JRIIE Journal of Research Innovation and Implications in Education
Center for Research Implications & Practice

Website:www.jriiejournal.com ISSN 2520-7504 (Online) Vol.9, Iss.2, 2025 (pp. 595 - 604)

Effect of Project Strategic Management Process on Project Performance: A Case of Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environment Project in Rwanda

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***Abstract**: The general objective of this research was to assess the effect of project strategic management process on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project. Data analysis in this study was performed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. Coefficients provide details on how each independent variable influences project performance. Strategic Planning (β = 0.447, t=9.078, p = 0.000): Strategic planning has the strongest positive influence on project performance, since p < 0.05, this effect is statistically significant. Strategy Formulation (β= 0.128, t=2.558, p = 0.012): Strategy formulation also has a significant impact on project performance, since p < 0.05, this effect is statistically significant. Strategic Implementation (β = 0.183, t=2.712, p = 0.007): Strategic implementation significantly impacts project performance, since p < 0.05, this effect is statistically significant. Strategic Evaluation (β= 0.275, t=4.738, p = 0.000): Strategic evaluation has a strong impact on project performance. Since p < 0.05, this effect is statistically significant. The study concluded that strategic management processes significantly impact project performance. Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environment Project should focus on clear goal-setting, resource allocation, and stakeholder engagement during the planning phase to maximize project efficiency.*

***Keywords:** Project Strategic Management Process, Performance of Project, Strategic Planning, Strategy Formulation, Strategic Implementation, Strategic Evaluation*

How to cite this work (APA)

Koumatei, T. E. & Dushimimana, J.D. (2025). Effect of project strategic management process on project performance: A case of Transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project in Rwanda. *Journal of Research Innovation and Implications in Education, 9*(2), 595 – 604. **https://doi.org/10.59765/prd394.**

1. Introduction

Strategic management, rooted in military planning, has evolved into a fundamental business discipline. Initially, it focused on large, established enterprises, but over time, it has expanded to include small and medium enterprises as well. Tracing back several millennia, early strategic concepts involved resource mobilization and competitive anticipation, principles still central to business strategy today. Strategic management combines long-term goal setting, resource allocation, and adaptive planning, empowering organizations to navigate complex internal and external environments. This holistic approach ensures businesses maintain a competitive advantage and adapt to global shifts, driving sustained growth and resilience (Caymaz, 2022).

Strategic management in India is critical for allowing firms to prosper in the face of volatile economic

circumstances and fierce global competition. It provides businesses with tools for assessing internal strengths and weaknesses and responding effectively to external opportunities and challenges. Strategic management promotes coherent planning, resource allocation, and the integration of multiple corporate operations, therefore aligning them with long-term objectives. In an era of fast technological innovation, strategic management is critical for businesses to constantly review and change their strategy. It also promotes inventive thinking, inspiring people to collaborate on common goals that improve organizational resilience and market success (Kumar, 2021).

The industrial industry in South-East Nigeria benefits considerably from strategic management methods that improve organizational performance. All strategic processes including target setting, formulation, execution, and evaluation, have a beneficial influence on performance results. Strategic objectives must be aligned with organizational goals to ensure optimal performance. Furthermore, including lower-level managers in the strategy creation process ensures that plans are relevant and successful in addressing both long-term and short-term organizational goals, resulting in overall performance gains (Onyekwelu, 2020).

Ethio telecom, Ethiopia's leading telecommunications provider, exemplifies how strategic management practices enhance organizational performance. Strategic evaluation is the most impactful factor, followed by strategy formulation, while strategic implementation contributes moderately. Through aligning strategic objectives with performance goals, Ethio telecom sustains improvements and competitive positioning. Continuous assessment of strategies fosters resilience and adaptability in a rapidly evolving telecom industry, highlighting the importance of strategic practices for sustained organizational success (Arega & Elifneh, 2024).

Lyamujungu SACCO operates within Uganda's cooperative financial sector, providing savings and credit services to its members. Strategic management involves the formulation and execution of strategies to enhance organizational performance and member satisfaction. Lyamujungu SACCO intends to enhance service delivery, optimize resource allocation, and increase stakeholder participation by studying both internal and external market circumstances. This approach not only supports sustainable growth but also reinforces the cooperative's commitment to empowering its members through effective financial services (Agaba *et al.*, 2023).

