

INFLUENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORKS ON PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS IN GALANA KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to establish how monitoring and evaluation frameworks influence performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks was measured in terms of participatory monitoring, staff training in monitoring and evaluation, sectoral coordination and partnerships with agricultural technology management agency. To validate the findings inferential statistics was used to test the hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation frameworks and performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya. The study adopted pragmatic paradigm with mixed methods research approach, using descriptive survey and correlation research designs. A total of 226 respondents composed of 21 senior level managers, 82 middle level managers and 123 junior level managers, participated in the study drawn from a population of 550 respondents guided by Krejcie and Morgan theory of sample size determination. Data was collected through structured questionnaires and interview schedule. Responses in the questionnaires were processed by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0 programme to analyze the data. Non-parametric data was analyzed descriptively by use of measures of central tendency as the tools of data analysis. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Analysis (r) was used to establish correlation between the variables. The findings of the study revealed that monitoring and evaluation frameworks was correlated to performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya, as seen from test of hypothesis that p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$ level of significance. It is recommended that there should be utilization of participatory monitoring, staff training in monitoring and evaluation, sectoral coordination and partnerships with agricultural technology management agency to influence performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya.

Keywords: Monitoring and evaluation, programme objectives, management agencies.

INTRODUCTION

M&E Frameworks is effective tracking achievement of objectives and performance indicators of public agricultural projects. It consists of participatory monitoring, staff training in M&E, sectoral coordination, scope management and partnerships with agricultural technology management agency for a programme works as concerns output, outcome and goal. The United States of America (U.S.A) has been able to achieve successful development projects and provide relevant feedback through reporting at the government level with effective systems that track achievement of development objectives (Mulama, Liguyani and Musiega, 2014). Brazil assumes a comprehensive whole of government approach from setting

public programme objectives to the creation of performance indicators (Mackay, 2006). Colombia public sector reforms is linked to monitoring impact evaluation of objectives. Uganda has fragmented quality of M&E budget due to conflicting government and donor reporting formats (Plaatjie and Porter, 2006). The Government of Kenya (G.O.K) established M&E directorate within the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to coordinate the National Integrated M&E System in order to provide the government with a reliable framework for measuring the efficiency of policy in achieving government objectives (Hassan,2013). Goal setting theory is utilized to enable the achievement of organizational goals and successful realization of public agricultural projects by inspiring team members vision through defining employee roles and expected output from input resources. M&E Frameworks involves local people in deciding how progress should be measured, defining criteria for success and determining how results should be acted upon in an internal learning process that enables stakeholders to reflect on past experience, examine present realities, revisit objectives and define future strategies.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

M&E frameworks on food security projects provides assessment of goals to meet community needs. The community is not involved in the development of M&E tools and has no knowledge of the existence of the tools. The community does not know the indicators of project success and is not involved in M&E data collection and analysis to measure indicators (Kimweli, 2013). M&E informs project progress and evaluation renders knowledge to future projects as to what should be done differently. Agricultural project staff have not undertaken a course in M&E and do not conduct evaluation after completion of projects whereby evaluations is not increased to give agricultural officers feedback and advice (Waithera and Wanyoike, 2015). Risk management, funds disbursement by government and scope management ensures successful implementation of government funded projects (Kiarie and Wanyoike, 2016). Integrated food security strategy is not implemented due to lack of sectoral coordination. Food security act provides a basis for cooperation between government departments and other entities for M&E and continuous surveillance of hunger and poverty levels setting out detailed institutional responsibilities, time frames, deliverables, expected outputs and outcomes for stakeholders(Hendriks and Oliver,2015). There is lack of coordination between research institutes at different levels on different focus areas. There is lack of structural separation of agricultural research and education therefore duplication of research activities. There is a low number of highly trained scientists and lack of access to extension services (Hendriks and Oliver, 2015).

A. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To determine how monitoring and evaluation frameworks influences performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya

B. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H₀:There is no significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation frameworks and performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya

LITERATURE REVIEW

The basic purpose for M&E in food security projects is to allow project teams to effectively run projects to ensure beneficiaries desired results (Kimweli, 2013). Kimweli(2013) study was to ascertain the role of M&E practices on the success of donor funded food security intervention projects of Kibwezi District. The target population was 400 participants who

benefited from donor funded food security projects with a sample size of 40 respondents selected purposively from 4 locations of Makindu, Nzambani, Masongaleni and Mito Andei using Mugenda and Mugenda 10% formula for sample size determination. Data collection was done using semi-structured interviews from key informants, FGDs, and government officers involved in the project. Data was quantitatively analyzed and a likert scale used to rate respondents agreement with statements at a scale of 1-5 which was summarized in tables and expressed as a percentage of the total responses. The findings revealed that the community was not involved in the development of M&E tools and had no knowledge of the existence of the tools. The community did not know the indicators of project success. The community was not involved in M&E data collection and analysis to measure indicators. The project did not meet success indicators and reason for failure of donor funded food security projects. Although planning and execution is laid out in most youth groups projects, most do not factor in the aspect M&E frameworks. The purpose of (Waithera and Wanyoike, 2015) study was to determine factors influencing project M&E performance of youth funded agribusiness projects in Bahati sub-county, Kenya. The researchers assert that M&E informs project progress and evaluation renders knowledge to future projects as to what should be done differently. Youth projects fail due to lack of proper M&E. With the problem of unemployment, youth enterprise fund was developed in 2006 to address youth unemployment. The study utilized cross-section research design with the target population of 50 officials of registered youth funded agribusiness projects in Bahati sub-county that had been operating between 2012-2014 and a census conducted using a questionnaire. The findings showed that staff had not undertaken a course in M&E. Stakeholders are known and documented since some stakeholders have high stakes while others have significant influence over project deliverables. 94% of the respondents disagreed that their groups conduct evaluation after completion of projects and it is noted that evaluations need to be increased to give groups feedback and advice. To assess the determinants of successful implementation of government funded projects in Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS), Kenya, (Waithera and Wanyoike, 2015) target population was 40 staff members at the IFMIS department headquarters and a census conducted whereby a descriptive research design was used. Data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS and multiple regressions used to test research hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The findings showed that risk management, M&E, funds disbursement by government and scope management influence successful implementation of government funded projects. Document analysis was used in a qualitative study by (Hendriks and Oliver, 2015) to assess the agricultural legislative framework that enables the establishment of comprehensive structures and systems to assist in improving food security with review of legislation of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) adopted in S.Africa in 2002, from the food and agricultural organization special programme for food security guide. The strategy aimed to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity by 2015 with the objectives of increased household food production and trading, improved income generation and job creation opportunities, improved nutrition and food safety, increased safety nets and food emergencies management systems, improved analysis and information management systems, capacity building and stakeholder's dialogues. The findings revealed that integrated food security strategy is not implemented due to lack of sectoral coordination. Food security act provides a basis for cooperation between government departments and other entities for M&E and continuous surveillance of hunger and poverty levels setting out detailed institutional responsibilities, time frames, deliverables, expected outputs and outcomes for stakeholders. Since many small holders in developing countries lacked access to updated agricultural information and reliable services, Babu, Huang, Venkatesh and Zhang (2015) examined a comparative analysis of agricultural research and extension reforms in China and

India in order to increase the effectiveness, impact and reach of Agricultural Research and Extension (AR and E) programmes. China's National Agricultural Research System (CNARS) was founded to meet the country's food security needs with 1,215 agricultural research institutes and 67 agricultural universities of 55,000 staff. Agricultural research emphasis was on crop research and funds allocated on five-year plans with supplementary funding for special issue during the period. Indian Council for Agricultural Research (CAR) coordinated over 100 research institutes and 70 universities with a scientific staff of 4,484. Qualitative data was analyzed using document analysis and the findings revealed that in both China and India there was lack of management coordination between institutions. There was lack of coordination between research institutes at different levels on different focus areas. There was structural separation of agricultural research and education therefore duplication of research activities. There was a low number of highly trained scientists and lack of access to extension services. Top-down funding mechanisms from the central government inhibited effective utilization of Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) model which is a decentralized, semi-autonomous and market driven extension model through funding from the World Bank whose objective is to improve research and extension linkages enhancing coordination of activities between line departments and farmers to decentralize extension connecting NGOs, CBOs, and farmers organizations to meet the common objective of solving technology challenges of farmers. ATMA allows NGOs to directly receive national programme funds to address location specific challenges of farmers governed at district level.

A. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and evaluation frameworks is anchored on Goal Setting Theory. The proponent of this theory is (Locke and Latham, 2002). Goal setting theory is a motivation to project team members using incentives, challenging and difficult to achieve goals but manageable by commitment, inspiring vision and continuous thought processes. M&E framework is an analytical, problem solving tool by identification of stakeholders needs, objectives and purpose. M&E framework is based on efficient utilization of input resources like finance, human, technical and material, activities or defined roles of each employee, output expected from the input resources, attainment of purpose or vision of the organization and finally the attainment of organizational goals which is the successful completion of projects. There should be a drive towards managing the internal environment consisting of management philosophy, mission, and core values. M&E framework is a systematic measurement of project outcome whereby team members inductively formulate goals and consciously understand performance of projects. It is an operational efficiency method directed to action towards project outcome and impact. The higher the goal the higher the effort and vice versa.

B. PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

In a study to explain institutional reforms and agricultural restructuring in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ragasa, Ulimwengu, Randriamamonjy and Badibanga (2016) assessed the factors on performance of agricultural extension system. DRC is cited as the most food insecure country in the world with regard to Global Hunger Index, 2010-2012 despite having the highest extension agent to farmer ratio including 11,000 inspectors and agricultural monitors scattered in different territories and sectors, still have a failed system in reference to improved technologies, knowledge to rural communities and increased agricultural productivity (Kamau and Mohamed, 2015). DRC is among the countries with decreasing food production per capita, declining yields of most major crops and lowest agricultural productivity in the world (World Bank, 2006). Therefore the researchers sought to establish the reasons for low performance of the agricultural extension system and policy

options for improving performance and factors explaining the variation on performance of extension organizations and agents. Performance was measured in terms of whether an organization has disseminated at least one technology whereby technology was defined as a package of new knowledge, improved management practices or combination of inputs to increase productivity, reduction of production costs and increased farm incomes, whether the organization has organized training and visits, whether the organization has conducted farm demonstrations and whether the organization has produced and promoted training materials in the last two years. Interviews of key informants and survey of 107 extension organizations and 162 extension agents in randomly 156 selected villages was conducted and analyzed using qualitative and logistic regression methods. The findings revealed that despite having the highest agent to farmer ratio, DRC failed to deliver knowledge and technologies due to absence of coordination, unification and clear policy and mandate, lack of funding, aging and low competencies of agents, lack of mobility and interaction of agents with key actors. A study by Matchaya and Nhlengethwa (2017) suggested that mutual accountability should create and reinforce shared agendas and strengthen partnerships which help to ensure that complementary development are transparent and results oriented. Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) was conducted by Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) using qualitative data of document review and semi-structured interviews. Experiences from the implementation of JSR in Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia were used to fill the empirical gap. The results indicated that Malawi and Mozambique have advanced in implementing their National Agricultural Investment Plans while Zambia and Swaziland are at the initial phases of operationalization. Review to track progress and encourage sector wide engagement with stakeholders is established in the four countries. Mozambique has programmatic aid partner's dialogue which yearly evaluates the effectiveness of donor aid including reviewing commitments and performance indicators. Swaziland is implementing 2015 action plan of JSR and setting up of M&E structures ensuring credible and adequate data are available. Malawi implemented annual agricultural sector review which starts with planning at the beginning of the year and a review of performance at the end of the year. Mozambique has developed indicators for tracking commitments and performance of the implementation of National Agricultural Investment Plan. Malawi lacks policy to guide agricultural investment and implementation priorities. Agricultural policies are centralized in Mozambique and Swaziland without stakeholder engagements. Institutional review lack coordination, institution implementation capacity and participation of non-state actors. Effective M&E lacks due to limited availability of quality data, non-existence evaluation of policies and programmes and limited capacity to apply technical evaluation tools. In assessing the sustainability of donor funded food projects after donors exit in Samburu County, Kenya, Ombui and Moronge (2016) took a census survey using questionnaires and a total of 103 projects and respondents from the projects identified. Sustainability of the projects was to ensure that benefits from a project are felt for extended period of time to account for economic and social input invested in a project. The findings revealed that stakeholder participation had a significant influence on sustainability of donor funded food security projects. Stakeholder participation by a unit would increase food security projects. Increasing levels of M&E would also affect sustainability of food security projects. Management practice through leadership enhanced building of partnerships for project sustainability. In examining the ways of improving performance of agricultural projects through stakeholder engagement and knowledge management in Uganda, Nkuruziza, Kasekende and Mujabi (2016) collected data using self-administered questionnaires from 342 agricultural projects in Mukono and Wakiso districts in Uganda. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics was used in data analysis. Uganda's agricultural growth rate was below 6% annual growth target of African Union Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development

