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Lessons Learnt in Monitoring and Evaluation and Performance of Market Infrastructural Projects in Nakuru County.

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Abstract: The sought to establish the influence of lessons learnt in M& E on performance of market infrastructural projects in Nakuru County.The study was grounded onresult based management theory.Descriptive research design was used for this study.The study targeted 3 Members of the project management committee (1 members of public representing the community needs, MCA representative and the project officer and 1 contractor in each of the 60 market infrastructure projects totalling to sample frame 240 respondent.The sample size was 95 respondents.The study used stratified random sampling technique to select the respondents.Closed-ended questionnaires was used to collect data.Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Version 25 was used for analysis. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyse the data. For inferential analysis correlation and multiple regression models was employed to understand more about the relationships between the variables. The results were displayed in tables. The resultsshowed a highly significant and strong positive correlation (Pearson correlation coefficient = 0.968, $p < 0.01$) between "Lessons Learnt" and "Project Performance.The R-squared value, approximately 0.967, indicates that about 96.7% of the variance in the response variable can be explained by the predictor(Lessons Learnt) included in the regression model.Lessonslearnt in M& E had significant influence on the performance of market infrastructural projects in Nakuru County

Keywords: Lesson learnt, market infrastructural projects,monitoring and evaluation, project performance

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Monitoring is viewed as an ongoing process that uses systematic data collection on predetermined indicators to inform management and the key stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention about the degree of progress and goal achievement (Project Management Institute, 2022). According to Simwaka (2020), evaluation is the methodical and objective analysis of a project, program, or policy that is currently underway or has already been completed with the aim of determining relevance and the achievement of objectives as well as development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. As opposed to this, evaluation is the objective and methodical analysis of a policy, project, or program that is completed with the aim of determining relevance and the achievement of objectives as well as development efficiency, impact, effectiveness, and sustainability (UNDP, 2021).

Monitoring and evaluation procedures are essential for determining the accomplishments of the organization and the success of its programs; these procedures also allow for increased accountability and transparency (World Bank, 2023). In addition to being crucial to projects, monitoring and evaluation are also an integral aspect of project design. Monitoring and evaluation has been used globally over the last several decades as a tool in project management. Monitoring and evaluation have helped to pinpoint problems, their underlying causes, and viable solutions. Despite the lack of information, M&E can have this kind of an impact on project performance. (Shapiro, 2019). The project cycle and sound management practise both depend on project M&E. In the modern era, a lot of organisations and institutions, as well as project managers, view M&E practises as a necessity for success rather than a management tool used for project appraisals, identifying and fixing issues with project planning and implementation (Niwagaba and Mulyungi, 2018).

The primary objectives of market infrastructural projects are to promote economic growth, enhance trade and investment, improve market access for producers and consumers, and create an environment conducive to entrepreneurship and business development. These projects are often critical for addressing development challenges,

fostering rural development, reducing poverty, and improving the overall quality of life for communities. Successful market infrastructural projects require careful planning, funding, and effective execution. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are also essential to ensure that the projects achieve their intended goals and provide lasting benefits to society. (FAO, 2022).

The evaluation of market impact post-completion is essential for assessing the efficiency of resource utilization and the social and economic effects. For small-scale market improvements, simple indicators such as the expanded area, the number of stalls, and the engagement of traders can be sufficient. However, for larger-scale programs, ongoing monitoring becomes imperative. Indicators like increased market turnover, reduced produce losses, higher participation of farmers and traders, enhanced market revenues, and improved maintenance and management are crucial for assessing project effectiveness. Additionally, it's important to consider qualitative aspects like socioeconomic and environmental impact, community feedback, and long-term sustainability. This comprehensive evaluation not only informs the success of the current project but also guides the design of future market initiatives for improved outcomes (FAO, 2022).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Kenya Vision 2030 economic pillar distinctively identifies trade as one of the six priority sector that has the potential to spur the country's economic growth and development. The National Trade Policy (NTP) is cognizant of the invaluable role markets play in providing outlets where agricultural produce both perishable and non-perishable goods are traded daily (Government of Kenya, 2017). According to State Department for Housing and Urban Development (2021), market infrastructure development which includes the construction, expansion, and improvement of physical marketplaces, facilities, and supporting services, plays a pivotal role in facilitating trade activities and enhancing their efficiency. Under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution, Part 2 [7] County Governments are charged with development of markets infrastructure. The Department of Trade in County Government of Nakuru supports and ensures conducive working environment for all traders through maintenance of existing and new market infrastructure for instance market sheds, and open air markets. The Department of Trade, which is in charge of markets, received a total allocation of 2.405 billion, or 3 percent of the overall budget, according to the Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan 2023–2027. In the fiscal years 2021/2022 to 2022/2023, the County is working on 60 market infrastructure projects. Nevertheless, 50% of the initiatives were carried over from the prior years. (County Government of Nakuru, 2023)

