Influence Of Routine Programme Monitoring On Performance Of Public Agricultural Projects In Galana Kilifi County, Kenya

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Abstract: This paper focuses on improved performance of public agricultural projects through appropriate implementation of routine programme monitoring. It is based on an empirical study carried out in Galana irrigation scheme in Kenya focusing on performance of public agricultural projects. The objective of the study was to establish how routine programme monitoring influence performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya. Routine programme monitoring was measured in terms of data collection on farm process and finance, utilization of farmer trainers, collaboration of public and private agents and institutional reforms on agricultural production. To validate the findings inferential statistics was used to test the hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between routine programme monitoring and performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya. The study adopted pragmatic paradigm with mixed methods research approach, using descriptive survey and correlation research designs. A total of 226 respondents composed of 21 senior level managers, 82 middle level managers and 123 junior level managers, participated in the study drawn from a population of 550 respondents guided by Krejcie and Morgan theory of sample size determination. Data was collected through structured questionnaires and interview schedule. Responses in the questionnaires were processed by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0 programme to analyze the data. Non-parametric data was analyzed descriptively by use of measures of central tendency as the tools of data analysis. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Analysis(r) was used to establish correlation between the variables. The findings of the study revealed that routine programme monitoring was correlated to performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya, as seen from test of hypothesis that p-value of 0.000<0.05 level of significance. It is recommended that there should be utilization of farmer trainers, collaboration of public and private agents and institutional reforms on agricultural production. Routine programme monitoring is a great contributor to performance of public agricultural projects and therefore its implementation and compliance should be emphasized if the project outcomes are to be optimized.

Keywords: Monitoring and evaluation system, routine programme monitoring, performance of public agricultural projects, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations

I. INTRODUCTION

Routine programme monitoring is continuous information and data to stimulate performance of public agricultural projects. It consists of the continuous function that uses systematic data collection on farm processes and finance, utilization of farmer trainers, collaboration of public and private agents and institutional reforms on agricultural production. The United States Development Authority (USDA) monitors agricultural research management on farmers to gain information about the status of farmer finances and resource use by the federal government of U.S.A since 1996. Agricultural resource management study was conducted to integrate survey instruments that collect data on farmers

cropping practices focused on collection of farm production (Kuethe and Morehart,2012). England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands and Switzerland have no network approach whereby multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral innovation groups promote knowledge creation and social learning between public and private institutions in agriculture (Hermans,2015). Research organizations are not part of agricultural guidance in New Zealand since researchers do not invest time to lead innovative agendas in agriculture (Turner *et al.,*2016). Agricultural research in India face organizational challenges, unfocused research priorities and weak linkages in research and extension services (Bishwajit,2014). Seeds are not certified in Mali which leads to a decrease in agricultural production and food insecurity (Sidibe *et al.,*2018). Recommendations by monitoring teams to implement self-reliant agricultural projects leads to failure of public agricultural projects in Kenya (Lukuyu *et* al., 2012). Routine programme monitoring is guided by systems theory on the fact that self-maintaining systems should exist before they can enter into competition and achieve agricultural growth.

A. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Top-down funding mechanisms from the central government inhibits effective utilization of Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) model which is a decentralized, semi-autonomous and market driven extension model through funding from the World Bank whose objective is to improve research and extension linkages enhancing coordination of activities between line departments and farmers to decentralize extension connecting NGOs, CBOs and farmers organizations to meet the common objective of solving technology challenges of farmers. ATMA allows NGOs to directly receive national programme funds to address location specific challenges of farmers governed at district level (Babu, Huang, Venkatesh and Zhang, 2015). Farmer trainers do not mobilize and train fellow farmers hosting demonstration plots and distribute planting materilas disseminating agricultural technologies (Lukuyu, Place, Franzel and Kiptot, 2012). There is limited industry capability to interpret science since researchers lack the ability to operate as translators hence lack of knowledge diffusion. Research organizations are not part of agricultural guidance since researchers do not invest significant time with industry bodies and end users to lead to innovative agendas (Turner, Klerkx, Rijswijik, Williams and Barnard, 2016). Farmers organizations endowed with the tasks of performing collective, socio-cultural actions do not exist. Seeds are not certified and there is no access of high quality seeds and therefore decrease in agricultural productivity and food insecurity (Sidibe, Totin, Thompson-Hall, Traore and Olabisi, 2018).

B. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To establish how routine programme monitoring influences performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya.

C. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H_0.There is no significant relationship between routine programme monitoring and performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

With Agricultural Resource Management Study (ARMS) being the annual survey of farm and ranch operators, Kuethe and Morehart (2012) sought to obtain information about the status of farmer's finances, resource use and household economic well-being. ARMS is used by the United States Development Agency(USDA) to collect data on farmer's cropping practices with collection of farm production, business related structure and finance data. The survey methodology used in collecting Farm Costs and Returns Survey(FCRS) was probability based, stratified, multiple frame survey consisting of a sample drawn from a list frame of medium to large farms and a complementary area frame that cover new entrants and smaller farms. The producer receives payment under a contract for services provided and the farm operator income is calculated after measuring the output and income. A profile is established on what a farm has historically produced and an indication of the size of operation. A list frame is introduced to identify farm operators and an area frame to ensure accurate sampling of the covered geographical area. The first phase of ARMS includes a screening of respondents, the second phase is designed to collect field level information on agricultural practices and resource use. It also collects data on crop enterprise cost of production, enterprise management practices and technology adoption, household labour and financial asset allocation decisions. The data collected in the second phase measures production practices and costs with questions on acreage, seed, field characteristics, crop insurance, fertilizer, pesticide, pest management practices, specific field operations, drying and irrigation. Descriptive survey research design was used with a target population of 3000 farmers and ranch operators. The findings revealed that ARMS reports on the status of farmer finances, resource use and household economic well-being. A study in promoting farming and innovation to improve capacity for more efficient production, marketing and demand extension services led to an operation in Western Kenya developed by a collaborative project to disseminate agroforestry technologies by Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Agricultural Research Institute(KARI) and the World AgroForestry Center(ICRAF) which ended in 2005 where farmer trainers shared knowledge and experience with others and conducted experiments (Lukuyu, Place, Franzel and Kiptot,2012). Farmer trainers are not paid for their services but receive free training from institutions promoting agricultural technologies receiving seed and seedlings for setting up demonstration plots on their farms. The study aimed to understand the effectiveness of farmer trainers in disseminating agricultural technologies in Western Kenya. Surveys were conducted in Ebukhaya, Ebusiloli and Ebusilatsi villages, Emuhaya Division, Vihiga district in Western Kenya due to scaling up of agroforestry-