Program (CAADP) due to obsolete technologies of farming activities. Simple random sampling was used to select the projects. Project performance was measured using stakeholder engagement and knowledge management. The results indicated that stakeholder engagement and knowledge management are intangible resources that significantly influence performance of agricultural projects. In assessing a Performance Measurement (PM) model for agricultural agents Abdel-Maksoud (2015) aim of agricultural extension was to introduce knowledge and attitudes to change farmers behavior and increase agricultural production using new technology. Use of agricultural extension services and farmers satisfaction with agricultural extension services was investigated at the district and Village level in Assuit Governorate, Egypt linked to agricultural extension strategies. Respondents included village extension agents, HoDs of agricultural extension departments at the district level and farmers. Assuit Governorate comprised 11 districts. 4 districts were randomly selected and a village from each district. 70 extension agents from the 4 selected districts were surveyed and 4 HoDs from the 4 districts. 200 farmers were randomly selected, 50 from each of the 4 villages surveyed. Data collection was conducted using a structured questionnaire. The findings revealed that agricultural extension characteristics, agents work attitudes, services provided, use of agricultural extension services and farmer satisfaction with agricultural extension services positively impact on performance of agricultural projects.

METHODOLOGY

This study used descriptive survey and correlation research designs. The target population for this study was 550 respondents and a sample size of 226 respondents determined by use of Krejcie and Morgan theory (1970) of sample size determination. The research instruments used were structured questionnaires supplemented by interview schedule. The study generated both qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data was coded and entered into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 21.0) and analyzed using descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics involved use of percentages (frequencies), measures of central tendency and dispersion (mean and standard deviation). Quantitative data was presented in tables and explanation presented in prose. The study used Spearman Correlation to establish the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study was interested in determining how monitoring and evaluation frameworks influences performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks was measured by respondents providing their opinions on their level of agreement or disagreement with the statements in a Likert Scale of 1-5 where 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree. The results are presented in Table 1

STATEMENTS	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	SD
Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the community benefiting from the project is undertaken with management to measure the success of indicators	91(40.3%)	135(59.7%)	0(0.00%)	0(0.00%)	0(0.00%)	1.50	0.421
Project staff are trained in M & E to give feedback on the progress of the project and advice	73(32.3%)	153(67.7%)	0(0.00%)	0(0.00%)	0(0.00%)	1.63	0.444
There is sectoral coordination between government departments and M&E entities on continuous surveillance of the project	64(28.3%)	159(70.4%)	0(0.00%)	3(1.3%)	0(0.00%)	1.71	0.437
Agricultural technology management agency exists to solve farmers technological challenges	105(46.5%)	121(53.5%)	0(0.00%)	0(0.00%)	0(0.00%)	1.44	0.433
Composite mean and composite standard deviation						1.57	0.434

