aim of this research. It intends to access the significant effect of project management practices on Non-Governmental organizations projects in Migori County Kenya.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been in operation since the early 1990s within the larger Migori County, assisting their target groups of vulnerable communities and providing different services within their rural areas (Migori County, Social department services, 2016). Various project activities have been supported ever since through partnering with varying departments like children's rights, women's rights, Education, Water and sanitation, Health, etc.

It is essential to know that the primary funder for these projects is not limited to World Vision International (WVI), Red Cross Kenya, EU, USAID Kenya, Ford Foundation, Private Donors, amongst the others. NGOs have developed strategies to align themselves with the different communities, mobilizing resources within the most perceived volatile environment for their success. It is regrettably observed that in Migori County, to be precise, most of the NGOs continue to face enormous difficulties in strategic planning and actualization of their goals (Hamid, 2018).

The major setback and challenges faced by the NGOs within this region is timely management of projects for the attainments of the organization's goals and key objectives to support the general public during the hard times from within and without. NGOs are playing a critical role in

partnership with the Migori County Government to ensure that the lives of its people are uplifted and supported through various projects. The annual sector report by the NGOs 2018/19 showed that there were one hundred and Fifty-two (152) working NGOs within Migori County.

Statement of the Problem

Non-Governmental Organizations continue to offer critical services to human life and its environment. Policymaking, for instance, helps develop both the local and global developments even though poor management of projects remains a common occurrence (Gregg & Ana, 2016).

It is observable that about 80% of the projects initiated will not be completed within the time scheduled with the budget of resources available (Rotich, 2014). On the other hand, the people responsible for project management fail to proactively foresee the threats and risks involved (Turner & Muller2015). The project management practices based on a study conducted in Rwanda were found to be inconsistent with the project blueprint, log frames (Hubert, &Mulyungi 2018).

Most of the NGOs ignored critical practices like the implementation of qualitative indicators analysis. According to Kusmanto (2013), leadership is very important and critical for the growth of an organization and its members. His study emphasized the importance of sound leadership for goal setting, essential learning, pace-setting for NGOs to set and organize resource mobilization, management.

Premature terminations of projects and project total cost overrun occur due to ineffective sharing of project information. Project management teams are tasked with the implementation of project activities daily. Close observation of projects run by different NGOs in Migori County is faced with mismanagement of resources and restrictions that cause delays in project implementation.

Aoko (2016) found that leadership and project management best practices are vital in the project life cycle and successful implementation strategy.

Amongst other things, the research study also exposed insufficient training and mentorship of the staff, constant interference by the development partners, and inadequate funding negatively influence the project implementation strategy. The major challenge of NGOs operating within Migori County is the inability to effectively strategize implementation program with limited resources available for project completion. The primary study goal is based on the question: what effect does project management best practices have on performance on NGOs operating within Migori County, Kenya?

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of study was to examine influence of the project management practices on NGOs' performance in Migori County. The study was guided by the following specific objectives;

- To establish the influence of Project communication on the NGOs' performance in Migori County, Kenya
- To evaluate the influence effect of project planning on the NGOs' performance in Migori County, Kenya
- To assess the influence of stakeholder involvement on the NGOs' performance in Migori County, Kenya
- To determine the influence effect of monitoring and evaluation on the NGOs' performance in Migori County, Kenya

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

Theory of Constraints

Theory of Constraint (TOC) is a philosophical theory of management that has been considered for the effective organizational increment by considering the use of manufacturing processes procedure (Goldratt et al., 1986). Constraints theory (TOC) back in the year (1990) aimed at removing organizational process constraints that were barriers to organizational goals. TOC's initial publishing was done in 1984, given "The Goal" book title. TOC theory application has advanced its

technique within its application, basically 25 years in history (Cox and Spenser 1998). TOC goes with a saying,"

The chain is considered vital at the point of weakest joint", which is a representation of process, teamwork, organization together with other systems which are seen to be strong but have their moment of weaknesses, and its' at the weak point that can cause breakage or significant damage or cause negative impact both on projects and their outcome as observed by Tulasi & Rao (2012). When handling corporate limits, managers must ensure that firm decisions are made. These include: what must change? What am I needed to change? What best method can bring change?

Best project management practices of the NGOs operating within Migori County will be investigated with consideration of project operations and risk management using Constraint Theory. Most importantly, Constraint theory will enable NGOs operating within Migori County to adopt a systematic approach to identify project development plans for action.