According to the medium term review report for the County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022, it was noted that 14.3 percent of projects were complete & not operational and an additional 4 percent stalled. A market like Kiratina Market in Nakuru East sub County and Mawanga market in Bahati sub county remains stalled which has led to vandalism of the same projects while markets like Lalwet market, Waseges market, Kinamba market, Salgaa market, Gioto market and Ndunduri markets remains complete and not operational(Nakuru Mid Term Review Report, 2022). This was mainly attributed to poor M&E practices in market infrastructure projects in Nakuru County face challenges due to inadequate data collection, limited stakeholder engagement, and a lack of clear monitoring indicators. Resource constraints and a focus on short-term evaluations contribute to hindering comprehensive assessment of project progress and long-term impact. Integrating M&E lessonlearnt help bridge these gaps and enhance project performance. (County Government, 2023).These among others portray time lost and this could be expensive to the Nakuru County government. It could also portray an absence of effective M&E lessons of the projects which at the end results to projects delays. As a result of the delays, the Nakuru county government is faced with lack of efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of public resources. It is against this background therefore that this study sought to fill the gap by conducting a study to establish the influence monitoring and evaluation lessons learnt on performance of market infrastructural projects in Nakuru County.

1.3 Specific Objective

The specific objective was:

i. To establish the influence of lessons learntin monitoring and evaluation on performance of market infrastructural projects in Nakuru County.

1.4 Research Hypotheses

H_{01}: There is no significant relationship between lessons learnt in M&E and performance of market infrastructural projects in Nakuru County

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Result Based Management Theory

Result Based Management (RBM) was developed by United Nations Population Fund (2001).This is a participatory and team-based management approach to programme planning hat focuses on performance and achieving results and impacts. It is designed to improve programme delivery and strengthen management effectiveness, efficiency and accountability (UNFPA, 2019). This theory emphasizes results and outcomes. It belongs to the management techniques. All local actors working to achieve the specified development objectives make sure that their procedures, products, and services all contribute, directly or indirectly, to the creation of results that are sustainable. This notion aids in the creation of project performance monitoring tools that have an impact. The RBM strategy, which aims to assist decision-making toward stated goals, is composed of the planning, monitoring, and evaluation stages. This theory basically explains the role of proper documentation and use of lessons learnt that is knowledge management throughout the project life cycle to realize the projects objectives.

According to Blackman (2018) Results-Based Management (RBM) theory has a significant impact on improving the performance of projects by integrating lessons learned. It emphasizes a systematic approach to project management that focuses on achieving measurable results and using past experiences to inform decision-making and project improvement. Results-Based Management (RBM) provides overall guidelines for what should be considered during planning, management and evaluation of projects and activities. RBM is more of a "mind-set", i.e. it describes what, but not how one has to handle the different stages of the project and operations cycle in order to achieve good planning, follow-up and control. However, persons who bear responsibility for implementing change processes through projects and programmes also require clear advice on how exactly to go about developing a plan and how to monitor results. This advice should not just cover what the project team should do, but how to do it (Örtengren, 2019).

By applying Results-Based Management (RBM) theory to market infrastructural projects in Nakuru County, the incorporation of lessons learned becomes a pivotal element in enhancing project performance. RBM's focus on clear objectives and outcomes, baseline data collection, systematic integration of past lessons, performance monitoring, adaptive management, stakeholder engagement, and accountability mechanisms all contribute to informed and efficient project implementation. By leveraging insights gained from previous experiences, these projects can be better tailored to address community needs, minimize risks, and ultimately achieve their objectives while fostering a culture of continuous improvement in Nakuru County's market infrastructure development initiatives.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework presents both the dependent and independent variables as well as their proposed relationships.

