

# Role of Monitoring and Evaluation in the Implementation of Community-based Agriculture Projects in Kajiado South Sub-County

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**Abstract:** *This research examined how monitoring and evaluation influence the execution of community-based agricultural projects in Kajiado South Sub-County. Employing a descriptive survey design, data were gathered from nine wards within the sub-county. The investigation was underpinned by the Resource-Based Theory and the Theory of Constraints. A sample of 110 participants was determined using Nassiuma's sampling technique, and information was collected via structured questionnaires, which were pilot-tested in Kajiado West Sub-County. Analyses were conducted in SPSS 26.0, utilizing both descriptive measures and inferential tests. Findings revealed a statistically significant, positive relationship between monitoring and evaluation practices and project implementation ( $r = 0.332, p = 0.002$ ). Together, the independent variables explained 57.2% of project implementation ( $R^2 = 0.572$ ). Successful outcome from projects requires involvement of women in planning together with decision-making processes according to the study's findings. Research confirmed that funding and physical resources toward these projects had sufficient levels which specifically addressed women's requirements and enabled equal access to necessary implements and infrastructure. The researchers urge support for removing social obstacles while assuring women receive essential financial backing alongside access to property and infrastructure to boost their inclusion in these programs.*

**Keywords:** community-based, agriculture projects, monitoring and evaluation and implementation

## 1. Introduction

### a) Background of the Study

Pinto and Slevin (2019) define project implementation as the activity of reviewing project plans to establish realistic approaches that lead to reaching project benefits targets. Success in project completion depends on evaluating the triple constraint which contains time, money and performance according to Slevin & Pinto (2020). The levels at which the project aims for time, money and productivity meet their initial expectations provide the basis for assessing project success or efficiency. Project management practices represent the systematic approach to organize resources for coordinating projects to reach their defined scope quality time and cost requirements. Performance evaluation in project management includes two basic categories as stated by Blokdijk (2017).

Various industries and sectors now understand that project management plays a vital role for successful project implementation during execution (Project Management Institute, 2017). It is especially crucial in agriculture where successful project management ensures the success of activities which include crop cultivation along with livestock rearing and agribusiness development and agricultural infrastructure projects (Leeuwis & van der Peet, 2018). Food security goals and economic development alongside poverty reduction in all countries depend on these projects according to FAO (2020).

Every nation works to solve the global issue of female involvement in community development programs. We know that female participation in development projects possesses great significance. Society in numerous global

locations has placed barriers to the advancement of female participation in community development programs. Collins (2017) noted that women's participation in different community initiatives and development programs resulted in an improvement in their living conditions and an improvement in their quality of life in Nepal. Women's empowerment was directly impacted by the rise in their educational attainment as it improved their knowledge, skills, and talents and increased their engagement in Community Development Programs (CDPs). Rout (2018) noted that women were not included in the management or handling of forestry initiatives, but local people were included in their administration.

According to Nhem and Lee (2019), women in Cambodia are not very involved in activities aimed at sustaining natural resources. Many women were marginalized and often excluded from key decision-making processes due to deeply entrenched patriarchal norms. In numerous low- and lower-middle-income countries, involving women in socioeconomic development is seen as essential for promoting gender equality and fostering economic prosperity. Many people think that women's participation in development (WPD) will improve their independence, general health, and well-being (Kumari, 2021; Yang, 2022). Every country in the globe investigates and researches the global phenomenon of women's involvement in initiatives aimed at economic growth. The amount to which women contribute to economic advancement is a hotly debated topic worldwide (Hart, 2019). The global effort to achieve gender equality between men and women is still not progressing at all at this time. Shah (2016) asserts that structural barriers impede women's advancement in their role in development

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in every country on the planet. Around the globe, traditional civilizations have ascribed different responsibilities to men and women (Green & Haines, 2019).

According to Jung and Choi (2023), efficiently using community participation in project development requires a complete plan that includes resource mobilization, community engagement, and collaboration. In this context, local development initiatives must be based on community engagement.

The needs of women together with community interests remain left out as male-dominated decision-making frameworks neglect them from the start of project development until its implementation and funding distribution. Very few women succeed in joining these programs. As a result, women are underrepresented in political and community development projects. In these cultures, decisions primarily reflect the ideologies of males, ignoring the viewpoints of women that are critical to the growth and advancement of the collective. According to Barnes & Cassese (2017), this makes women less confident and motivated to pursue community leadership roles and participate in decision-making. According to Yanwen (2019), to ensure the project's completion, adherence to its objectives, budget, and timeline is necessary throughout project execution. According to Musau and Kirui (2018), project implementation entails doing activities to achieve the intended results while continuously monitoring the project cost regarding the budget allotted.