Stakeholder Theory

In this theory, the capitalist view stresses the interconnected super relationship amongst the customers, employees, investors, businesses, communities, and other organizations. It considers all stakeholders and not only shareholders. Freeman (1994) observed those ethical concerns within the organizational culture and management.

The primary stakeholder perspective gives the alternative in understanding companies, their esteemed value, and relation. The managers are at liberty of using the various tools for management that can enable them to implement and quicken stakeholders' engagement with the ability to think and make critical decisions. Elements for discussion empower creating a stakeholder's control-oriented system by closely observing other importance of strengthening stakeholders-related issues. Boume (2009) observes that stakeholders in a company can either be internal or external.

For instance, workers, clients, NGOs, government, the local community, and vendors are essential stakeholders. Expanding environmental sensitization is among the critical factors for the project's success. Clifton & Amran (2011) observed that most projects encounter countless environmental challenges, majorly from external stakeholders.

For this study, a number of relationships between NGOs operating in Migori County and their micro-environment will be examined together with the organization's mode of operations.

Systems Theory

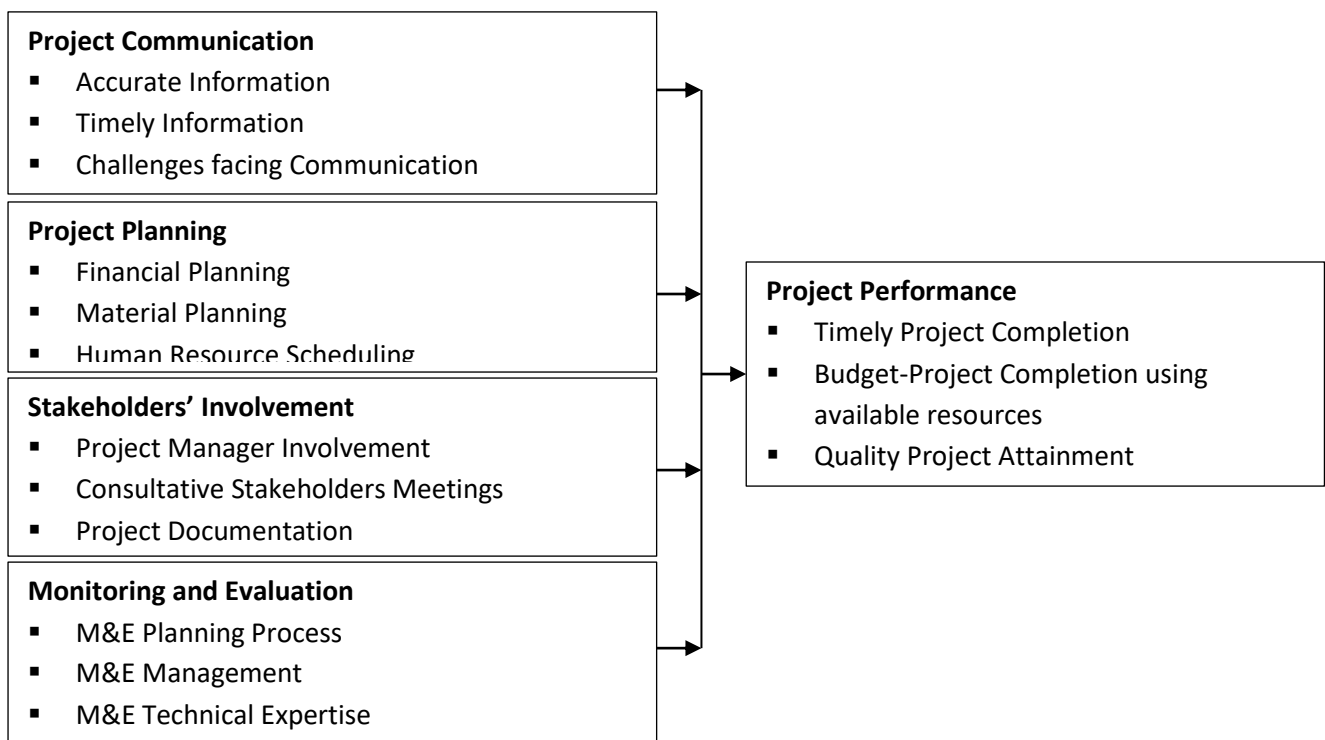
The system theory is the working hypothesis with a focus on theoretical model creation and description, phenomena control, and prediction according to Bertalanffy, (1962). Organizations are known to consist of both external and internal systems and other sub-systems with input and output processes (Hartman, 2010).

