

School of Postgraduate Studies & Research

is pleased to announce

the oral defense of thesis of

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**Entitled**

**Effect of Monitoring and evaluation System on performance of HIV/AIDS programs in  
SOLNAC Borama, Somaliland.**

**For the degree of**

**Master of Business Business Administration in Monitoring and Evaluation**

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Supervisor: Dr. Ambrose

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### **ABSTRACT**

HIV/AIDS remains a significant public health challenge globally, demanding rigorous interventions and strategic approaches for effective prevention, treatment, and support programs. There has led to need to critically assess, and address challenges related to the performance of HIV/AIDS programs. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems play an important role in assessing the impact of these programs and guiding evidence-based decision- making. One key aspect that demands attention is the role of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems in

influencing program performance. It is on this backdrop that the study investigated the effect of Monitoring and Evaluation systems on performance of HIV and AIDS programs in Borama, Somaliland. The specific research objectives of the study were: to determine the effect of budgetary allocation for M&E, human capacity for M&E and stakeholder engagement in M&E on performance of HIV&AIDS programs in SOLNAC Borama, Somaliland. The study was anchored on Theory of Change. The study used descriptive with cross-sectional study design. The target population of this study was 2 programs that SOLNAC runs with 41 respondents. Census was carried as the target population was small. The data was collected using structured questionnaire. Data was then analyzed using descriptive inferential statistics. In descriptive, data percentages, frequency, means and standard deviation were computed. In the inferential analysis, multiple linear regression analysis was computed to determine the nature and magnitude of the relationships between the variables. The data was then presented in figures, tables and graphs. Results showed that Budgetary allocation for M&E with  $\beta = .239$ , p-value =0.037, human capacity for M&E with  $\beta = .314$ , p-value =0.017 and stakeholder engagement in M&E with  $\beta = 0.400$ , p-value =0.002 had statistically significant effect on performance of HIV&AIDS programs in SOLNAC Borama, Somaliland. Based on the study's findings, the key recommendation to enhance the performance of HIV/AIDS programs in Somaliland is for the National AIDS Commission to allocate sufficient, dedicated, and long-term funding for robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities within the HIV/AIDS program budget, design and implement comprehensive capacity-building programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of program staff in M&E; and develop stakeholder engagement strategies to guide the meaningful involvement of diverse stakeholders, including implementing partners, beneficiaries, and community representatives, in the M&E process, ensuring data-driven decision-making and continuous program improvement.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems, Program performance, Budgetary allocation for M&E, Human capacity for M&E, Stakeholder engagement in M&E, SOLNAC (Somaliland National AIDS Commission), Borama, Somaliland, Theory of Change