#### b) Statement of the Problem

According to FIDA (2018), project management practices are not working well in Kenya. Moreover, UN Women (2018) reports that women are significantly underrepresented in important decision-making positions in development projects. In three Kenyan counties (Nairobi, Kiambu, and Kirinyaga), women make up just 30% of workers in various occupations, and only 7% of these women are in decision-making positions. Just 4.2% of women are accounted for in key positions in the implementation of development projects in underprivileged counties like Kilifi (COG, 2018). This suggests that gender mainstreaming has not been successfully included into county development plans, highlighting the need for more study in this area. Another example is a report in the Hansard of the Republic of Kenya (2018) that claims the third gender rule has been ignored by the nation's political arena and other institutions, leading to a notable underrepresentation of women in some economic sectors.

Kajiado County faces multiple challenges in establishing food security despite numerous efforts to solve this problem. Most people now depend on yearly relief food aid, but they find it difficult to survive when these government-supported projects end. The existing food poverty problem in communities, notably the Maasai, requires sustainable and effective solutions because cultural customs add additional complexities to the situation.

Women constitute substantial groups within society but participate minimally in community development operations. Women face multiple barriers because

patriarchy, together with traditional societal values, prevent them from being involved in essential project decision-making. The lower than adequate representation of women holds back gender mainstreaming practice throughout county development plans, specifically at leadership levels. Such existing inequalities require immediate targeted research that will help locate and resolve development gaps to improve development actions' inclusion and efficiency. Accordingly, this study examined how project management practices influence the role of monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of community-based agricultural projects in Kajiado South Sub-County, with particular attention to gender-specific indicators.

#### c) General Objective of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to assess how monitoring and evaluation contribute to the implementation of community-based agricultural projects in Kajiado South Sub-County, with a specific focus on gender-sensitive indicators.

#### d) Specific Objectives

To analyse the role of monitoring and evaluation in implementing community-based agriculture projects, considering gender-specific indicators in Kajiado South Sub-County.

#### e) Research Hypothesis

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation and women's participation in implementing community-based agriculture projects in Kajiado South Sub-County.

## 2. Theoretical Review

#### Resource-Based Theory

The theory was first proposed by Wernerfelt in 1984. Numerous industrial activities inside a company need the use of resources. These resources include money, skilled personnel, patents, skilled management, machinery, and funding. Resources may be divided into two categories: immaterial and tangible. The resources that are accessible increase together with the organization's level of success. Privately owned assets can not necessarily provide you with a competitive advantage. Gaining a competitive edge requires skillfully merging and integrating several resource sets. Resources are the inputs—capital, machinery, personnel skills, patents, funds, and capable managers—that go into an organization's production process. It is possible to categorize assets as tangible or intangible. The range of resources at the company's disposal expands as efficiency rises. Individual assets may lack a competitive edge. Groupings of assets are combined and integrated in a synergistic way to produce upper hands. One theory often used in project management that focuses on task administration is the resource-based hypothesis (RBT). The essay investigates how a company's resources may provide it an edge over rivals (Killen et al., 2012).

Resource-based theory serves project management practitioners in measuring resource effectiveness when gaining competitive advantage, according to research by Killen et al. (2012). Project management literature has

experienced a significant impact because this theory delivers both practicality and validity with its fundamental message (Kraaijenbrink *et al.*, 2010). According to Truijens (2013), several researchers oppose utilizing this theory despite its benefits. I frequently challenge the usage of this theory in areas defined in its definition because it fails to deliver satisfactory results across idea development, conceptual structure, and empirical implementation. The concept supports project selection, helps determine resource effectiveness in project work, and lets teams implement projects effectively through proper prioritization.

According to Killen *et al.* (2012), this theory investigates how resources might give a project manager a competitive advantage. The many inputs needed in the manufacturing process are called resources, including money, tools, labor, permits, financing, and knowledgeable project managers. Resources may be found in both non-physical and physical forms. The project plan specifies the materials needed and guarantees that the right tools are used for the job. This theory's primary goal is to maximize resource use. The project looks at ways to use monitoring and assessment tools to improve the effectiveness of resource distribution.