based soil fertility technologies implemented in the late 1990s and early 2000s using farmer training approach by ICRAF-KEFRI-KARI project with the main food grown including maize, beans, sorghum, groundnuts, bananas and vegetables. Data was collected using FGDs and interviews from 44 farmer trainers and 91 trainees. The findings revealed that farmer trainers mobilized and trained fellow farmers hosting demonstration plots and distributed planting materials thereby disseminating agricultural technologies. A qualitative approach by means of desk research and interviews to analyze different actors, roles, governance and funding mechanisms towards learning, innovation, experience and knowledge of national Agricultural Innovation System (A.I.S) in eight different European countries of England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, The Netherlands and Switzerland was carried out by (Hermans, Klerkx and Roep,2015). Interviews were conducted on 140 respondents from universities, government agencies, innovation agencies, multinationals, farmers unions and advisor groups with results of literature review and interviews used to compose a country report for each country which was published. The results showed that agricultural complex problems cannot be solved by a single actor but different kinds of stakeholders in innovation process. A network approach is not promoted whereby multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral innovation groups do not promote knowledge creation and social learning. There is no collaboration between public, private and NGOs. Agricultural Innovation System (AIS) is a network of organizations, enterprises and individuals focused on bringing new processes, new products, and new forms of organization into economic use together with the institutions and policies that affect the way different agents interact, share, access, exchange and use knowledge (Turner, Klerkx, Rijswijk and Barnard,2016). Using co-innovation framework, all actors in the agricultural sector including farmers, growers, consultants, banks, agribusiness, government, NGOs and entrepreneurs are co-developers of knowledge, technology, institutional change agents and entrepreneurs experimenting new business models. The study aimed to identify the perceived systemic problems in New Zealand A.I.S that affect the ability of actors in primary industries to co-innovate. Semi-structured interviews were conducted on 30 respondents including representatives of government, processors, industry, farmers, growers and researchers. Data was thematically analyzed and the results indicated that there was lack of actors undertaking entrepreneurial activities to explore new technologies and markets. Knowledge development did not support desired change due to weak interactions among research organizations, industry and government in knowledge development and diffusion. There was limited industry capability to interpret science since researchers lacked the ability to operate as translators hence lack of knowledge diffusion. Research organizations are not part of agricultural guidance since researchers do not invest significant time with industry bodies and end users to lead to innovative agendas. There is need to be an enabling institutional environment to support agricultural technologies (Sidibe, Totin, Thompson-Hall, Traore and Olabisi,2018). Food insecurity being associated with structural causes, Mali dwelt on policy reforms which was a comprehensive agricultural development

framework enacted in 2006 to promote sustainable and competitive agriculture with land reform that encouraged ownership right to secure long-term investments on agricultural lands and facilitation of farmers access to inputs like fertilizer, seeds, equipment and government subsidies. The study tried to understand the mechanism through which conducive institutional conditions are created that increases productivity. A qualitative approach using semi-structured interviews was conducted in 5 villages with 26 focus group meetings involving 150 farmers to identify major challenges facing the communities. Governance and institutional challenges around farmer cooperatives, the seed system and management of natural resources were major challenges in the district. Farmers organizations endowed with tasks of performing collective, socio-cultural actions and securing the village against aggression did not exist. Seeds were not certified and there was no access of high quality seeds and therefore decrease in agricultural productivity and food insecurity. Management of natural resources did not contribute to agricultural production and food security since there was depletion of resources.

A. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Systems Theory was pro founded by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy in 1968 and revised in 2013 is anchored on routine programme monitoring. Ludwig (2013) suggests that man is thrown in a hostile culture governed by chaotic and incomprehensible demonic forces which may be influenced by magical practices meaning that the organization does not exist in a stable environment and managers must be dynamic in their thinking as there is no one practical way to approach management. The history of systems theory dates back to Dionysius the Aeropagite who speculated on the choirs of the angels and the organism of the church, Nicholas of Cusa linking medieval mysticism to modern science introducing coincidentia oppositorum, the opposition or fight among parts within a whole meaning that the business world where project management falls is competitive and requires analysis and reinforcement of the parts of the system to become stable and whole avoiding opposition. Liebniz mathesis universalis, expanded mathematics which was not limited to quantitative nor numerical expressions but rather a formulation of conceptual thinking combined with Hegel and Marx dialectic process of thesis, antithesis and synthesis with Gustav Fechner psychophysical law. The problem of the system is not mathematics, science nor technology but an emergent solution of perennial problems. Self-maintaining systems must exist before they can enter into competition, which leaves systems with higher selective value predominant. Routine programme monitoring which is concerned basically with the aspect of management involves the tracking of input, output and surveillance systems including policy making and accountability.

B. PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

In a study to explain institutional reforms and agricultural restructuring in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC),

Ragasa, Ulimwengu, Randriamamonjy and Badibanga (2016) assessed the factors on performance of agricultural extension system. DRC is cited as the most food insecure country in the world with regard to Global Hunger Index, 2010-2012 despite having the highest extension agent to farmer ratio including 11,000 inspectors and agricultural monitors scattered in different territories and sectors, still have a failed system in reference to improved technologies, knowledge to rural communities and increased agricultural productivity (Kamau and Mohamed,2015). DRC is among the countries with decreasing food production per capita, declining yields of most major crops and lowest agricultural productivity in the world (World Bank, 2006). Therefore the researchers sought to establish the reasons for low performance of the agricultural extension system and policy options for improving performance and factors explaining the variation on performance of extension organizations and agents. Performance was measured in terms of whether an organization has disseminated at least one technology whereby technology was defined as a package of new knowledge, improved management practices or combination of inputs to increase productivity, reduction of production costs and increased farm incomes, whether the organization has organized training and visits, whether the organization has conducted farm demonstrations and whether the organization has produced and promoted training materials in the last two years. Interviews of key informants and survey of 107 extension organizations and 162 extension agents in randomly 156 selected villages was conducted and analyzed using qualitative and logistic regression methods. The findings revealed that despite having the highest agent to farmer ratio, DRC failed to deliver knowledge and technologies due to absence of coordination, unification and clear policy and mandate, lack of funding, aging and low competencies of agents, lack of mobility and interaction of agents with key actors. A study by Matchaya and Nhlengethwa (2017) suggested that mutual accountability should create and reinforce shared agendas and strengthen partnerships which help to ensure that complementary development are transparent and results oriented. Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) was conducted by Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) using qualitative data of document review and semi-structured interviews. Experiences from the implementation of JSR in Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia were used to fill the empirical gap. The results indicated that Malawi and Mozambique have advanced in implementing their National Agricultural Investment Plans while Zambia and Swaziland are at the initial phases of operationalization. Review to track progress and encourage sector wide engagement with stakeholders is established in the four countries. Mozambique has programmatic aid partner's dialogue which yearly evaluates the effectiveness of donor aid including reviewing commitments and performance indicators. Swaziland is implementing 2015 action plan of JSR and setting up of M&E structures ensuring credible and adequate data are available. Malawi implemented annual agricultural sector review which starts with planning at the beginning of the year and a review of performance at the end of the year. Mozambique has developed indicators for tracking commitments and performance of the implementation of National Agricultural Investment Plan. Malawi lacks policy to guide agricultural investment and implementation priorities. Agricultural policies are centralized in Mozambique and Swaziland without stakeholder engagements. Institutional review lack coordination, institution implementation capacity and participation of non-state actors. Effective M&E lacks due to limited availability of quality data, non-existence evaluation of policies and programmes and limited capacity to apply technical evaluation tools. In assessing the sustainability of donor funded food projects after donors exit in Samburu County, Kenya, Ombui and Moronge (2016) took a census survey using questionnaires and a total of 103 projects and respondents from the projects identified. Sustainability of the projects was to ensure that benefits from a project are felt for extended period of time to account for economic and social input invested in a project. The findings revealed that stakeholder participation had a significant influence on sustainability of donor funded food security projects. Stakeholder participation by a unit would increase food security projects. Increasing levels of M&E would also affect sustainability of food security projects. Management practice through leadership enhanced building of partnerships for project sustainability. In examining the ways of improving performance of agricultural projects through stakeholder engagement and knowledge management in Uganda, Nkuruziza, Kasekende and Mujabi (2016) collected data using self-administered questionnaires from 342 agricultural projects in Mukono and Wakiso districts in Uganda. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics was used in data analysis. Uganda's agricultural growth rate was below 6% annual growth target of African Union Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) due to obsolete technologies of farming activities. Simple random sampling was used to select the projects. Project performance was measured using stakeholder engagement and knowledge management. The results indicated that stakeholder engagement and knowledge management are intangible resources that significantly influence performance of agricultural projects. In assessing a Performance Measurement (PM) model for agricultural agents Abdel-Maksoud (2015) aim of agricultural extension was to introduce knowledge and attitudes to change farmers behavior and increase agricultural production using new technology. Use of agricultural extension services and farmers satisfaction with agricultural extension services was investigated at the district and Village level in Assuit Governorate, Egypt linked to agricultural extension strategies. Respondents included village extension agents, HoDs of agricultural extension departments at the district level and farmers. Assuit Governorate comprised 11 districts. 4 districts were randomly selected and a village from each district. 70 extension agents from the 4 selected districts were surveyed and 4 HoDs from the 4 districts. 200 farmers were randomly selected, 50 from each of the 4 villages surveyed. Data collection was conducted using a structured questionnaire. The findings revealed that agricultural extension characteristics, agents work attitudes, services provided, use of agricultural extension services and farmer satisfaction with agricultural extension services positively impact on performance of agricultural projects.