These help in providing a functional and precise perspective to the organization. Effective

management of Non-Governmental Organizational initiatives requires a fully operational system. Regulation of systems must be made to prevent system failure due to system's negligence (Kuhn, 1974).

NGOs should promote accountability and openness through robust structural Governance. In this theory, the organization is perceived as a social system of individuals dedicated to working in unity within a formal framework to produce desired goods and services by pooling different resources and ideas. Proper implementation of the best Project management practices can enable an NGO to successfully manage different projects and other resources as well. This theory also explains the major importance of good governance as a critical part of NGOs successful Project management system. The research question will equally investigate project management Practices effect on the performance of projects run by NGOs operating within Migori County – Kenya.

Conceptual Framework



Independent Variables

Dependent Variables

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

In this research, cross-sectional research design was used. The population targeted was consolidated within the number of strata from which judgment was made. By considering the annual Sector Report of NGOs, 2018/19, there was One hundred and Fifty Two (152) working NGOs in the County Government of Migori, which was the study population. The variables of the study include; Education, Environment, Relief, Health and Socio-Economic empowerment which forms the most critical NGOs sectors (Thairu, 2011). The respondents had been considered and drawn from amongst 80 employees employed by the NGOs operating within Migori County by use of stratified random technique of sampling. Structured Questionnaires were employed to obtain primary data. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses were employed. Both spreadsheets and SPSS (version 26) were employed. The quantitative analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics equations in SPSS. The regression analysis was performed to do a content analysis of the open-ended questions. The formula below by use of the regression formula was of great importance and was used.

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

Whereby:

Y= NGO Projects Performance

β_0 = Constant

$\beta_1 - \beta_4$ = Beta coefficients

X_1 = Project Communication

X_2 = Project Planning

X_3 = Project Stakeholder involvement

X_4 = Project Monitoring and evaluation

ϵ = Error term

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis focuses on describing the basic features of data in a given study (Cooper & Schindler, 2013). Descriptive analysis was used to summarize findings regarding of communication, project resource planning, stakeholders involvement and monitoring and evaluation.

Influence of communication on performance of non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.

The study established the influence of communication on performance of non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. Many statements were structured to which the respondents responded to on a five-point Likert scale as shown in Table 1. The findings on the question as to whether there is accurate information in the non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya; majority agreed with the statement with a mean score of 4.333 and standard deviation of 0.894. On whether there is timely information in the non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya; the majority were in agreement with a mean of 3.750 and a standard deviation of 0.967. On the agreement that the three is challenges facing communication in the non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya; the majority agreed with the statement with a mean of 3.500 while the standard deviation 0.910. The finding is congruent there are several main steps that are mostly used in the tender communication (Guo, Liu & Peng, 2017). Overall, the average scores on performance of non-governmental organizations show a mean score of 3.861 and standard deviation of 0.924 implying majority were in agreement with all the statements.

Table 1:: Communication

Communication	Mean	Std. Dev.
Show your level of agreement that there is accurate in performance of non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya..	4.333	0.894
At which level do you agree with the statement that there is timely information in performance of non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.	3.750	0.967
At which level will you agree that there is challenges facing communication in performance of non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.	3.500	0.910
Average	3.861	0.924

Influence of project resource planning on performance of non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.

The study established the influence of project resource planning on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. Many statements were structured to which the respondents responded to on a five-point Likert scale as shown in Table 2. The findings on the question as to whether there is financial planning on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya; majority agreed with the statement with a mean score of 4.222 and standard deviation of 0.898. On whether there is material

planning in performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya, the majority were in agreement with a mean of 3.861 and a standard deviation of 0.723. The study further sought to establish if there is human resource schedule performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya; the majority agreed with the statement with a mean of 3.417 while the standard deviation 0.806. Overall, the average scores on project resource planning show a mean score of 3.833 and standard deviation of 0.809 implying majority were in agreement with all the statements.

Table 2: Project Resource Planning

Project resource planning	Mean	STD
Show your level of agreement that there is financial planning in the performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya	4.222	0.898
Show your level of agreement that there is material planning in the performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya	3.861	0.723
Show your level of agreement that there is human resource scheduling in the performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya	3.417	0.809
Average	3.833	0.809

Influence of stakeholders’ involvement on performance of non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.

