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Mr. Jean Bosco Zingiro & Dr. Gitahi Njenga

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1*Mr. Jean Bosco Zingiro & 2Dr. Gitahi Njenga

¹School of Business and Economics, Master of Business Administration (MBA), Project Management, Mount Kenya University, Kigali, Rwanda

²Mount Kenya University, Kigali, Rwanda

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Abstract

This research analyzed the influence of monitoring and evaluation practices on project of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park project. Specifically, the study focused on the effect of community involvement, technical expertise, and management involvement on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park Renewable Energy Project. The study will be of significance to Government Projects, Researcher, Mount Kenya University, Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park Renewable Energy to enhance project performance. The study used program and results based management theories. The study used descriptive research diagram in answering investigational questions. Target populace was 132 and pattern of 100 respondents of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project was sampled. The study further adopted probability sampling technique with the adoption of easy random sampling. A questionnaire was used to generate required statistics for analysis. Drop and pick out up later method was further used to accumulate facts. A Pre-test was carried out to decide reliable and valid research instruments. Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20.0 was beneficial to evaluate information. The findings indicated that majority of respondents (85.3%) agreed that community involvement has positive effect on project performance, 84.2% of respondents agreed that participatory observing and approach was used in deciding objectives, confirmed, 83.8% consented that participation of stakeholders in M&E influence effectiveness of a development intervention, and 91.2% of respondents disagreed that community members are involving in monitoring and evaluation, planning and budgeting. The overall mean was 2.4744 and standard deviation was 1.1684) in stimulating project performance. The study concluded that putting adequate community involvement would improve project time, cost and quality in Rwanda. The study suggested

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that management should involve community members are in monitoring and evaluation, planning and budgeting at project initial stages. Management should involve stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation decision making procedures at all levels. Project management should hire skilled and experienced personnel about monitoring and evaluation. Project management should carry out training for staff members. The study suggested to analyse effect of community involvement on economic growth of all rural areas in Rwanda.

Keywords: *Monitoring and Evaluation Practices, Performance, Renewable Energy Projects, Rwanda*

1. Introduction

Many projects in developing countries did perform optimally owing to effective monitoring and evaluation on particular tasks. Majority of these projects fail to performance either by design of planning or quality issues as they are focused on a pre-determined set of data for information that almost always emphasizes problems rather than opportunities with information which may be too subjective. This is further exacerbated by lack of policies and regulation, communication framework between regulators and investors and more so the trends of development of renewable energy equipment's. According to the Rwanda Energy Group (2021), 17.8% of the residents in Rwanda live off the electricity grid with 47.6% connected to the national grid. Mobisol projects have been working to change that by powering up communities with innovative and trusted renewable energy.

Previous researches felt that projects were vulnerable or did not track or appraise rehearses on normal record low score generally speaking execution as estimated through extension, timetable, and valuable asset use. Undertakings that perform pleasantly can keep up with themselves after the end of the settlement (Robert, 2010). As per the GEF 2015 yearly archive, 55 percent of GEF projects evaluated palatable reach for M and E plan and 52 percent for monitoring and evaluation all through execution. Evaluation of undertakings observing and appraisal approaches and impact on execution is basic in distinguishing opportunities for cutting edge M and E adventure plan. The assessment of customary endeavour execution permits the supervisors of drives to take remedial measures and simultaneously illuminate future procedures in the way regarding inception and in the execution of activities. Numerous understudies have related test execution to the act of M and E (Kamau, 2017).

1.1 Objectives of the study

1.1.1 General objective

The general objective of this study is to examine the influence of monitoring and evaluation practices on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project.

1.1.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

- (i) To determine the influence of community involvement on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project;
- (ii) To establish the influence of technical expertise on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project;

- (iii) To evaluate how Budgeting influences Project Performance of the Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project;
- (iv) To determine if Management involvement influences project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project.

1.1.3 Research Hypotheses

H₀₁: Community involvement has no statistically significant influence on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project.

H₀₂: Technical expertise has no statistically significant influence on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project.

H₀₃: Budgeting has no statistically significant influence on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project.

H₀₄: Management involvement has no statistically significant influence on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project.

2.1 Empirical Literature Review

2.2.1 Community involvement and performance

Stronza, (2009) studied the influence of community participation on project execution of Ruairi water project, Meru Country, Kenya, In particular, the review tried to build up the impact of local area support in monetary administration, project administration, tasks and upkeep, and observing and assessment on the presentation of Ruairi-Thau Water Project. The review took on a graphic study research plan. The objective populace was 413 respondents execution; local area cooperation in project administration affected task execution; local area support in project activities and the board impacted venture execution, and local area interest in observing and assessment affected undertaking execution.

The review presumed that Ruairi-Thau Water project people group individuals were not taking an interest effectively in investigating and endorsing monetary exchanges. Besides, races were simple customs to keep up with business as usual; local area individuals infrequently went to project administration gatherings and were not engaged with dynamic for the undertaking. Likewise, the local area and undertaking givers were contributing materials, work, funds, and security to the venture. Ndungu, and Karugu, (2019) concentrated on community participation and success of donor funded youth project in Korogocho, Nairobi City County, Kenya. Particular goals of review are to inspect impact of local area cooperation in whole venture cycle and presentation of benefactor subsidized youth program in Korogocho for example local area interest in project ID; people group support in project arranging; local area investment in project execution and local area cooperation in observing and assessment on the exhibition of benefactor financed aforementioned projects.