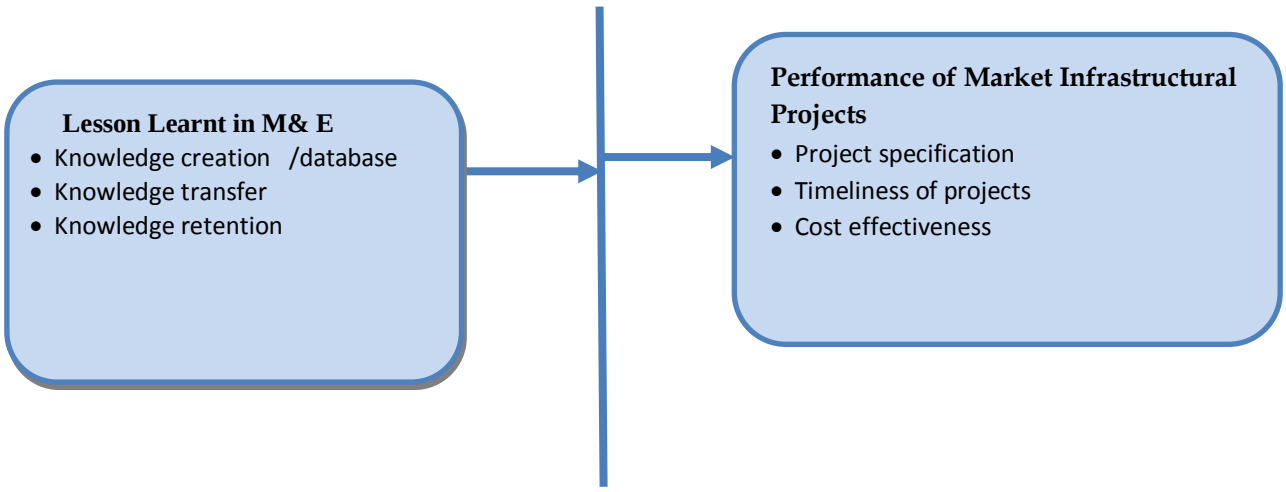

Fig 2.1: Conceptual Framework

2.3 Review of Literature on Variables

Lessons learned are "the knowledge gained during a project that shows how project events were addressed or should be addressed in the future, for the purpose of improving future performance," according to PMI (2023). According to Garcia & Martinez (2021), the primary justification for documenting lessons learned is ongoing development of project protocols and guiding principles. You won't be able to advance unless you learn from both your positive and negative past experiences. Repeating and improving upon the positives while avoiding and learning from the drawbacks are the objectives. Lessons learned should be documented throughout the project's lifespan. They are documented, so lessons learnt can be accessed and applied later, and they go beyond an unofficial process of learning from past mistakes (Clark & Miller, 2020).

The integration of lessons learned from prior experiences profoundly shapes the trajectory of infrastructural projects, influencing various dimensions of project management. By drawing insights from past successes and failures, project teams can make well-informed decisions that align with project objectives and avoid repeating past errors (Smith & Johnson, 2018). Furthermore, lessons learned play a pivotal role in proactive risk management, offering valuable insights into potential challenges and enabling the formulation of robust strategies for risk mitigation (Brown & Williams, 2019). Moreover, these insights bolster quality assurance by recognizing patterns related to past quality issues and informing measures to ensure project outcomes meet or surpass set standards Resource optimization, stakeholder engagement strategies, and adaptive management also gain from lessons learned, collectively contributing to more streamlined project planning, execution, and overall success . Ultimately, lessons learned foster a culture of continual enhancement by encouraging knowledge sharing and organizational learning, establishing a repository of collective wisdom that informs future undertakings (Adams & Davis, 2022).

The influence of lessons learned on the performance of infrastructural projects is multi-faceted and substantial. By harnessing insights from the past, project teams can make better decisions, proactively manage risks, heighten quality, optimize resources, engage stakeholders strategically, and adapt to evolving conditions. Furthermore, lessons learned install a culture of learning and progress, constructing a valuable knowledge reservoir to guide upcoming projects toward successful outcomes (Garcia & Martinez, 2021).