IV. METHODOLOGY

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

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

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

Statements	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	SD
Data is collected on farm process and finance	3(1.0%)	3(1.0%)	0(0.00%)	90(40.0%)	130(58.0%)	4.41	0.842
Farmer trainers mobilize farmers and distribute planting materials making follow up on progress	70(30.6%)	155(69.0%)	0(0.00%)	1(0.4%)	0(0.00%)	1.63	0.561
A network approach is created for public-private innovation among multidisciplinary and inter-sectoral innovation groups to promote knowledge and social learning	66(29.2%)	159(70.4%)	0(0.00%)	1(0.4%)	0(0.00%)	1.61	0.470
Institutional reforms on agricultural production is done by the government to provide inputs at a subsidized rate	3(1.0%)	18(8.0%)	0(0.00%)	155(69.0%)	50(22.0%)	3.14	0.872
Composite mean and standard deviation						2.70	0.686

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

Statement (1) that: Data was collected on farm process and finance had a mean of 4.41 and a standard deviation of 0.842. This results indicate that 130(58.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that data is collected on farm process and finance while 90(40.0%) of the respondents agreed that data is

collected on farm process and finance, 3(1.0%) of the respondents disagreed that data is collected on farm process and finance and 3(1.0%) strongly disagreed that data is collected on farm process and finance. Statement (2) that: Farmer trainers mobilize farmers and distribute planting materials making follow up on progress had a mean of 1.63 and a standard deviation of 0.561. This results indicate that 155(69.0%) of the respondents disagreed that farmer trainers mobilize farmers and distribute planting materials making follow up on progress while 70(30.6%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that farmer trainers mobilize farmers and distribute planting materials making follow up on progress and finally 1(0.4%) of the respondents agreed that farmer trainers mobilize farmers and distribute planting materials making follow up on progress. Statement (3) that: A network approach is created for public-private innovation among multidisciplinary and inter-sectoral innovation groups to promote knowledge and social learning had a mean of 1.61 and a standard deviation of 0.470. This results indicate that 159(70.4%) of the respondents disagreed that a network approach is created for public-private innovation among multidisciplinary and inter-sectoral innovation groups to promote knowledge and social learning, 66(29.2%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that a network approach is created for public-private innovation among multidisciplinary and inter-sectoral innovation groups to promote knowledge and social learning and finally 1(0.4%) agreed that a network approach is created for public-private innovation among multidisciplinary and inter-sectoral innovation groups to promote knowledge and social learning. Statement (4) that: Institutional reforms on agricultural production is done by the government to provide inputs at a subsidized rate had a mean of 3.14 and a standard deviation of 0.872. This results indicate that 155(69.0%) of the respondents agreed that institutional reforms on agricultural production is done by the government to provide inputs at a subsidized rate. 50(22.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that institutional reforms on agricultural production is done by the government to provide inputs at a subsidized rate, 18(8.0%) disagreed that institutional reforms on agricultural production is done by the government to provide inputs at a subsidized rate and 3(1.0) strongly disagreed that institutional reforms on agricultural production is done by the government to provide inputs at a subsidized rate.