A review has been grounded on hypothesis of social change, partner hypothesis, and asset based review hypothesis. A review used an enlightening report focusing on 1650 youth drive Kenya individuals and three undertaking supervisors from Oxfam Kenya with a sample of 165 sampled population; 164 bunch individuals haphazardly chosen and one venture chief chose. A review used essential, auxiliary information that has been utilizing organized poll and distributed information individually. Essential information has been gathered utilizing a pertinent witness talk with plan. The gathered quantitative information was broke down utilizing SPSS 23 and Microsoft dominate and introduced utilizing implies, rates, standard deviation, and relapse models. The gathered subjective information was broke down utilizing

content examination and introduced in accordance with the review topics. The discoveries of the review are expected to upgrade project execution and effect.

The review had the option to get a 75% reaction rate. The investigation of the connection examination showed there was a solid beneficial outcome of local area support in distinguishing proof and anticipating the venture execution while the relapse results demonstrated there is a measurably critical beneficial outcome of local area cooperation on the undertaking execution. The review presumes that giver offices ought to reinforce the association of the local area in the arranging, ID, and execution of the undertaking. The review suggests that administration offices ought to be associated with the course of task recognizable proof and execution to cultivate project achievement.

Kusek, (2009) considered on community participation and performance of donor funded youth project in Korogocho, Nairobi City, Kenya. The review investigating the local area support in the inexhaustible area in Tanzania. A seven-venture model was utilized to survey different sorts of writing and five distinguished subjects were investigated: (I) admittance to data on RE assets; (ii) Community attention to RE innovations and related administrative and institutional structure; (iii) Employment openings in RE area; and (iv) Contribution of RE in personal satisfaction upgrades. The review uncovered that in spite of various endeavors taken by the public authority and other energy partners, the local area actually needs mindfulness about RE advances, institutional and administrative structure. Be that as it may, the RE area assumes a significant part in giving business freedoms to the nearby networks and in easing destitution. For example, hydropower has expanded power supply, sun based energy has further developed the nearby families' way of life, schooling, and wellbeing administrations. It is suggested that the public authority and other energy partners coordinate in giving more data and attention to RE advances to the local area. This ought to be joined by the presentation of a public strategy and law which is explicitly for environmentally friendly power to empower its turn of events

2.2.2 Technical expertise and performance

Zheng-Xia, Xu, Li, and Zhao (2018) analyze the driving impacts of different components on technological innovation to renewables in China (TIRES), zeroing in on a bunch of 29 areas in China, and apply a unique board approach. China has turned into the main player in innovative work spending in renewables, and the unique board assessors we use show themselves to be appropriate in taking care of the determining impact on TIRES. The degree of TIRES in the past periods is decidedly and exceptionally corresponded with that in the current time frame and affirmed the requirement for steady and predictable arrangement support for renewables. Power utilization is the main driver for all renewables and wind energy, however the driving impact

Sunindijo, (2015) examined explores the perspectives, jobs, and impact of partners on the reception of sun-oriented energy innovation in Lebanon. The principal research questions are: What are the partners' perspectives, jobs, and impact on the dispersion interaction of sunlight-based energy advances? Also, are explicit socio-social factors that impacted reception? The impact of various partners (end clients, public delegates, banking area, providers, specialists, and NGOs) was surveyed through subjective information investigation, specifically semi-organized meetings. Our exploration viewpoint joins grounded and basic hypothetical methodologies with a contextual analysis research configuration permitting fora semi-inductive interaction to expand and supplement new bits of knowledge to the momentum

collection of writing on the reception of clean innovation advancement, with a specific spotlight on the socio-social measurement.

Magondu, (2013) commitments, a lot of projects and strategies have been executed by governments focusing on the dispersion of sustainable power advancements. Effective dispersion depends on the agreement, influence, and acknowledgment by shoppers and different partners. This article researches the perspectives, jobs, and impact of partners on the reception of sun-powered energy innovation in Lebanon. The fundamental exploration questions are: What are the partners' perspectives, jobs, and effects on the dissemination cycle of sun-oriented energy advances? Also, are explicit socio-social factors that affected reception? The impact of various stakeholders (end clients, public delegates, banking area, providers, advisors, and NGOs) was surveyed by means of subjective information examination, specifically semi-organized meetings.

The examination point of view consolidates grounded and basic hypothetical methodologies with a contextual analysis research configuration permitting a semi-inductive cycle to expound and supplement new bits of knowledge to the flow assortment of writing on the reception of clean innovation advancement, with a specific spotlight on the socio-social measurement. The outcomes show that context-oriented elements, explicitly identified with the social, social, geographic, and market measurements, assumed an essential part in molding market improvement, particularly compared to the take-up of sunlight-based energy innovation by various customer gatherings.

In view of the consequences of this review, we contend that even more considerations that are academic ought to be granted to the impact of the socio-social measurement and partners' viewpoints on the reception of environmentally friendly power technology was more fragile for sun-based energy and biomass.

The innovative workforce is the main driver for biomass, however, is just the second most significant driver for all renewables, sunlight-based energy, and wind energy. Surprisingly, power cost adversely affects TIRES, which uncovers that bringing power costs will lead down to higher advancement in renewables. The driving impact of sustainable power duty overcharge sponsorship is not critical, which implies that the Chinese endowment strategy has not assumed the ideal part. The driving impact of the introduced environmentally friendly power limit is likewise negligible, which might be because of the way that overcapacity will frustrate TIRES in China.

2.1.3 Budgeting and performance

Khale, & Worku, (2013) concentrated on investigation of effectiveness budget control technique on organizational performance at Dara Salaam Bank Headquarters in Hargesa Somaliland. Tracked down that effective execution of financial plans it is fitting to include all HR as this will build responsibility. Even more so on the grounds that each will be answerable for guaranteeing that budgetary portion under them are used well. This likewise requires a more coherent dynamic of administering resources for M and E. One way is to incorporate those dependent with M and E in arranging measures since they get what is needed to complete an outcome based M and E work that decides the expense of best performing projects.