Resource-based theory provides an organized method for understanding effective resource management, capacity building, strategic decision-making, value generation, and sustaining a competitive advantage in community-based agricultural projects. Using RBT principles aided project managers in Kajiado South Sub-County, Kenya, in formulating and carrying out initiatives that provided immediate benefits and promoted sustainable development and adaptability within the local community.

### 3. Literature Review

#### a) Empirical Literature Review

M&E procedures are critical. Tracking system development projects alongside community impact evaluations depends on M&E procedures, which serve as vital operational tools. Agricultural M&E procedures facilitate tracking of food security-enhancing programs and their capacity to raise agricultural output and reduce poverty levels. The information supplied by M&E procedures gives valuable insights into how farming livelihoods are affected and how well new techniques and technology adoption work as intervention strategies. Galgallo (2019).

A creative method must be used to share the project vision so it vividly presents the outcomes of completed work to the audience. The goal exists to help reception achieve an accurate mental visualization of all essential information. Using emotional appeal together with the power of significant feelings can enhance the level of understanding between communicators. Unfortunately, many people miss the full potential of project vision when others sharing that vision perceive the experience of benefits and objectives together (Jager *et al.*, 2019).

This study by Tahamipour & Mahmoudi (2018) worldwide confirmed that M&E practices create accountability while delivering transparency and effective project management by examining Iranian non-governmental organizations

(NGOs). Per the report, M&E processes help organizations locate performance enhancement opportunities and gaps resulting in project performance improvement. The research did not determine which variables influence the success of the M&E procedure in different implementation contexts. Further research needs to happen to understand how the Measurement and Evaluation procedures should be adjusted for NGOs conducting agricultural projects

Goldman and Pabari (2020) investigated how NGOs integrate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices into their agricultural projects across two countries. Their study identified the obstacles NGOs encounter when implementing M&E systems and highlighted the advantages of a strategic M&E approach for agricultural development programs. Employing a qualitative methodology, the authors gathered insights through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders including NGO personnel, government representatives, and project beneficiaries. Research findings demonstrated critical insights about M&E activities that operate in agricultural projects managed by NGOs throughout Benin and Togo. Most NGOs recognized the significance of M&E but encountered obstacles when implementing these systems effectively.

In a research study by Cervone (2017), the focus was on investigating the correlation between excellent communication and the success of projects. This study aims to comprehensively analyze prevalent topics in project management literature concerning communication in projects. Although several reasons contribute to communication failures in projects, it is ultimately the project team's responsibility to ensure effective communication for project success. Communication problems may be attributed to many common factors. Fortunately, project teams may also use simple measures to reduce the probability of misunderstanding. Research constraints and ramifications - This article provides a broad overview and focuses on the problems often encountered by project miscommunication. Significance/Importance - By considering straightforward and memorable inquiries and issues with communication, a project team may enhance their effectiveness in engaging with project stakeholders.

The study by Goldman and Pabari (2020) examined the M&E practice implementation of NGOs throughout their agricultural projects in two designated nations. The study assessed the M&E implementation challenges NGOs encounter along with quantifiable advantages of focused M&E in agricultural development programs. The authors used qualitative research as they interviewed NGO staff members and conducted focus group discussions with key participants, including government officials and agricultural project beneficiaries. The research findings showed critical results which support M&E operations for agricultural projects maintained by NGOs throughout Benin and Togo. The study found that NGOs realized M&E's essentiality but struggled to implement an effective M&E system.

The research of Goldman and Pabari (2020) focused on analyzing the implementation of M&E practices by NGOs throughout their agricultural projects in two specific countries. The research examined both the implementation

barriers NGOs face regarding M&E practices and the beneficial results that come from strategic M&E within agricultural development programs. The authors conducted qualitative research by conducting interviews and holding focus group discussions with key stakeholders, including NGO staff members, government officials, and beneficiaries participating in agricultural projects. A research investigation validated important outcomes about M&E activities for agriculture projects run by NGOs across Benin and Togo. An investigation revealed that most NGOs understood M&E's vitalness yet faced difficulties effectively putting M&E systems into practice.

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Kanyamuna, Mubita, and Kotzé (2018) conducted a mixed-methods study in Rwanda and Zambia to explore how project managers, staff, and beneficiaries perceive the value and benefits of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices in NGO initiatives. They administered surveys to quantify stakeholders' views on various M&E techniques and followed up with in-depth interviews to capture detailed insights into participants' experiences and perspectives.