In Rwanda, strategic management fosters sustainable development, aligns resources with goals, enhances competitiveness, and addresses socio-economic challenges for organizational and national progress. National Procurement and Development Limited (NPD Ltd, Rwanda) utilizes strategic management practices, including environmental scanning, strategy formulation, implementation, and evaluation, which significantly enhance organizational performance. Effective strategic management leads to improvements in budgetary, quality, and timely performance, indicating that well-executed strategies are essential for success in the construction and engineering sector (Karangwa & Irechukwu, 2023).

World Vision International operates in Rwanda, impacting over 1.8 million individuals across 29 districts through programs focused on vulnerable children and their communities. The organization addresses key areas such as education, health, nutrition, WASH, and economic empowerment. Through strategic goals aligned with national priorities, World Vision has achieved significant outcomes, including increased family self-reliance and improved access to clean water. The 2021–2025 strategy emphasizes empowering caregivers and sustaining well-being for vulnerable children while addressing challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and prioritizing WASH initiatives globally (Kigenza & Irechukwu, 2023).

Previous studies have been conducted in Rwanda including Ruzibiza *et al.*, (2019), Kigenza and Irechukwu (2023), Sabbi and Ndikubwimana (2024), Nduwayezu and Muniu (2023) and Karangwa and Dushimimana (2024) about strategic management process and performance. However, no empirical evidence specifically focusing on effect of project strategic management process on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project implemented by World Vision Rwanda. This is the research gap to be filled by current study.

The general objective of this research was to assess the effect of project strategic management process on the performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project implemented by World Vision Rwanda.

Specific objectives:

1. To determine the effect of strategic planning on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project.
2. To find out the effect of strategy formulation on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project.
3. To assess the effect of strategic implementation on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project.
4. To analyze the effect of strategic evaluation on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project.

Research hypotheses:

H_{01}: There is no significant effect of strategic planning on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project.

H_{02}: There is no significant effect of strategy formulation on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project.

H_{03}: There is no significant effect of strategic implementation on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project.

H_{04}: There is no significant effect of strategic evaluation on performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Review

The researcher focused on Resource-Based View, Strategic Fit Theory and Contingency Theory to guide this study.

2.1.1 Resource-Based View Theory

The Resource-Based View (RBV) theory, first developed by Birger Wernerfelt in 1984 and advanced by scholars like Jay Barney, posits that an organization's competitive advantage arises from its unique resources and capabilities. These resources can be classified into three categories: tangible, intangible, and organizational capabilities. For resources to contribute to sustained competitive advantage, they must be valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable (VRIN) (Ristyawan *et al.*, 2023).

Resource-Based View Theory was instrumental in evaluating the specific effect of strategic planning on the performance of transforming household resilience in vulnerable environment project., as it emphasizes the importance of using unique organizational resources to achieve competitive advantages.

2.1.2 Strategic Fit Theory

Strategic Fit Theory, first articulated by scholars such as David T. Montgomery, emphasizes the alignment between an organization's strategies and its external environment, as well as its internal capabilities. The premise of this theory is that organizations perform better when their strategies are well-matched with operational realities and specific contexts. Strategic fit can be understood in terms of two primary dimensions: external fit, which relates to how well an organization's strategies align with market demands and environmental conditions, and internal fit, which pertains to the alignment of organizational structures, processes, and resources with strategic goals (Kristof-Brown *et al.*, 2023).

Strategic Fit Theory played a crucial role in determining the effects of project strategy formulation on project performance. This theory underscores the necessity of aligning an organization's strategies with external environmental forces.

2.1.3 Contingency Theory

Contingency Theory, developed by scholars such as Fred Fiedler and Joan Woodward, posits that there is no single best way to manage an organization; instead, the effectiveness of any given strategy depends on the specific context in which it is implemented. This theory emphasizes the importance of situational factors, such as organizational structure, environmental dynamics, and stakeholder relationships, in determining the appropriate management approach. It advocates for a flexible strategy that adapts to varying circumstances rather than relying on fixed methods. This theory suggests that organizations must be vigilant in assessing their environments and internal conditions to tailor their strategies accordingly. Recognizing that different projects may require different management approaches based on local needs, available resources, and external challenges is crucial (Abbas, 2024).