According to Duncan, (2015), the influence of monitoring and evaluation budget on performance of holtcullutre project in Nakuru County, Kenya. This review tried to the analyze impact of M&E financial plan on execution of cultivation projects in Nakuru County

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in Kenya. The review was moored in sober mindedness and used connection and cross-sectional study. Quantitative and subjective information assortment and examination were utilized. An organized survey of Likert was the principle apparatus for quantitative information. The key informant interviews and focus group discussions were utilized to locate discoveries. Math mean and standard deviation were produced from the illustrative information. Pearson's product moment correlation international journal of economics, commerce and management, United Kingdom licensed under creative Coefficient(r) was registered. Discoveries showed that checking and assessment financial plan was a significant commitment to elite of agriculture as shown by a connection coefficient which was genuinely critical. Noticing and evaluation spending plan should be undeniably depicted inside the overall endeavor spending intend to give the checking and appraisal work the due affirmation it plays in adding to high project execution.

Bresnen, Edelman, Scarbrough and Swan, (2003) concentrated on budget monitoring and financial performance of public sugar firms Kenya. The outcome has been uncovered repeating networking misfortunes, steady crumbling in benefit, incessant terminations, blunder of funds, inappropriate spending arranging and Government of Kenya depository bailouts. It is a result of these persistent key monetary arranging issues that the specialist has checked out. Attributable to the previous realities the review tried to discover the impact of spending checking on monetary execution of public sugar firms in Kenya.

The particular destinations of this review were: to decide the impact of spending investment on monetary execution, analyze the impact of spending correspondence execution. Control and Responsibility Accounting Theory; Budgetary Control hypothesis and the Agency Theory were utilized to direct the specialist. The review took on distinct study research plan. The objective populace was Public Sugar Firms authorized to work in Kenya. Delineated inspecting procedure was utilized to choose 734 representatives that is; 437 workers working in Finance, 222 workers in acquisition and 75 representatives working in Internal Audit divisions of the five public sugar firms. Both essential and auxiliary information were utilized. Both illustrative and inferential measurements were utilized to dissect the information. The review uncovered that the two Budget Participation and Budget Communication had altogether solid positive relationship with the financial performance of the public sugar firms in Kenya.

A review uncovered and presumed that budget participation and budget communication had critical impact on monetary presentation of public sugar firms in Kenya. Spending Communication ($\text{Beta} = 0.277$) then, at that point the least was Budget Participation ($\text{Beta} = 0.224$). Every one of the two elements clarified 66.5% of the variety in the Financial Performance of the Public Sugar Firms in Kenya. It was suggested that Sugar firms should execute the determinants; Budget interest and Budget Communication to develop monetary execution. The concentrate additionally suggested that one more review should likewise be possible around here however zeroing in on expanding the example size and cover a bigger number of associations both in Public and Private Area to upgrade better speculation of the outcome.

2.1.4 Project Performance

Muchelule; Otonde, Mbawia, and Saada (2017) studied influence of monitoring and evaluation on performance of consistency development fund projects in Kajiado East Sub-County, Kenya. The review utilized an illustrative study research plan. The objective populace was 138 react and utilized selected 122 respondents. Mathematical information

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gathered utilizing polls was coded and entered and investigated with the assistance of a PC Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) adaptation 21 programming program. The information was investigated utilizing Correlation and relapse where the review utilized the Karl-Pearson relationship to relate the factors.

The discoveries of the review were, according to the principal target tracked down that the degree of preparing on M and E was of focal significance to the exhibition public activities, the second objective found that there was a high connection between Influence of Training and Performance of Monitoring and Evaluation, the effect of Time and Performance of Monitoring and Evaluation, and the Influence of Strength of the Monitoring Team. M and E is critical for the accomplishment of any errand, yet it is in most Government projects they have not had the choice to take on it enough. The work of Training, Time Management, and Strength of Monitoring Team simply 22.6 percent unexplained. The P-worth of 0.004 (Less than 0.05) construes that the model of components affecting execution of monitoring and evaluation was 95% sureness degree. The consistent increase measure routinely comprise 3 tasks that work in a way in the venture the load up: Time cost and Quality.

Rogers, (2009) concentrated on the impact of the acts of observing and assessment on the exhibition of UNEP GEF program in Kenya. Particular points of this exploration were to decide the impact of preparation measures, specialized ability, partner association, and Management contribution on the execution of UNEP GEF projects in Kenya. An examination enlisted of staff to react to inside and out personal meeting survey. A review populace had 15 task administrators, 32 care staff, 5 observing, and assessment staff.

The investigation of information was finished by using an electronic factual bundle of social researchers (SPSS) and summed up for translation or induction. Monitoring and evaluation rehearse have been investigated at 4 degrees of preparation measure, specialized mastery, partner contribution, and the board interest. Relationship between M and E practice and venture execution were estimated utilizing strategic relapse model, with assessed chances proportions (ORs) at 95 percent certainty stretches (CI) with a p-value <0.05 respected to be genuinely important to build up the impact of monitoring and evaluation. A review set up the versatility of preparation interaction and specialized aptitude on a portion of assets for monitoring and evaluation, improvement of instruments, standard assortment, examination of monitoring and evaluation data, preparing of employees and drawing in talented set up and normal adaptability on M and E needs appraisal.

The undertaking however revealed low staff mindfulness on M and E arranging measure, absence of control components to monitor project progress, absence of use of M and E to help dynamic during project execution, absence of created exhaustive key functional designs for normal observing and assessment. The venture additionally revealed low-level utilization of partner examination or criticism and correspondence procedure that reflects local area needs or individuals' advantage in the execution or empower partners to impact project acknowledgment dependent on their requirements. There was the absence of noticeable help and responsibility by the board towards project execution just as compelling correspondence that meets project goals and powerful utilization of examples gained from various activities for future dynamic and further developed undertaking conveyance.