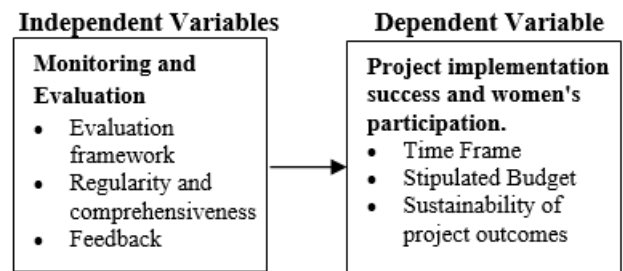
Mkutano and Sang (2018) conducted research on the impact of NGO interventions in Kenya's agriculture sector in the Mount Kenya region. The research suggests that the efficiency of the majority of NGOs' projects in Kenya is impacted by their failure to adhere to proper M&E protocols. To boost the effectiveness of their initiatives, NGOs should employ robust M&E techniques, such as participatory approaches that involve project recipients.

Kioko (2020) asserts that the efficacy of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems in climate-smart agriculture (CSA) projects in Kenya's coastal region

depended heavily on the active involvement of local farmers and community members. Farmers participated by monitoring crop yields, reporting issues such as pest infestations and water insufficiency, and providing feedback on the effectiveness of project interventions. Because the participatory technique ensured that the data collected was relevant and actionable, project managers could make educated decisions and adapt operations to local conditions. Participation by stakeholders also enhanced the sense of ownership among community members, which enhanced the sustainability of project benefits since they were more likely

to continue utilizing CSA practices beyond the project's formal conclusion

## b) Conceptual Framework



## 4. Research Methodology

### Research Design

This study employed a descriptive survey design incorporating qualitative and quantitative approaches. The suitability of this design for collecting data from participants in naturalistic settings was considered. It enables a comprehensive examination of the 'what, who, when, how, and where' aspects of the phenomenon under study. According to Bryman (2016), research design provides a systematic framework for data collection and analysis, which is essential for ensuring the validity of study findings

### Target Population

According to Bryman (2016), a target population is a collection of individuals, things, or subjects that have something in common and are relevant to the researcher's efforts to learn important details about the phenomenon under study. The study concentrated on 41,065 residents of Kajiado South Sub-County, according to IEBC records from 2022. It specifically focused on five agricultural projects in the surrounding wards, which were selected based on funding constraints, the researcher's location, and the amount of research time available

### Sampling Design

A sample is a subset of individuals or items drawn from a larger population to conduct experiments or collect data. The process of selecting this subset from the broader population is known as sampling. The sample may include all observations within selected clusters or involve selecting participants using random sampling techniques from each cluster. In this study, the researcher investigated the implementation of specific community-based agricultural projects in rural Kajiado South Sub-County, Kenya, by purposively selecting nine wards. This sampling technique was beneficial for addressing the challenge of accurately determining the number of participants involved in rural agricultural initiatives in Kajiado South Sub-County. The sample size was calculated using Nassiuma's (2008) formula

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

Where

n = Represents sample size,

N = Represents study population

C = Represents coefficient of variation ( $21\% \leq C \leq 30\%$ ), and

e = Represents error margin ( $2\% \leq e \leq 5\%$ ).

Calculating the sample size,

$$n = \frac{41,065 (0.21)^2}{0.21^2 + (41,065 - 1)0.02^2}$$

$$n = 109.9$$

$$n = 110 \text{ respondents}$$

From the above calculations, the study sample size was 110 respondents.

### Data Collection

The research instrument for data collection consisted of a questionnaire. Structured surveys provided them with employment because they yielded accurate data with minimal evaluation biases. Questionnaires provided several benefits and proved a valuable tool for gathering data for this study. According to Bryman (2016), surveys saved time for respondents and researchers alike and were simple, efficient, and effective. They made a representative sample of people accessible, which was essential to the study. Furthermore, questionnaires could be extensively distributed to various people, making them ideal for gathering information on road projects involving several stakeholders. Asking closed-ended questions was a good way to obtain objective facts. Responses to closed-ended questions were organized and simple to analyze and measure. Additionally, they reduced the possibility of bias and helped to maintain consistency in data collection.

### Data Analysis and Presentation

The collected data were first coded and then analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 26.0. Prior to analysis, the dataset underwent a thorough cleaning process to remove any surveys that were incomplete or improperly completed. For the descriptive phase, the researcher calculated frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations to summarize the responses. In the inferential phase, Pearson's correlation and multiple regression analyses were conducted to test the hypothesized relationships. The overall analytical framework for the study is depicted in the following paradigm:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1$$

## 5. Findings and Discussions

### a) Response Rate

No. of respondents	No. of questionnaires Returned	Response Rate (%)
110	89	81

A total of 110 questionnaires were distributed, of which 89 were returned fully completed, yielding an 81% response rate. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) suggest that a 50% response rate is acceptable, 60% is good, and anything above 70% is very good. Accordingly, the 81% response rate for this study is considered very good.