Table 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks and Performance of Public Agricultural Projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya

Statement (1) that: Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the community benefiting from the project is undertaken with management to measure the success of indicators had a mean of 1.50 and a standard deviation of 0.421. This results indicate that 135(59.7%) of respondents disagreed that participatory monitoring and evaluation of the community benefiting from the project is undertaken with management to measure the success of indicators, while 91(40.3%) of respondents strongly disagreed that participatory monitoring and evaluation of the community benefiting from the project is undertaken with management to measure the success of indicators. Statement (2) that: Project staffs are trained in M&E to give feedback on the progress of the project and advice had a mean of 1.63 and a standard deviation of 0.444. This results indicate that 153(67.7%) of respondents disagreed that project staff are trained in M&E to give feedback on the progress of the project and advice, while 73(32.3%) of respondents strongly disagreed that project staff are trained in M&E to give feedback on the progress of the project and advice. Statement (3) that: There is sectoral coordination between government departments and M&E entities on continuous surveillance of the project had a mean of 1.71 and a standard deviation of 0.437. This results indicate that 159(70.4%) of respondents disagreed that there is sectoral coordination between government departments and M&E entities on continuous surveillance of the project, while 64(28.3%) of respondents strongly disagreed that there is sectoral coordination between government departments and M&E entities on continuous surveillance of the project and finally 3(1.3%) of respondents agreed that there is sectoral coordination between government departments and M&E entities on continuous surveillance of the project. Statement (4) that: Agricultural technology management agency exists to solve farmers technological challenges had a mean of 1.44 and a standard deviation of 0.433. This results indicate that 105(46.5%) of respondents strongly disagreed that agricultural technology management agency exists to solve farmers technological challenges, while 121(53.5%) of respondents disagreed that agricultural technology management agency exists to solve farmers technological challenges. Performance of public agricultural projects was measured by respondents providing their opinions on their level of agreement or disagreement with the statements in a Likert Scale of

1-5 where 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree. The results are presented in Table 2

Statements	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean
There is new knowledge and improved practices by extension agents	104(46.0%)	119(52.7%)	0(0.00%)	3(1.33%)	0(0.00%)	1.53
Stakeholders engagement exists between the government, project teams and model farmers	101(44.64%)	119(52.7%)	0(0.00%)	3(1.33%)	3(1.33%)	1.55
Managers are satisfied with agricultural extension agents	101(44.64%)	123(54.48%)	0(0.00%)	2(0.88%)	0(0.00%)	1.49
Stakeholders participate on food security needs in the country	93(41.2%)	125(55.3%)	0(0.00%)	5(2.17%)	3(1.33%)	1.54
Composite mean and standard deviation						1.10

Table 2: Performance of Public Agricultural Projects

Statement (1) that: There is new knowledge and improved practices by extension agents had a mean score of 1.53 and a standard deviation of 0.643. This results indicate that 119(52.7%) of the respondents disagreed that there is new knowledge and improved practices by extension agents, 104(46.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that there is new knowledge and improved practices by extension agents and 3(1.33%) of the respondents agreed that there is new knowledge and improved practices by extension agents. Statement (2) that: Stakeholders engagement exists between the government, project teams and model farmers had a mean score of 1.55 and a standard deviation of 0.713. This results indicate that 119(52.7%) of respondents disagreed that Stakeholders engagement exists between the government, project teams and model farmers, 101(44.64%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that Stakeholders engagement exists between the government, project teams and model farmers, 3(1.33%) of the respondents agreed that stakeholders engagement exists between the government, project teams and model farmers while 3(1.33%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Stakeholders engagement exists between the government, project teams and model farmers. Statement (3) that: Managers are satisfied with agricultural extension agents had a mean of 1.49 and a standard deviation of 0.521. This results indicate that 124(54.48%) of respondents disagreed that managers are satisfied with agricultural extension agents, 101(44.64%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that managers are satisfied with agricultural extension agents while 2(0.88%) of the respondents agreed that managers are satisfied with agricultural extension agents. Statement (4) that: Stakeholders participate on food security needs in the county had a mean of 1.54 and a standard deviation of 0.570. This results indicate that 125(55.3%) of respondents disagreed that Stakeholders participate on food security needs in the county, 93(41.2%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that Stakeholders participate on food security needs in the country, 5(2.17%) of the respondents agreed that Stakeholders participate on food security needs in the county and 3(1.33%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Stakeholders participate on food security needs in the country. The mean score of stakeholders participate on food security needs in the country was 1.54 and standard deviation of 0.570 which is above the composite mean of 1.10 and standard deviation of 0.612 which is below the composite standard deviation of 0.612, it indicated that individual responses to participation on food security needs in the country are concentrated around the aggregate mean response. In this case, stakeholders participation on food security needs in the country plays a major role on performance of public agricultural projects.