The study sought to establish the influence of stekeholders’ involvement on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. Many statements were structured to which the respondents responded to on a five-point Likert scale as shown in Table 3. The findings on the question as to whether there project manage involvement on performance of non-governmental

organizations in Migori County, Kenya; a majority of respondents agreed with the statement with a mean score of 4.250 and standard deviation of 0.967. On whether there is a consultative meeting on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya; the majority were in agreement with a mean of 3.972 and a standard deviation of 0.654. The study further sought to establish whether there is project documentation on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya; the majority agreed with

the statement with a mean of 3.889 while the standard deviation 0.887. Overall, the average scores on stakeholders' involvement showed a

mean score of 3.833 and standard deviation of 0.809 implying majority were in agreement with all the statements.

Table 3: Stakeholders' involvement

Stakeholders's Involvement	Mean	STD
Show your level of agreement that project managers are involved in stakeholder in the performance of non -governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya	4.250	0.967
At which level do you agree that there is consultative stakeholders' meeting in the performance of non -governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya	3.972	0.654
Show your level of agreement that there is project documentations in the performance of non -governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya	3.889	0.887
Average	4.037	0.836

Influence of monitoring and evaluation on performance of non – governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya

The study established the influence of monitoring and evaluation on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. Many statements were structured to which the respondents responded to on a five-point Likert scale as shown in Table 4. The findings on the question as to whether there is monitoring and evaluation planning process in the performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori , Kenya, the majority of respondents agreed with the statement with a mean score of 3.367 and standard

deviation of 0.833. On whether there is monitoring and evaluation management, the majority were in agreement with a mean of 3.167 and a standard deviation of 1.087. The study further sought to establish whether there is monitoring and evaluation technical expertise in non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya, the majority agreed with the statement with a mean of 3.889 while the standard deviation 0.887. Overall, the average scores on monitoring and evaluation show a mean score of 3.474 and standard deviation of 0.934 implying majority were in agreement with all the statements.

Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation	Mean	STD
Show your level at which you agree with the statement that there is monitoring and evaluation planning process in the performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya	3.367	0.833
Show the level at which you agree with the statement that non-governmental organizations in Migori county, Kenya has monitoring and evaluation management	3.167	0.787
Show your level of agreement that non-governmental Organisations in Migori County, Kenya are equipped with monitoring and evaluation experts	3.889	0.897
Average	4.474	0.839

Influence of performance of non-governmental organizations project management practices in Migori, Kenya for the last 3 to 5 years ago

The study established the influence of performance of non-governmental organizations project management practices in Migori, Kenya for the last 3 to 5 years ago. Many statements were structured

to which the respondents responded to on a five-point Likert scale as shown in Table 5. The findings on the question as to whether there is timely project completion in non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya for the last 3 to 5 years, majority agreed with the statement with a mean score of 4.251 and standard deviation of

0.966. On whether there there is budgeted project completion using available resources in non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya for the last 3 to 5 years, the majority were in agreement with a mean of 3.184 and a standard deviation of 0.783. The study further sought to establish whether there is quality project for the last 3 to 5 years in non-governmental oragisations

in Migori County, Kenya, the majority agreed with the statement with a mean of 3.483 while the standard deviation 0.864. Overall, the average scores on performamce for the last 3 to 5 years show a mean score of 3.640 and standard deviation of 0.871 implying majority were in agreement with all the statements.

Table 5: Performance for the last 3 to 5 years

Performance	Mean	Std. D Dev.
Show you level of agreement that there is timely project completion of non-governmental organizations in Migori County Kenya for the last 3 to 5 years	4.251	0.966
Show your level of agreement that there is budget project completion using available resources in non-governmental organizations in Migori County Kenya for the last 3 to 5 years	3.184	0.783
Show you level of agreement that quality project is attained with non-governmental organizations in Migori County for the the last 3 to 5 years	3.483	0.871
Average	3.640	0.871