### Role of Monitoring and Evaluation in the Implementation of Community-Based Agriculture Projects

The researcher sought to determine the respondents' level of agreement on the role of monitoring and evaluation in

implementing community-based agriculture projects, considering gender-specific indicators in Kajiado South Sub-County. Table 4.8 shows the respondents' views.

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std
The evaluation framework effectively tracks the progress of women's participation and benefits in the projects	89	1	5	3.697	1.265
Monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted regularly to ensure that gender-specific goals are met	89	1	5	3.809	1.116
Regular assessments help in identifying and addressing gender disparities in project implementation	89	1	5	4.044	1.096
The feedback loop ensures that women's concerns and suggestions are addressed in subsequent project phases.	89	1	5	4.011	1.081
Effective feedback mechanisms improve the overall impact of the project on women participants.	89	1	5	3.842	1.147

From the findings, the respondents generally agreed with the statements regarding the effectiveness of monitoring, evaluation, and feedback mechanisms in tracking women's participation and addressing gender disparities in projects. The statement that "Regular assessments help in identifying and addressing gender disparities in project implementation" received the highest mean score of 4.044 (std = 1.096), indicating substantial agreement among respondents. Similarly, "The feedback loop ensures that women's concerns and suggestions are addressed in subsequent project phases" also garnered a high mean score of 4.011 (std = 1.081), reflecting a positive perception of the feedback process. Other statements, such as "Monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted regularly to ensure that gender-specific goals are met" and "Effective feedback mechanisms improve the overall impact of the project on women participants," had mean scores of 3.809 (std = 1.116) and 3.842 (std = 1.147), respectively, which still indicate a generally favorable view, but with slightly more variability. The statement "The evaluation framework effectively tracks the progress of women's participation and benefits in the projects" received the lowest mean score of 3.697 (std = 1.265), suggesting that respondents were less confident in the evaluation framework's effectiveness in tracking progress. Overall, the results demonstrate a positive but somewhat varied perception of the monitoring, evaluation, and feedback processes related to women's participation in the projects.

The study results validate fundamental principles within the Theory of Constraints (TOC) since TOC involves pinpointing system bottlenecks while executing effective constraint management for optimizing performance. The respondents showed positive attitudes towards monitoring and evaluation systems and feedback processes for women's community-based participation because these mechanisms systematically handle gender disparities. Assessments and feedback loops performed regularly proved to be highly effective mechanisms that resolve implementation challenges and promote gender inclusivity according to the

respondents' mean scores. The evaluation framework assessment received a lower mean score than other statements, which suggests possible difficulties in tracking progress, thus affecting the project's ability to reach gender equality objectives. TOC's approach matches the findings because developers must discover and eliminate such performance-limiting constraints to enhance system performance. While the positive feedback on the monitoring and evaluation processes supports the effectiveness of these The researcher sought to determine the level of agreement on implementing selected community-based agriculture

mechanisms, the variability in responses and the identified constraint in the evaluation framework highlight areas that require further attention and improvement to optimize the overall impact of the project, in line with TOC's focus on continuous refinement of processes.

### b) Implementation of selected Community-Based Agriculture Projects

projects in Kajiado South Sub-County, Kenya. Table 4.10 shows the respondents' views.

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std
The community has experienced economic benefits from the agriculture projects.	89	1	5	4.303	0.729
There has been an improvement in food security as a result of the agriculture projects.	89	1	5	3.943	1.048
The community is committed to maintaining the agriculture projects beyond initial implementation.	89	1	5	4.191	0.963
There are plans to address potential challenges to the sustainability of agriculture projects.	89	1	5	4.191	0.902
There has been strong collaboration among community members on agriculture projects.	89	1	5	4.359	0.882

From the findings, most respondents strongly agreed with a mean of 4.303 (std = 0.729) that the community has experienced economic benefits from the agriculture projects. This suggests a high level of perceived economic impact. Additionally, the respondents agreed with a mean of 3.943 (std = 1.048) that there had been an improvement in food security due to the agriculture projects, though with a slightly more varied response. For the sustainability of the agricultural projects after implementation, the community demonstrates strong dedication as measured by a mean response level of 4.191 (std = 0.963). The findings show that project managers have a mean score of 4.191 (std = 0.902) regarding existing plans to deal with sustainability challenges in agricultural projects. Participants showed a high appreciation for the community members' consistent teamwork in agriculture projects, which resulted in a mean of 4.359 with a standard deviation of 0.882. The research demonstrates that the agricultural programs create beneficial effects for the community while sustained collaboration, continued commitment, and planned solutions to potential challenges will enable their expansion.