Correlation analysis using Pearson's Product Moment technique was done to determine the relationship between indicators of monitoring and evaluation frameworks and performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya. The results are presented in Table 3.

M&E frameworks	Performance of public agricultural projects	
Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the community benefiting from the project is undertaken with management to measure the success of indicators	<i>Pearson correlation</i>	<i>0.780</i>
	<i>Sig. (2- tailed)</i>	<i>0.000</i>
	<i>n</i>	<i>226</i>
Project staff are trained in M&E to give feedback on the progress of the project and advice	<i>Pearson correlation</i>	<i>0.861</i>
	<i>Sig. (2- tailed)</i>	<i>0.000</i>
	<i>n</i>	<i>226</i>
There is sectoral coordination between government departments and M&E entities on continuous surveillance of the project	<i>Pearson correlation</i>	<i>0.682</i>
	<i>Sig. (2- tailed)</i>	<i>0.000</i>
	<i>n</i>	<i>226</i>
Agricultural Technology Management Agency exists to solve farmers technological challenges	<i>Pearson correlation</i>	<i>0.694</i>
	<i>Sig. (2- tailed)</i>	<i>0.000</i>
	<i>n</i>	<i>226</i>
Performance of public agricultural projects	<i>Pearson correlation</i>	<i>1.00</i>
	<i>Sig. (2- tailed)</i>	<i>0.000</i>
	<i>n</i>	<i>226</i>

Table 3: Correlation Analysis Between Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks and Performance of Public Agricultural Projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya

The correlation results in Table 3 indicate that the indicators reviewed namely; participatory monitoring, staff training in monitoring and evaluation, sectoral coordination and partnerships with agricultural technology management agency had a correlation which was significant at the 0.05 level.

The null hypothesis was tested using linear regression model and the results are presented in Table 4.

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize d Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.631	0.170		3.710	0.000
	M&E frameworks	0.686	0.160	0.576	4.291	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of public agricultural projects

Table 4: Regression Analysis of Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks and Performance of Public Agricultural Projects

The model summary Table 4 findings suggest that there is a positive multiple correlation ($R=0.170$) between performance of public agricultural projects in Galana, Kilifi County and monitoring and evaluation frameworks and those predicted by the regression model.

CONCLUSION

Inferential statistics conducted on the perspectives of M&E frameworks and performance of public agricultural projects were; correlation analysis between M&E frameworks and performance of public agricultural projects, regression analysis between M&E frameworks and performance of public agricultural projects and test of hypothesis confirmed that there was significant relationship between M&E frameworks and performance of public agricultural projects leading to rejection of the null hypothesis that there is no significance influence of M&E frameworks on performance of public agricultural projects in Galana, Kilifi County and so it was concluded that there is significance influence of M&E frameworks on performance of public agricultural projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All M&E frameworks indicators were statistically significant across all the research participants. Participatory monitoring, staff training in M&E, sectoral coordination and partnerships with agricultural technology management agency will ensure the required support for the performance of public agricultural projects.

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