UNEP GEF project revealed great execution on the course of events, cost, quality, objectives, permeability, contributor satisfaction, and accomplishment of targets and ineffectively on scope, acknowledgment, permeability, notoriety, and effect. The review presumed that

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arranging cycle and specialized specialists rehearses applied ideally while partner association and the board investment had low-level application. The review prescribes a foundation of key intends to characterize the inward course of completing M and E, reinforcing hierarchical M and E limit, organizing partner contribution, and the board investment.

Sunindijo, (2015) concentrated on projects execution according to its Monitoring and assessing rehearses, reserve the executives, action planning, and quality execution. Completed a relapse examination to discover how genuinely critical and positively correlated with each other including achievement elements, or venture execution. The aforementioned components include checking, coordination, configuration, preparing, or organizational setting. The study extremely explained predictable hypothesis, perceptible venture achievement components for task chiefs were plan and observing. The review reasoned that this relationship with the executives could result in the accomplishment of the current endeavour.

2.2 Research Gap

A review of previous studies set up several requirement to successful check and assess rehearses in order to undertake projects intercessions. The study evidenced that assessment (monitoring and evaluation were perceived as a fundamental instrument for administration of the undertaking. The review likewise surrendered the pertinence to work on exhibition of environmentally friendly power projects. It calls for close thought of data given by the administration to help project execution.

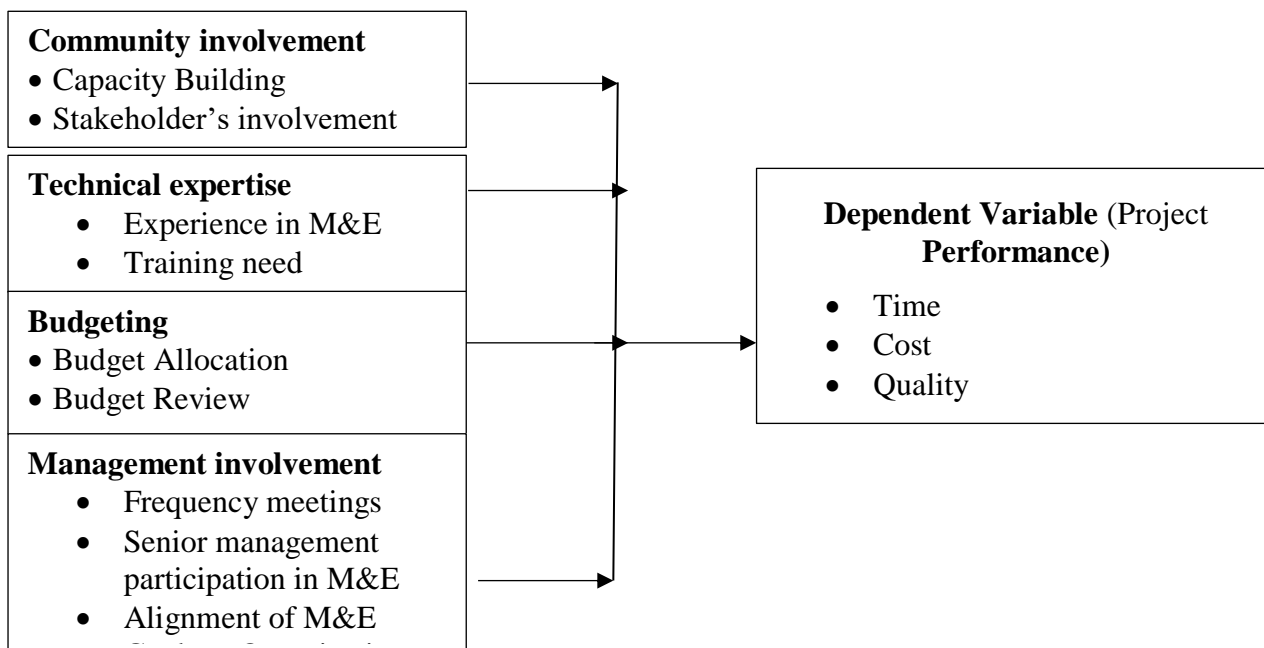
A total criticism circle is significant in planning new undertaking drives. Likewise, M and E additionally offers an arrangement for responsibility over the span of the usage of the advancement assets. Detailed examination of survey shows that notwithstanding the significance related by reception and execution of viable M and E rehearses in the undertakings, very little consideration has gone into addressing and exploring the whether the impact of checking and assessment on project execution of environmentally friendly power project projects. There are a few important investigations of and project execution agree observing and assessment impact project execution.

A couple of analysts have referenced that couple of researches carried on checking and assessment of undertaking execution. The reviewed couple of researches didn't broadly zero in on checking and assessment as a significant impact on the exhibition of activities (Hassam, 2013; Magondu, 2013; Marangu, 2012; Muriithi&Crawford, 2013). The present research endeavoured to bridge knowledgeable gap found in literature and methodology by examining influence of M&E on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework indicated the association between variables. In regards, this research demonstrated relationship between community involvements, technical skills, planning impacts, inclusion. In addition, the execution of the Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park sustainable power project is the dependant variable. The association between the reliant and the free factors can be summed up in Figure 1.

Independent Variable (M&E)



Source: Researcher (2022)

Figure 1 indicates the relationship between monitoring practices as an independent variable dignified in terms of community involvement, technical expertise, and management involvement on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park Renewable Energy Project and project performance as a dependent variable measured in terms of time, cost quality and Acceptance of project output.

