

homogeneity of responses. However, opinion’s results for participation in monitoring and evaluation influences project performance by providing feedback, participation in monitoring and evaluation influences project performance by providing a clear reporting, stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation influences project performance by increasing project acceptability by community and stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation influences project performance by enabling good project completion.

Kirianki (2013) that Monitoring and Evaluation is used to assess the performance of projects, institutions and programmes set up by governments, international organisations and NGOs. Its goal is to improve current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact. Monitoring is a periodically recurring task already beginning in the planning stage of a project or programme. Monitoring allows results, processes and experiences to be documented and used as a basis to steer decision-making and learning processes. Monitoring is checking progress against plans. The data acquired through monitoring is used for evaluation.

Table 4: Correlation Matrix Results

		Project Planning	Project Implementation	Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Stakeholders participation	Performance
Project Planning	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	63				
Project Implementation	Pearson Correlation	.899**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
	N	63	63			
Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Pearson Correlation	.730**	.604**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000			
	N	63	63	63		
Stakeholders participation	Pearson Correlation	.965**	.901**	.720**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		
	N	63	63	63	63	
Performance	Pearson Correlation	.663**	.565**	.927**	.668**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	63	63	63	63	63

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

From the correlation matrix Table, the results show that there is a very strong correlation between project planning and performance of nutrition project as Pearson correlation is .663** with the *p-value* of 0.000, which is less than standard significance levels of 0.05. Reject the null hypothesis (Reject H_0) and accept the alternative hypothesis (Accept H_1). This indicates that, out of the considered other factors influencing performance of projects in Rwanda, only stakeholder participation in planning has significant and high positive effect on the performance of National Child Development Agency.

The results showed that there is very strong correlation between project implementation and performance of nutrition projects as Pearson correlation is .565**. The *p-value* is 0.000, which is less than standard significance levels of 0.05. Reject the null hypothesis (Reject H_0) and accept the

alternative hypothesis (Accept H_1). This indicates that, when ignore other factors affecting performance of nutrition projects in Rwanda, only project implementation has significant influence on performance of National Child Development Agency.

From the correlation Table, the results show that there is very strong correlation between stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation and performance of nutrition projects as Pearson correlation is .927**. The p -value is 0.000, which is less than standard significance levels of 0.05. Reject the null hypothesis (Reject H_0) and accept the alternative hypothesis (Accept H_1). This indicates that, out of other factors influencing of performance of projects in Rwanda, only stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation has significant relationship with performance of National Child Development Agency.

Generally, table 4 revealed that, p -value is 0.000, which is less than standard significance levels of 0.05. Reject the null hypothesis (Reject H_0) and accept the alternative hypothesis (Accept H_1). The results from correlation matrix analysis showed relationship between stakeholder's participation and performance of nutrition project with a Pearson correlation value of .668** and it is significant, the researcher proved that there is high and positive relationship between stakeholders participation and performance of National Child Development Agency.

Table 5: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	65.012	3	21.671	122.737	.000 ^b
	Residual	10.417	59	.177		
	Total	75.429	62			

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of project

b. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring and Evaluation, Implementation, Poject Planning

Basing on ANOVA Table 5, p -value is 0.000 which is less than the 0.05, set as standard significance levels with fit level of 122.737. This means that null hypothesis stated that there is no significant influence of stakeholders participation on performance of National Child Development Agency, was rejected and goes by the alternative hypothesis, which states that the independent variable influences project performance in terms time, cost, scope and quality services.

Table 6: Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	-.249	.226			-1.102	.275
Project Planning	-.088	.092	-.124		-.953	.345
Project Implementation	.090	.104	.097		.866	.390
Monitoring and Evaluation	1.055	.079	.959		13.355	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Y= Project Performance

α =Constant

$\mathcal{E}_{(1-3)}$ =Error

$\beta_{(1-3)}$ =Coefficient of the Disbursement

X_1 = Project Planning

X_2 = Project Implementation

X_3 = Monitoring and Evaluation

$$Y = -0.249 + -0.088 (\text{Project Planning}) + 0.090 (\text{Project Implementation}) + 1.055 (\text{Monitoring and Evaluation}) + 0.275$$

The multiple regression equation demonstrates that project performance in Rwanda will always depend on a constant factor of -0.249 regardless of the existence of other factors. The other

variables explain that; every unit increase in monitoring and evaluation will increase project performance by a factor of 1.055, followed by unit change in project implementation by a factor of 0.090 and lastly project planning by -0.088. This signifies that proper practice of monitoring and evaluation in the project will increase more in project performance. The study results compared well and are consistent with the study by Lechner, (2004) in which 75% of the respondents agreed confirming the majority with the regression equation that had a positive slope signifying that a unit change in rural electrification leads to increase of other variable of economic growth in in Zambia.

CONCLUSION

The projects for nutrition are key economic pillar for economic development as much as Rwanda Vision 2020 as it was concerned. Therefore, a healthy nation would provide a vibrant working environment for projects and so it's functioning on project planning, project implementation and monitoring and evaluation while key performance concerns of the projects. Considering this, the study sought to establish the influence of stakeholder practices on performance of nutrition projects in Rwanda. The study thus concludes that putting proper stakeholder practices in terms of monitoring and evaluation, project implementation and lastly project planning respectively would increase project performance in terms of time, scope and quality in Rwanda.

Project Planning on Project Performance

The study thus concluded that putting proper stakeholders practice in terms of project planning will increase project performance within time and scope as well as project completion within budget and quality delivery of nutrition projects in Rwanda. However, some of respondent disagreed that planning of stakeholder participation doesn't enabled community to hold project leadership accountable and contributed to community empowerment but this was insignificant in overall project planning towards project performance.

Project Implementation on Performance

The research survey concluded signifies that there was statistically significant effect of project implementation on project performance within time and scope as well as quality delivery of nutrition projects in Rwanda. However minority disagreed with the statements but this did affect that project implementation that had a positive impact on project performance.

Monitoring and Evaluation on Performance

Eventually the research concluded that monitoring and evaluation increased project performance within time and scope and there was also statistical significant effect of monitoring and evaluation on project performance within quality delivery of nutrition projects in Rwanda.

Recommendations

The researcher suggested the following recommendations such as project management should be carefully with planning of stakeholder participation that enable the community to hold project leadership accountable and contributed to community empowerment. Management should ensure stakeholder participation in implementation of project influences project performance by creating a sense of ownership of the project by community.

Researcher suggested the recommendations as management should put more emphasis on monitoring and evaluation for better project performance as well management should improve of project planning for better results.

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