2.4 Empirical review

In South Africa,Kgaphola&Jacob(2019)did a case study regarding what the public sector can learn from formative evaluation to improve public sector programme. Key lessons learnt include the significance of developing a clear and comprehensive M&E system at the programme planning and design stage, embedding the culture of M&E in programme implementation, evaluating potential modalities of implementation, rather than simply assuming modality robustness, and capacitation of implementation agencies to internalise and implement M&E requirements

Atemo (2021) equally made a contribution on M&E practices in Vihiga County. The study noted inconsistencies in documentation, accuracy and quality of M&E reports impeded the performance of M&E project activities funded by the Vihiga County Government. The project's goals and outcomes, as intended throughout the planning stages, were thus not achieved. This had a negative impact on the County's M&E projects' and programs' overall performance. Poor field station feedback mechanisms consequently led to delays in report preparation and M&E activity scheduling in Vihiga County. The study noted that untimely and uncoordinated responses affected traceability of project progress at various stages of project execution leading to delays as hinted by majority of the respondents.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

A descriptive research design was used for this study .According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2013), a descriptive design is an approach that seeks to depict a phenomenon as it actually is. A descriptive research design, according to Flick (2011), is the process of compiling data to address questions and test hypotheses on the subject's status in the study. This study makes an effort to comprehend and, hence, explain the monitoring and evaluation procedures used to assess the effectiveness of market infrastructure projects undertaken by the Nakuru County Government. The descriptive survey method was chosen by the researcher as the best approach for the current research since it is the most practical in terms of cost and time for gathering information on the characteristics of a big population. In addition, the major method for gathering data was a questionnaire. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2013), descriptive data are often gathered by questionnaire surveys, interviews, or direct observation. The purpose of the study is to ascertain the effects of the four

independent variables, stakeholder involvement, monitoring and evaluation planning, coordination, and lessons learnt on the performance of market infrastructural projects

3.2TargetPopulation

According to Sekaran and Bougie (2018), a population is the total collection of elements about which we wish to make inferences. The target was 60 market infrastructure projects drawn from the key department of Trade during the financial years 2021/2022 and 2022/2023. The projects are be at different phase of implementation that is either ongoing, complete or stalled. The respondents were 240 project management committee member and contractors from all the projects.

3.3 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame describes the list of all population units from which the sample was selected (Cooper &Schindker, 2018). The unit of observation are the 60 market infrastructure projects .The unit of analysis are the ,3 Members of the project management committee (1 members of public representing the community needs, MCA representative and the project officer and 1 contractor in each of the 60 market infrastructure projects totalling to sample frame 240 respondents

3.4 Sampling size and Sampling technique

3.4.1 Sampling size

The number of observations required to calculate estimates for a certain population is known as the sample size (Smith, 2019). The size was determined by the use of Naisuma's (2000) formula where:

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

Where: n is the Sample size,
N is the Population,
C is the Coefficient of variation (25%),)
e is the Standard error margin (2%).
Therefore the sample size is;

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

Where N= 240, C=25%, e= 2%

$$n = \frac{240x0.25^2}{0.25\ ^2+(240-1)0.02^2}$$

$$n = \frac{15}{0.1581}$$

n=95

Thus, the sample is 95 respondents

The respondents will be allocated to various categories according to their relative sizes in the targeted population using the following formula:

n h =(N h /N) x n
n h = Sample size of stratum h
N h = population size of stratum h
N = total population size
n = total sample size

Table 3. 1: Sample Size of Each Stratum

Category	Population	Sample Size
PMC members of the public	60	24
PMC project officers	60	24
PMC MCA representative	60	24
Contractors	60	23
Total	**100**	**95**

3.4.2 Sampling Technique

Kothari (2019) defines sampling technique as the process of drawing samples that would be a representative of the population of the study. Its objective is to secure a sample which subject to limitations of size and produces the characteristics of the population as closely as possible. The study used stratified random sampling technique based on the two categories of respondents (Project management committee members and Contractors). Stratified random sampling ensures that each subgroup of a given population is adequately represented within the whole sample population of a research study .The sample size of each stratum is proportionate to the population size of the stratum. This type of stratified random sampling is often a more precise metric because it's a better representation of the overall population (Simkus, 2023).

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Questionnaires were used to collect data.The questions were close ended to get specific unique information. The reason for choosing questionnaires is because it is less costly, convenient, and not biased.

3.5 Data analysis and presentation.

According to Cooper and Schindler (2018) the reason for data analysis is to synthesize gathered data to manageable size, applying statistical methods, establishing summaries and seeking trends and tendencies.