3. Materials and methods

The researcher used descriptive research design which helped to gather information via questionnaires by choosing random sample of participants. The review was zero in on 132 staff of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park environmentally friendly power project drawn from the bookkeeping office, acquirement, legitimate, and activity. The review additionally took on the probability inspecting strategy with the reception of basic arbitrary testing. The aim of this section focuses on both sample size and sampling techniques used for gathering information. The sample sizes were derived from a population of 132 using the Slovene’s formula at confidence interval of 95% and margin of error of 0.05. The structured questionnaire was used in this study due to the various advantages associate with it including ease of data collection and analysis. The structured questionnaire was developed in accordance with research objectives. A structured questionnaire had therefore six sections with the first section having the demographic characteristics of the respondent, four sections having information on independent variables, and a final section on the dependent variable. The questionnaire was developed with content on indicators derived from the empirical and theoretical literature. A five point Likert based measurement scale was utilized for the study. To achieve and examine the research objectives, information was gathered from respondents through a structured questionnaire.

The data collection process begun through preparatory aspects that involved obtaining several authorizations for the study which used drop-off and pick later method for data collection; in

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this technique, the survey is dropped to the respondents and picked at a later pre-concurred date to provide respondents time to fill the poll. The Drop-Off Pick-Up strategy has been related to a high reaction rate. Gathered data was coordinated and altered to eliminate any irregularities, redundancies, or mistakes that would have made the investigation troublesome. Unmistakable and inferential measurements were utilized to break down the information using statistical package for social sciences version 25.0. Illustrative insights incorporated rates, frequencies, mean and standard deviation. Inferentially relationships and different relapse an examination was applied to get the adjustment of ward variables brought about by the impact of autonomous factors. The relapse model to be embraced for theories testing is as per using a multiple regression model: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$, where; Y= Represents project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism, β_0 ; represents regression constant, β_1 ; β_3 represents regression coefficient X_1 ; Community involvement, X_2 : Technical expertise, X_3 : Management involvement, ϵ represents error term

4. Research Findings and discussion

4.1 Findings on Assessment of Influence of Community Involvement on Project Performance

This sub section is aiming to make out the reaction of respondents basing on first research objective of the study and then researcher presents the components that provide the factors that examine the influence of community involvement on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park as follows are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Perceptions of Respondents on influence of Community involvement

Community Involvement	SA %	A %	N %	D %	SD %	Mean	Std Dev.
Community involvement strategy has positive effect on the he project performance	43.6	41	3.8	7.7	3.8	4.87	1.06123
Participatory observing and approach is utilized in deciding objectives	56.4	26.9	9	5.1	2.6	4.70	1.00788
Consented participation of stakeholders in M&E influence effectiveness of a development intervention	50	33.3	6.4	7.7	2.6	4.79	1.03646
Community members are involving in monitoring and evaluation, planning and budgeting.	2.6	35.9	2.6	2.6	56.4	3.7436	1.48967
Community involvement enhances learning, ownership, transparency among the actors involved	37.2	25.6	6.4	19.2	11.5	4.4231	1.44617
Funders, project manager; project staff supporters, communities and other stakeholders who have an influence on a project.	12.8	51.3	12.8	10.3	12.8	3.5897	1.22141
All stakeholders are participated in Monitoring and Evaluation decision making procedures.	5.1	6.4	15.4	51.3	21.8	2.7821	1.02751
Feedback of Stakeholders is sought during Monitoring and Evaluation procedures	42.3	42.3	3.8	7.7	3.8	4.8846	1.05659

Keys: fi Signify frequency, % refers to percentage, SA: Strongly Agree; A: Agree; N: Neutral; D: Disagree; and SD: Strongly Disagree

Findings on Table 1 confirmed that community involvement strategy positively affect project performance, stated by 85.3% respondents agreed. Participatory observing and approach is utilized in deciding objectives, confirmed by 82.4% respondents agreed. Consented participation of stakeholders in M&E influence effectiveness of a development intervention, stated by 83.8% respondents agreed. The community members were involved in M&E, planning and budgeting, where 91.2% of respondents disagreed with the statement. Therefore, community involvement improves learning, ownership and transparency among people involved, stated by 62.8% of respondents agreed. Funders, project manager; project staff supporters, communities and other stakeholders who have an influence on a project, confirmed by 74.1% respondents agreed. All stakeholders were participated in M&E decision making procedures, agreed by 74.1% of respondents disagreed. Feedback of stakeholders was sought during M&E procedures, confirmed by 85.2% of respondents agreed.

According to findings from influence of community involvement in Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park has presented overall average of ($\mu_{\text{mean}}=4.4744$ and $SD=1.1684$) in stimulating the on the performance in the project; that means there is moderate mean and implied the existence of the fact and heterogeneity of responses. However there are different influences of community involvement that affected performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park that included community involvement positively affect project performance, participatory observing and approach is utilized in deciding objectives, consented participation of stakeholders in M&E influence effectiveness of a development intervention, community members are involving in monitoring and evaluation, planning and budgeting, community involvement ameliorates learning, ownership and transparency among people involved in project management, project manager; project staff supporters, communities and other stakeholders who have an influence on a project, all stakeholders were participated in M&E decision making procedures and feedback of stakeholders was sought during M&E procedure.

According to the study of Mulwa (2008) demonstrated that main items address while monitoring and evaluation may be different, relying on what is being observed. To attain perfect participatory monitoring and evaluation of community projects, the items considered were scope, schedule and location. Other that may be observed includes responsibilities, authority, applicable law, project management processes to be adopted, and payment plan. Many persons did not realize that evaluation might not be the primary criteria or the pertinent concern while monitoring the project. Usually, it was not a factor at all. Evaluation plan assists to assess outcomes of intervention throughout lifecycle of any project. Therefore, evaluation is very important in the project implementation.

4.2 Findings on Assessment of Influence of Technical Expertise on Project Performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park

This sub section is aiming to make out the reaction of respondents basing on second research objective of the study and then researcher presents the components that provide the factors that examine the influence of technical expertise on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project in table 2.