Multiple Regression Analysis Model

The study adopted a multiple regression analysis so as to establish the relationship of independent variables and dependent variables. The study applied Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26 to determine the measurements of the multiple regression analysis. According to the model summary Table 6, the coefficient of determination (R²) is used to determine how far the regression model's ability to explain the variation of the independent variabies. R is the correlation coefficient which shows the relationship between the indepedent variables and depedent variable. It is notable that there exists strong positive relationship between the indepedent variables and depedent variable as shown by R value (0.844).The coefficient of determination is between zero and one (Robinson, 2010). The data showed that the high R square is 0.712. It shows that the independent variables in the study were able to explain 71.20% variation in the project

performance by non-governmental organisation while the remaining 29.80% is explained by the variables outside the model. The standard error is minimal with a value of 0.01 meaning the model used in the study would have minimal effects of errors associated with performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County. This shows that the model has a good fit since the value is 60%. This concurs with Graham (2012) that R-squared is always between 0 and 100%: 0% indicates that the model explains none of the variability of the response data around its mean and 100% indicates that the model explains the variability of the response data around its mean. In general, the higher the R-squared, the better the model fits the data. This indicates that communication, project resource planning, stakeholders' involvement and monitoring and evaluation need to be well adopted to enhance performance of non-governmental organization in Migori County, Kenya.

Table 6: Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std Error of the Estimate
1	0.844	0.712	0.698	0.001

F-test was done to test the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. F-test was done to test the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously. According to Brymann and Cramer (2011), F-statistic test basically shows whether all the independent variables included in the model jointly influence the dependent variable. Based on the study results of the ANOVA Test or F-test in Table 7, obtained F-

count (calculated) value was 23.749 greater the F-critical (table) value 12.345 with significance of 0.000. Since the significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$ we conclude that the set of independent have significant influence on the implementation of performance of non-governmental organizations in Kenya (Y-dependent variable) and this shows that the overall model was significant.

Table 7: ANOVA Results

Model	Sum of Square	D.F	Mean Squire	F	Sig
Regression	65.908	4	16.477	36.477	0.000
Residue	65.908	145	4.545		
Total	80.816	149			

Table 8: Coefficient Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig
	β	std Error	β	t	
Constant	16.890	2.859		5.908	0.000
Communication	0.732	0.146	0.687	5.008	0.000
Project resource planning	0.630	0.098	0.596	6.406	0.001
Stakeholders' involvement	0.600	0.101	0.497	5.927	0.006
Monitoring and evaluation	0.545	0.109	0.456	5.000	0.015

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the descriptive statistics the research established that communication affects performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The research established that a most of respondents to agree with the statements posed in relation to the effect of communication on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The research established that there are measures in accurate information, timely information and challenges facing communication in performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County.

From the research, it was established the influence of project resource planning on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The research established that a most of respondents to agree with the statements posed in regard to the effect of project resource planning on

performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The research established that there are a number of youths applicants participating in tendering. The respondents agreed that there is comprehensive project resource planning followed in project management practices on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.

The research found that there is minimal stakeholder's involvement in performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. It is similarly important to investigate on how project managers are involved in projects in non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The majority of the respondents agreed with the statements which were investigating project documentations by nongovernmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.

From the research, it was established that tender performance of non-governmental organizations in

Migori County, Kenya. The research established that a most of respondents to agree with the statements posed in regard to the effect of monitoring and evaluation planning process in performance of nongovernmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The respondents mostly agreed that the matters of monitoring and evaluation management is done well in non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya

From the research findings it was concluded that performance non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya were affected by communication, project resource planning, stakeholders' involvement and monitoring and evaluation.

According to the research descriptive analysis, the research concludes that communication is the first vital factor that influence performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The regression coefficients of the research show that communication has an influence on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. This shows that raising levels of communication would raise the levels of performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. This shows that communication has an influence on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.

Additionally, the research shows that project resource is the second vital factor that influence the performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.. The regression coefficients of the research conclude that project resource planning has an influence on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. This implies that raising levels of project resource planning would raise the levels of performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. This proves that project resource planning has a positive influence on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.

Also the research findings conclude that stakeholder' involvement is another vital factor that performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The regression coefficients of the research proves that tender stakeholders' involvement has an influence on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. This means that raising levels of stakeholder's involvement raise the levels of performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. This proves that tender information accessibility has a great influence on tendering participation by youths in Kisii County, Kenya.

Lastly, the research concludes that monitoring and evaluation is also important factor that influence performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The regression coefficients of the research prove that monitoring and evaluation has a great influence on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. This shows that raising levels of monitoring and evaluation would raise the levels performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. This shows that monitoring and evaluation has a strong influence on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya.

Recommendation of the Study

The research established that project management practices have an effect on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. The project management practices in terms of communication, project resource planning, stakeholders' involvement and monitoring and evaluation accounted for the 68.00% of performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. There is need to establish other factors which account for 32.00% of performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya. There is need also to establish whether the project planning has an effect on performance of non-governmental organizations in Migori County, Kenya

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