The data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. The analysis entails computation of descriptive statistics (frequencies, mean, standard deviation, and percentages). The information was further presented in form of tables, charts and graphs so as to facilitate a clear interpretation of results and assist in drawing conclusion with respective explanations. Regression analysis is additionally utilized to determine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables

$Y= \beta 0+\beta_1 X_1 + \varepsilon$

Where;

Y = Performance of Market infrastructural projects

$\beta 0$= Constant

X_1 = Lesson Learnt in M& E

β_1 is the regression coefficient

ε = the estimated error of the regression model.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Response Rate

Table 4.1 : Response Rate

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Expected Responses	95	100
Received Responses	83	87
Un received Responses	12	13
Total	**96**	**100**

The researcher issued 95 questionnaires that were successfully filled and returned for analysis thus giving the study an 87 % response rate. This response rate was considered sufficient for the purpose of the study. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013), a 50% response rate is adequate, 60% good and above 70% rated very good.

4.2 Descriptive Analysis

The study examined the views of a sample of project committee members and contractors working with the market infrastructure in Nakuru County. The data collected and subsequently analysed was on a 5-point Likert scale which

ranged from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The descriptive statistics employed included percentages, means, and standard deviations (SD).

4.2.1 Descriptive Analysis for Project Planning Practice

The researcher sought to the views of the respondents on the influence of Lessons learnt in M&E planning on the performance of Market Infrastructural projects in Nakuru County. Their respondents are as shown in Table 4.2

Table 4. 2: Lesson Learnt in M& E

Statement		SA (%)	A (%)	N (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	Std. Dev
There is a database for M&E that includes all the data including the baseline survey.	83	(4)	(10)	(0)	(46)	(42)	1.84	1.006
There is knowledge transfer to departments, agencies and the community	83	(18)	(35)	0(0)	(36)	(24)	2.73	1.490
There is replication of the lessons learnt and best practices in other projects	83	(47)	(53)	(0)	(0)	(0)	4.47	0.502
Utilization of lessons learnt improved the project specifications/design	83	(38)	(46)	0(0)	(4)	(2)	4.34	0.859
Utilization of lessons learnt improved the projects effectiveness in terms of costs	83	(36)	(47)	(5)	(7)	(5)	4.02	1.070
Utilization of lessons learnt improves the end user satisfaction	83	29(35)	4(49)	2(2)	1(1)	2(2)	4.23	0.770
Utilization of lessons learnt supports decision making during project implementation	83	40(48)	20(24)	3(4)	12(15)	8(10)	3.87	1.404

A majority (88%) disagreed that there is a database for M&E that includes all the data including the baseline survey (Mean=1.84; Standard Deviation: =1.006). This finding agreed with a study by USAID and Nawiri (2021) that revealed most county sector offices do not have a database for ongoing monitoring activities in the county but none for surveys conducted.

While a significant portion of respondents (60%) disagreed that there is knowledge transfer to departments, agencies and the community (Mean: 2.73; Standard Deviation=1.490). According to Mattsson, Fischborn. Brunson, M. et al.(2019) project team encourages learning and experimentation through sharing lessons learned among PA stakeholders regarding the challenges and successes of implementing solutions (and their component building blocks) in diverse contexts.

A vast majority (100%) agreed that lessons learned and best practices were replicated in other projects. (Mean= 4.47; Standard Deviation=0.502). The majority (84%) agreed that the utilization of lessons learned improved the project specifications/design of the projects (Mean=4.34; Standard Deviation=0.859).

A substantial portion (83%) agreed that the utilization of lessons learned improved project effectiveness in terms of costs (Mean =4.02; Standard Deviation=1.070). The results concurs with findings by Sandra and Sakes (2019)that lessons learned can be used to improve future projects and future stages of current projects.

Most respondents (88%) agreed that the utilization of lessons learned improved end user satisfaction (Mean=4.23; Standard Deviation= 0.770).Further, a majority (72%) agreed that the utilization of lessons learned supported decision making during project implementation, (Mean=3.87; Standard Deviation=1.404).

4.3 Inferential Statistics Findings

Inferential statistics makes inferences and predictions about a population based on a sample of data taken from the population in question. The study used Pearson correlation analysis and regression analysis

4.3.1. Correlation Analysis

4.3.1.1 Correlation between Lessons Learntin M& E and Project Performance

The study sought to establish the correlation between influence ofLessons Learnt in M& E and Project Performance. The findings are presented in Table 4.3

Table 4. 3: Lessons Learnt in M& E and Project Performance

Variable		Lesson Learnt
Project Performance	Pearson Correlation	.968**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	83