Performance of public agricultural projects was measured by respondents providing their opinions on their level of agreement or disagreement with the statements in a Likert Scale of 1-5 where 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree. The results are presented in Table 2

Statements	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	SD
There is new knowledge and improved practices by extension agents	104(46.0%)	119(52.7%)	0(0.00%)	3(1.33%)	0(0.00%)	1.53	0.643
Stakeholders engagement exists between the government, project teams and model farmers	101(44.64%)	119(52.7%)	0(0.00%)	3(1.33%)	3(1.33%)	1.55	0.713
Managers are satisfied with	101(44.64%)	123(54.48%)	0(0.00%)	2(0.88%)	0(0.00%)	1.49	0.521

agricultural extension agents							
Stakeholders participate on food security needs in the country	93(41.2%)	125(55.3%)	0(0.00%)	5(2.17%)	3(1.33%)	1.54	0.570
Composite mean and standard deviation						1.10	0.612

Table 2: Performance of Public Agricultural Projects

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

Correlation analysis using Pearson's Product Moment technique was done to determine the relationship between indicators of routine programme monitoring and performance of public agricultural projects in Galana Kilifi County, Kenya.

The results are presented in Table 3.

Routine programme monitoring	Performance of public agricultural projects	
Data is collected on farm process and finance	*Pearson correlation*	*0.803***
	Sig. (2- tailed)	*0.000*
	n	*226*
Farmer trainers mobilize farmers and distribute planting materials making follow-up on progress	*Pearson correlation*	*0.403*
	Sig. (2- tailed)	*0.000*
	n	*226*
A network approach is created for public-private innovation among multidisciplinary and inter-sectoral innovation groups to promote knowledge and social learning	*Pearson correlation*	*0.538*
	Sig. (2- taile	*0.000*
	n	*226*
Institutional reforms on agricultural production is done by the government to provide inputs at a subsidized rate	*Pearson correlation*	*0.477*
	Sig. (2- tailed	*0.000*
	n	*226*
Performance of public agricultural projects	*Pearson correlation*	*1.00*
	Sig. (2- tailed)	*0.000*
	n	*226*

***Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)*
Table 3: Correlation Analysis Between Routine Programme Monitoring and Performance of Public Agricultural Projects

The correlation results in Table 3 indicate that the indicators reviewed namely; data is collected on farm process and finance, farmer trainers mobilize farmers and distribute planting materials making follow-up on progress, a network approach is created for public-private innovation among multidisciplinary and inter-sectoral innovation groups to promote knowledge creation and social learning and institutional reforms on agricultural production is done by the government to provide inputs at a subsidized rate had a correlation which was significant at the 0.05 level.

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

Coefficients[a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant) routine programme monitoring	0.621	0.298		2.082	0.038
	0.372	0.121	0.341	3.071	0.002

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of public agricultural projects

Table 4: Regression Analysis of Routine Programme Monitoring and Performance of Public Agricultural Projects

The model summary Table 4 findings suggest that there is a positive multiple correlation(R=0.289) between performance of public agricultural projects in Galana, Kilifi County and routine programme monitoring and those predicted by the regression model.

VI. CONCLUSION

Inferential statistics conducted on the perspectives of routine programme monitoring and performance of public agricultural projects were; correlation analysis between routine programme monitoring and performance of public agricultural projects, regression analysis between routine programme monitoring and performance of public agricultural

projects and test of hypothesis confirmed that there was significant relationship between routine programme monitoring and performance of public agricultural projects leading to rejection of the null hypothesis that there is no significance influence of Routine Programme Monitoring on performance of public agricultural projects in Galana, Kilifi County and so it was concluded that that there is significance influence of routine programme monitoring on performance of public agricultural projects.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The integration of routine programme monitoring is strongly recommended. From the interviews with senior managers it emerged that data is collected on farm process and finance although there is no utilization of farmer trainers, no collaboration of public and private agents and lack of institutional reforms on agricultural production. Much as data is collected on farm process and finance, it is important that the other indicators are utilized to ensure the application of routine programme monitoring for the achievement of better performance of public agricultural projects.

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