Table 2: Perception on the Influence of Technical Expertise on Project Performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park

Technical Expertise	SA %	A %	N %	D %	SD %	Mean	SD
Technology awareness is important in project M&E	73.1	16.7	6.4	2.6	1.3	4.4231	.82995
Technical expertise in M&E affect project performance	53.8	39.7	1.3	2.6	2.6	4.6026	.85796
Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project Staff are equipped with necessary skill and knowledge on M&E	30.8	52.6	2.6	5.1	9.0	4.2897	1.16425
Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland park renewable energy project M&M staff have the required competencies to undertake assignment	1.3	2.6	2.6	42.3	51.3	1.9974	.77861
Nyandungu ecotourism wetland park renewable energy project staff have experience in M&E	44.9	12.8	5.1	20.5	16.7	3.5128	1.60958
Nyandungu Ecotourism wetland park renewable energy project carry out training needs assessment for their staff	5.1	12.8	15.4	53.8	12.8	2.5641	1.03935
Level of education of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project staff is adequate	53.8	38.5	1.3	2.6	3.8	4.6410	.93939
Overall mean						4.4615	1.0313

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Keys: fi Signify frequency, % refers to percentage, SA: Strongly Agree; \bar{A} . Agree; N: Neutral; Disagree; SA; Strongly Disagree

Findings on table 2 confirmed that technology awareness was crucial in M&E, stated by 89.7% respondents agreed. Technical expertise in M&E affect project performance, confirmed by 92.6% respondents agreed. Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project Staff are equipped with necessary skill and knowledge on M&E, stated by 91.2% respondents agreed. Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland park renewable energy project M&E staff possesses required competencies to undertake assignment, confirmed by 92.6% of respondents disagreed. Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project staff has experience in M & E, stated by 55.7% respondents agreed. Nyandungu, Ecotourism Wetland park renewable energy project carry out training assessments for workers, indicated by 76.7% of respondents disagreed. Level of education of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project staff is adequate, stated by 92.6% respondents agreed.

According to findings from technical expertise in Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park has presented overall average of ($\bar{x} = 4.4615$ and $SD = 1.0313$) in influencing the performance of the project; that means there is moderate mean of the existence of the fact and homogeneity of responses. However, the influence of technical expertise on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park supported by the researcher by confirming that they

have gathered relevant information including technology awareness was pertinent in project M&E, technical expertise in M&E affect project performance, Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project Staff are equipped with necessary skill and knowledge on M&E, Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project M&E staff had required competencies to undertake assignment, Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project staff have experience in M & E, Nyandungu Ecotourism WE Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project carry out training needs assessments for their staff and level of education of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project staff is adequate.

Gebremedhin (2010) states that system integration as a procedure to bring element of sub-systems into one subsystem to know that the subsystems operations together as a system, and in data. Technical skills are needed in particular skills and experience in project execution, duties and procedures related to physical technology but also a group of other companies. The technical knowledge were important in a project for a variety of reasons such as to know project workers had technological skills necessary to assume their responsibilities, providing project workers skills they necessitate that stimulate to higher motivated workers and productivity.

4.3 Findings on Assessment of Influence of Budgeting on Project Performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park

This sub section is aiming to make out the reaction of respondents basing on third research objective of the study and then researcher presents the components that provide the factors that examine the influence of budgeting on project performance of the Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park in Table 3.

Table 3: Perceptions of Respondents on Influence of Budgeting on Project Performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park

Budgeting	SA %	A %	N %	D %	SD %	Mean	Std Dev.
Actual allocation and prioritization of M&E budget to gauge project performance	56.4	38.5	0.0	2.6	2.6	4.5641	.84653
Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project gives adequate funds for M&E activities (about 5 to 10% of project budget)	1.3	1.3	2.6	37.2	57.7	4.4872	.73403
Budget should provide a comprehensive and sufficient provision of M&E	50.0	37.2	7.4	2.6	2.6	4.7051	.91324
There is Presence of a separate budget allocation for Monitoring and Evaluation.	35.9	35.9	6.4	10.3	11.5	4.2564	1.35259
M&E budget should not be too little as it affects credibility and accuracy of information neither should	50.0	14.1	17.9	10.3	7.7	4.1154	1.33855
Presence of a linkage in the budgetary decisions for M&E unity.	38.5	25.6	6.4	6.4	23.1	4.5000	1.60154
Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project ensures that there is timely provision of funds for monitoring and evaluation activities.	12.8	6.4	7.7	26.9	46.2	4.8718	1.39906
The allocated funds were used for M&E activities	1.7	1.3	2.6	35.3	59	4.5000	.73414
Overall						4.2750	0.11150

Findings in Table 3 show that actual allocation and prioritization of M&E budget to gauge project performance, in this regards, demonstrators and supervisors said by 94.1% respondents agreed. Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project gives adequate funds for M&E activities (about 5 to 10% of project budget), confirmed by 94.1% respondents disagreed. However, budget should give a comprehensive and sufficient provision for monitoring and evaluation tasks, stated by 86.8% respondents agreed. There is Presence of a separate budget allocation for Monitoring and Evaluation, confirmed by 77.9% respondents agreed. Monitoring and evaluation budget would not be too little as it affect credibility of information, confirmed by 64.1% respondents agreed. Presence of a linkage in the budgetary decisions for M&E unity, confirmed by 64.1% respondents agreed. Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project ensures that there is timely provision of funds for monitoring and evaluation activities, confirmed by 73.1% respondents disagreed. Allocated funds are utilized mainly for monitoring and evaluation activities, confirmed by 94.1% respondents disagreed.