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

As indicated inTable 4.3demonstrates a highly significant and strong positive correlation (Pearson correlation coefficient = 0.968, $p < 0.01$) between "Lessons Learnt" and "Project Performance", indicating that as lessons are learned and applied, project performance substantially improves. This finding suggests the critical importance of actively identifying, documenting, and incorporating lessons from past projects into current and future project endeavours. Utilizing lessons learned effectively can lead to substantial enhancements in project outcomes, efficiency, and success, showcasing the value of a proactive learning and improvement approach within project management practices. It underlines the significance of a learning-oriented culture within project teams to continually evolve and optimize project performance based on past experiences and insights

The findings on were in agreement with statistical testing performed by Wyrozebskia&Pawlak,R(2021) that there is a statistically significant correlation between lessons learned collection and benefits realization in terms of scope, time & budget in projects

4.4 Regression Analysis

4.4.1 Regression Model Summary

The study conducted a regression analysis to find out the strength of the relationship between independent and dependent variables as shown in Table4.4

Table 4. 4:Regression Model Summary

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.984[a]	.967	.966	.20725	.967	577.774	4	78	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lessons Learnt

The R-squared value, approximately 0.967, indicates that about 96.7% of the variance in the response variable can be explained by the predictor (Lessons Learnt) included in the regression model. In other words, the model is highly effective in capturing and explaining the variability observed in the response variable based on the chosen predictors. This high R-squared value suggests a strong and reliable fit of the model to the data, implying that the chosen predictors collectively account for a significant portion of the variability in the response variable.

The findings on M&E planning are in line with a study by Mutsune and Ngugi (2023) where the regression analysis results indicated that M&E planning had a positive significant influence on project implementation. The findings on stakeholder's participation are in agreement with study by Demirkesen and Reinhardt (2021) where regression results showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between stakeholder involvement and performance.

4.4.2 Multiregression Analysis

The study also conducted a regression analysis to establish the regression coefficients. Table 4.5 shows the results

Table 4. 5:Regression Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	0.65	.172		0.260	.000
	Lessons Learnt	.0667	.156	.534	.189	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Project Perfomance

The study also conducted a regression analysis to establish the regression coefficients connecting the independent and dependent variables as illustrated by the equation illustrated below:

$$Y = \beta 0 + \beta 1X1 + \varepsilon$$

Whereby Y represents project performance, X1 represents lessons learnt. β0 represents Constant which defines the value of project implementation without the inclusion of predictor variables. From the results in Table 4.5 the given equation was answered by the values of Unstandardized Coefficients (B) and all of them were statistically significant since their p values (Sig. <0.05) were less than 0.05. The results indicate that most of the predictor variables in the study have a positive relationship with project implementation except quality. Thus,

$$Y = 0.065 + 0.667XI+0.558$$

The constant term, represented by the intercept of approximately 0.065, suggests that when the independent variable (lessons learnt) are zero, the expected value of the Project performance is approximately 0.065.The coefficient for lessons learnt is approximately 0.667. A one-unit increase in lessons learnt learned increase of approximately 0.667 units in project performance. This effect is statistically significant (p-value < 0.001). This implies that leveraging lessons learned positively impacts project performance.

The, the study sought to test the hypothesis that: H04: There is no significant relationship between Lesson learnt and performance of market infrastructural projects in Nakuru County .From the findings in Table 4.3 the p-value was 0.000 which was less than 0.01 significant level. Therefore, based on the rule of significance, the study rejected the null hypothesis (H04) and concluded that lesson learnt had significant influence on the performance of market infrastructural projects in Nakuru County

V. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that there is no database for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) that includes all the data, including the baseline survey .There is knowledge transfer to departments, agencies, and the community. Lessons learned and best practices were replicated in other projects. Utilization of lessons learned improved the projects specifications/designs, project effectiveness in terms of costs, end user satisfaction and supported decision making during project implementation. Lessons learnt have significant influence on the performance of market infrastructural projects in Nakuru County.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher recommended that the project team should consider developing a customized M&E database tailored to Nakuru County Government's unique needs and requirements. Further, the County could hire a software development team or work with a software development firm to create a database that aligns perfectly with M&E framework.

This study focused assess the influence of M&E practices on the Market Infrastructural projects in Nakuru County. M&E practices help assess the efficiency and effectiveness of market infrastructural projects. By regularly monitoring project activities, comparing actual outputs to planned targets, and evaluating resource utilization, stakeholders can identify areas for improvement and optimize the allocation of resources. The study focused on market Infrastructural projects in Nakuru County therefore there is need to carry out studies on projects like water and building projects.

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