The findings from the study resonate with the principles of the Resource-Based Theory (RBT) by highlighting the crucial role of both tangible and intangible resources in driving the success and sustainability of community-based agricultural projects. The strong agreement on the economic benefits and improved food security underscores the effective utilization of local resources, such as labor, land, and financial support, directly contributing to the community's well-being. The respondents' affirmation of the community's commitment to maintaining the projects beyond initial implementation reflects the importance of building a sense of ownership—an intangible resource that enhances project sustainability. The high level of collaboration, as indicated by the strong teamwork and cooperation among community members, aligns with RBT's emphasis on strategically integrating resources. This collaborative approach enhances the effectiveness of the agriculture projects and fosters resilience, ensuring that the projects can adapt to challenges and continue to thrive. Furthermore, the presence of plans to address potential challenges to sustainability reflects a proactive management approach, which is crucial for addressing the dynamic nature of resources in a project. The findings highlight that with

continued focus on effective resource management, capacity building, and strategic foresight, the agriculture projects can be sustained and expanded, resulting in long-term benefits for the community

### c) Multiple Regression Analysis

#### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.7563	0.57199	0.52761	0.4567

The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) measures the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that the independent variables account for. In this study,  $R^2$  was 0.572, indicating that stakeholder engagement, resource-allocation effectiveness, monitoring and evaluation, and project-management challenges and best practices jointly explain 57.2% of the variation in the implementation of gender-sensitive, community-based agriculture projects in Kajiado South Sub-County; the remaining 42.8% is attributable to other factors.

#### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Analysis of Variance					
ANOVA <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	.673	4	.168	5.046	.001 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	9.158	84	.109		
a. Dependent Variable: Implementation					
b. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring and evaluation,					

The analysis of variance in this study was used to determine whether the model is a good fit for the data. From the findings, the p-value was 0.001 which is less than 0.05 and hence the model is good in predicting how the four independent variables stakeholder engagement, the effectiveness of resource allocation, the role of monitoring and evaluation and challenges and best practices in project management that influence the implementation of community-based agriculture projects, with a special emphasis on women's roles and contributions, in Kajiado South Sub-County, the F-calculated (5.046) was more than

the F-critical which shows that the model was fit in predicting the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Coefficients					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	7.312	.939		7.790
	Monitoring and evaluation	.348	.096	.368	3.622

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of community-based agriculture projects

### Regression Coefficients

Monitoring and Evaluation (0.348) has a t-value of 3.622 and a Sig. value of 0.001, showing a significant positive relationship with the implementation of community-based agriculture projects. This suggests that better monitoring and evaluation practices strongly contribute to the success of project implementation.

## 6. Conclusion and Recommendations of the Study

### Conclusion

The research demonstrates that survey participants hold positive opinions about feedback mechanisms which monitor women's involvement and deal with sex-based inequalities within community-based agricultural initiatives. Strong support exists for conducting regular assessments since respondents agree most strongly that such assessments reveal gender disparities for proper intervention. The respondents showed favorable opinions about the feedback loop because they believe it will lead to addressing women's concerns throughout future project phases. The majority of respondents had positive views about how often monitoring and feedback systems operate yet responses regarding their effectiveness showed some range of opinion. The agreement on how well the evaluation framework tracks women's progress proved to be the least among all responses because of perceived weaknesses in its effectiveness. These mechanisms receive mostly positive feedback but people remain somewhat uncertain about their complete ability to monitor and sustain women's project participation.

### Recommendations

The study finds that accuracy in monitoring alongside examination and feedback systems enables researchers to better track women's engagement and handle gender inequality issues. Regular assessments should maintain their significance because they enable identification of gender-related problems along with solutions. The feedback loop needs to be strengthened because it enables women's issues to be resolved for future project work phases. The evaluation framework demands review for better tracking of women's progress along with complete assessment of their impact on the project. An improved monitoring and evaluation system will enable better support of women's progress in community-based agricultural projects by handling these specific issues

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