According to findings from budgeting in Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park has presented overall average of ($\bar{x} = 4.2750$ and $Std\ Dev = 1.1150$) in affecting the performance of the project; that implies a moderate mean and evidence of existence of fact and homogeneity of responses. However, opinion's results on budgeting were as actual allocation and prioritization of M&E budget to attain expected project outcomes, Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project gives adequate funds for M&E activities(between

5% and 10% of budget, it should provide a comprehensive and enough provision of M & E tasks, there is Presence of different budget allocated to M&E, this budget would not be little a bit to influence credible and accurate information , presence of a linkage in the budgetary decisions for M&E unity, Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park renewable energy project ensures that there is timely provision of resource for M&E activities and located funds are utilized mainly for monitoring and evaluation activities.

4.4 Perceptions of Respondents on Performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park

Table 3: Perception of Respondents on Performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland

Performance of Project	SA %	A %	N %	D %	SD %	Mean	SD
Tasks are executed and finished inside expected time span and financial plan.	56.4	26.9	9	3.8	3.8	4.7179	1.04319
The task meets its planned objectives and destinations	43.6	41.0	7.7	3.8	3.8	4.8333	.99892
Closed activities typically meet the necessary degree and quality tasks standard	38.5	21.8	15.4	7.7	15.4	4.2410	2.65298
Tasks are executed and finished inside expected time span and financial plan and task meets its planned objectives and destinations	12.8	53.9	6.4	10.3	16.7	4.1410	1.30905
Overall						4.2083	1.5010

Source: Primary Data, Field results (2022)

Findings on Table 3 show that tasks are executed and finished inside expected time span and financial plan stated by 82.4% respondents agreed. The task meets its planned objectives and destinations, confirmed by 85.3% of respondents agreed. Closed activities typically meet the necessary degree and quality tasks standard, confirmed by 61.6% of respondents agreed. Tasks are executed and finished inside expected time span and financial plan and task meets its planned objectives and destinations, confirmed by 66.7% of respondents agreed.

According to findings on the performance show overall average of (mean=4.2083 and SD=1.5010) in Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park; that means there is moderate mean and information of fact and heterogeneity of responses. However, opinion’s results on performance were tasks are executed and finished inside expected time span and financial plan, the task meets its planned objectives and destinations, closed activities typically meet the necessary degree and quality tasks standard and tasks are executed and finished inside expected time span and financial plan and task meets its planned objectives and destinations.

4.5 Correlation Matrix and Regression Analysis test

4.5.1 Correlation Matrix Results (Correlation between variables)

The correlation matrix is table indicating correlation coefficient between variables. Therefore, each cell in the table demonstrates the correlation between two variables, each random variable (X_i) in the table is associated with each of the other values in the table (X_j). Results demonstrate correlation matrix in Table 4.

Table 4: Correlation Matrix Results (Correlation between variables)

		Community Involvement	Technical Expertise	Budgeting Influences
Community Involvement	Pearson Correlation	1		
	Sig.(2-tailed)			
	N	78		
Technical Expertise	Pearson Correlation	.855**	1	
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000		
	N	78	78	
Budgeting Influences	Pearson Correlation	.492**	.613**	1
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	78	78	78
Project Performance	Pearson Correlation	.924**	.933**	.576**
	Sig.(tailed)	.000	.000	.000
	N	78	78	78

The research findings indicate that there is a very strong correlation between community involvement and performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park as Pearson correlation is 0.924** with the p-value 0.000, which is < than standard significance level of 0.05. This means that out of the taken other factors influencing performance of renewable energy projects in Rwanda, only community involvement has significant and positive impact on performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park in Kigali City.

The results demonstrated that there is very strong correlation between technical expertise and performance of Nyandunmgu Ecotourism Wetland Park as Pearson correlation is 0.933. The p-value was 0.000 that was < standard significance degree of 0.05. This implies that, when ignore other factors affecting performance of renewable energy projects in Rwanda, only technical expertise has significant influence on performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park in Kigali City. As reflected in Table 4, the study demonstrated a strong relationship between budget and performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park as Pearson correlation was 0.576** with a p-value of 0.000, since the p value was <0.05. It implies that a part from other variables that may affect renewable project success in Rwanda, only budgeting had significant relationship with performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park in Kigali city.

4.5.2 Regression Analysis Test

A regression analysis refers to a form of predictive modeling technique that assesses the correlation between a dependent and independent variables. Community involvement has no statistically significant influence on project performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park.

Table 5: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.225	.088		2.559	.012
	Community Involvement	.950	.045	.924	21.028	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Project Performance

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + e$$

Y=Dependent Variable= Performance

A=Constant e=Error β =Coefficients of Disbursement

X1= Community Involvement

$$Y = 0.225 + 0.950 (\text{Community Involvement}) + 0.045$$

The regression equation shows that performance of renewable energy projects in Rwanda would usually rely on a constant of 0.225 irrespective of the existence of other factors. The other variables describe that every additional unit monitoring of community involvement will increase performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park project in Kigali City, Rwanda by a factor of 0.950.

4.5.3 Technical expertise

Table 6: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.138	.097		-1.431	.157
	Technical Expertise	1.114	.049	.933	22.568	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Project Performance

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$$

Y=Dependent variable– Performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland

Park α Constant e= Error, β =Coefficient of determination

X₂ = Technical Expertise

$$Y = -0.138 + 1.114 (\text{Technical Expertise}) + 0.049$$

The regression equation shows that performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park would usually rely on a constant of -0.138 irrespective of existence of additional factors hence more is needed effort due negative factor. The other factors mean that additional unit in managing of technical expertise, which stimulate the performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park by a factor of 1.114.

4.5.4 Budgeting

Table 7: Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-01.691	.582		-2.906	.005
Budgeting Influences	.783	.128	.576	6.136	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Project Performance

$Y = \alpha + \beta_3 X_3 + e$, Y=Dependent variable– Performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park α =Constant, e=Error, β =Coefficient of Disbursement, X_3 = Budgeting Influences, $Y = -1.691 + 0.783$ (Budgeting Influences) + 0.128

The regression equation shows that performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park would usually rely on a constant of -1.691 irrespective of further factors that also needs more effort due to negative factor. The other variable explain that each unit improve in budgeting influences would stimulate performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park by a factor of 0.783 but more effort is required due to presence of factor -1.691.

4.6 Joint Model: Monitoring and Evaluation Practices and Performance of Renewable Energy Projects in Rwanda

A multiple regression analysis was carried out to examine statistical effect of monitoring and evaluation processes and performance of renewable energy projects in Rwanda utilizing regression formula as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3$$

Independent variable (X_1 - X_2) using community involvement, technical expertise and budgeting

4.6.1 Testing H_0 :

There is no statistical effect of M&E processes on performance of renewable energy project in Rwanda

Table 8: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.964 ^a	.930	.927	.26970

a. Predictors: (Constant), Budgeting Influences, Community Involvement, Technical Expertise

Table 8 shows the value of R Square was 0.930 implies that the proportion of performance of renewable energy project is explained by M&E processes at 93.0%. This demonstrated that the model is very strong as the independent variable describe the dependent variable. The adjusted R-Square is adopted to reward for more variable in the model. In this regards, the adjusted Square was 92.7% for performance of renewable energy projects in Rwanda.

Table 9: Analysis of Variance

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	71.451	3	23.817	327.428	.000 ^b
	Residual	5.383	74	.073		
	Total	76.833	77			

a. Dependent Variable: Project Performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Budgeting, Community involvement, Technical expertise.

Basing on ANOVA Table 9, p value was 0.000 that was <0.05 and fit the significance level of 327.428. This means that there is no significance effect of M&E on processes on the performance of renewable energy project in Rwanda, was rejected and goes by other anticipation that means that M&E process impact the success of renewable energy in Rwanda in terms of budgeting influences, community involvement, and technical expertise.

Table 10: Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	-.252	.202			-1.249	.216
Community Involvement	.486	.061	.473		7.946	.000
Technical Expertise	.609	.078	.510		7.775	.000
Budgeting Influences	.041	.053	.030		.768	.445

a. Dependent Variable: Project Performance

$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3$, Y=Performance of renewable energy project, α =Constant, $\epsilon_{(1-3)}$

$\epsilon_{(1-3)}$ =Error, $\beta_{(1-3)}$ =Coefficient of the Disbursement, X_1 = Community Involvement, X_2 = Technical Expertise and X_3 = Budgeting Influences

$Y = -.252 + .486$ (Community Involvement) + $.609$ (Technical Expertise) + $.041$ (Budgeting) + 0.983

The multiple regression equation demonstrates that performance of renewable energy projects in Rwanda would usually rely on a constant factor of -252 irrespective of existence of other factors. The other variables describe that every unit improves in technical expertise would increase performance of projects most by a factor of .609, followed by unit change community involvement by a factor of .486 and lastly Budgeting by .041. This signifies that proper practice of technical expertise in the project will increase most performance compared to other variables.

Basing on Coefficients Table 10, p-value was 0.000 that was < 0.05, confirmed that the hypothesis stated that there is no statistical significant relationship among community involvement and technical expertise towards performance of renewable energy projects in Rwanda, were rejected and goes by the alternative hypothesis, which states that the two

independent variables influence performance of projects in Rwanda in terms of time, cost/budget and quality.

Furthermore, on Coefficients Table 10, *p-value* is .445 which is greater than the 0.05, set as standard significance levels. This means that null hypothesis stated that there is no statistical significant relationship of between budgeting and performance of the projects in Rwanda, was accepted (fail to reject H_0) and reject the alternative hypothesis, which states that the independent variable doesn't influence performance of renewable energy projects in Rwanda in terms of time, cost/budget and quality.

5.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, the wetland park project is one of strategies encapsulated in the vision 2020 and is implemented fully in terms of budgeting influences, community involvement and technical expertise hence key performance concerns of the projects are observed with care. Considering this, the research examined the effect of M&E processes and performance of renewable energy project in Rwanda. This research asserts to adopt adequate monitoring and evaluation processes such as; firstly technical expertise, secondly community involvement and lastly budgeting respectively would increase project performance in terms of time, cost/budget and quality. The study thus concluded that putting proper monitoring and evaluation processes in terms of community involvement will improve on time, cost/budget and quality in the projects in Rwanda. However, some of respondent disagreed that community members are not involved in monitoring and evaluation, planning and budgeting at initial stages of the project but this was insignificant in overall community involvement towards project performance.

The research survey concluded and signifies positive correlation between technical expertise and time, reduce cost, minimum budget expenses and quality in the projects in Rwanda. However minority disagreed with the statements but this did affect that technical expertise that had a positive impact on project performance. Eventually the research concluded that budgeting increased cost of project and there was also low statistical significant effect of budgeting on project performance. In general, budgeting had a lowest significant influence on project performance compared to other variables according to research results. The regression equation showed that performance of Nyandungu Ecotourism Wetland Park would rely on constant fact of -1.691 irrespective the existence of other variables that also needs more effort due to negative factor and this would require more effort to achieve the performance of the project.

5.2 Recommendations

The researcher suggested the following recommendations: Management should involve community members in monitoring and evaluation, planning and budgeting at initial stages of the project. Management should allow all stakeholders to participate in monitoring and evaluation decision making procedures at all levels. Management of the projects should always hire employees with skills, experience and competencies about monitoring and evaluation staff for better performance. Management of the projects should always carry out training needs assessments for their staff for better performance results. Management of the project should give adequate funds for a budget on monitoring and evaluation activities in a specified period. Management of the project should ensure that there is timely provision of

funds for M&E activities and allocated funds to be utilized mainly for monitoring and evaluation activities.

5.3 Acknowledgement

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