Contingency Theory was relevant for assessing the impact of strategic implementation on performance, as it accounts for the variability of situations in which strategic actions occur. This theory posits that the effectiveness of strategic implementation is contingent upon contextual factors such as local conditions, community engagement, and available resources.

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Effect of project strategic planning on Project Performance

Tarifi (2021) investigated the critical aspects of strategic planning and its impact on organizational performance. The study highlights the importance of strategic planning as a tool for organizations to identify and implement effective strategies, addressing both internal and external challenges. By analyzing key elements such as mission, vision, core values, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT), the research demonstrates a significant correlation between strategic planning practices and organizational performance outcomes. Utilizing qualitative methods, the study examines secondary data to establish that comprehensive strategic planning aligns stakeholders toward common objectives, ultimately enhancing a firm's competitive advantage. The findings suggest that organizations must prioritize strategic planning processes to effectively navigate their operational landscape and achieve performance goals.

2.2.2 Effect of project strategy formulation on Project Performance

Maina *et al.* (2020) aimed to determine the influence of strategy formulation on the performance of State Corporations in Kenya. Four specific objectives derived from strategy formulation were examined: leadership, mission and vision, firm resources, and environmental scanning. Targeting 187 corporations, a sample of 77 managers provided primary data through questionnaires. Preliminary data analysis employed descriptive statistics, while inferential statistics tested predictive relationships. Findings indicated that top management consulted with employees in decision-making and delegated authority. Organizations had formal missions aligned with stakeholder priorities, and a strong culture rooted in values encouraged organizational learning. Environmental scanning incorporated considerations such as ethics, cultural practices, and budget allocations. Results showed environmental scanning as the strongest positive influence on performance, followed by leadership (negative influence) and firm resources, which positively impacted mission and vision statements. The model explained 81.2% of performance variation, suggesting managers and policymakers prioritize strategy formulation elements to improve organizational performance, with an emphasis on leadership and environmental scanning.

Niyigaba and Njenga (2023) analyzed the impact of strategy formulation on the performance of public institutions in Rwanda, focusing on the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC). Grounded in Strategic Fit Theory, a descriptive survey design collected quantitative data to assess practices and attitudes toward strategy formulation within MINALOC's 136 employees. Stratified sampling was employed, and data was gathered using questionnaires, interviews, and secondary sources like MINALOC's annual reports. SPSS facilitated the data analysis, applying descriptive and inferential statistics, including multiple regression. Findings revealed a strong positive relationship between strategy planning practices and institutional performance, with strategic planning yielding significant, favorable effects (β=0.559, p=0.000). This positive association underscores the value of strategic planning in enhancing performance outcomes, particularly when focusing on external orientation, internal orientation, and functional integration. Future research is suggested to explore moderating factors, such as organizational culture, leadership styles, and external influences, to further understand how strategy planning impacts institutional success

2.2.3 Effects of project strategic implementation on Project Performance

Okwemba and Njuguna (2021) examined the impact of strategy implementation on organizational performance at Chemelil Sugar Company in Kisumu County, Kenya guided by the resource-based view theory. Using a descriptive research design, it targeted a population of 60, including department heads, with a sample size also set at 60, selected through purposive sampling. Data was gathered via questionnaires and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings indicated a strong positive relationship between strategy implementation and performance, with strategy implementation accounting for 42.4% of performance variation ($r^2 = 0.424$). Regression analysis confirmed a significant positive relationship ($\beta = 0.883$, $t = 2.847$, $p = 0.016$), suggesting that a unit increase in strategy implementation could improve performance by 0.883 units. Key strategy factors included resource allocation, stakeholder involvement, communication, and organizational structure. The study recommended strengthening these elements to enhance performance, with a focus on aligning stakeholder skills, ensuring resource adequacy, fostering interdepartmental communication, and building awareness among employees.

Agaba *et al.* (2023) investigated the effect of strategy implementation on the organizational performance of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) in Uganda, focusing on Lyamujungu SACCO in Kabale District, Southwestern Uganda. Utilizing a case study design, both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed to assess the relationship between strategy implementation and performance. A sample of 140 respondents was selected via simple random and purposive sampling. Data analysis involved SPSS Version 21.0 for quantitative data and thematic analysis for qualitative insights. Descriptive statistics, correlation, and regression analysis revealed a positive and significant relationship between strategy implementation and performance ($r = 0.315$, $P \leq .01$). The study concluded that effective strategy execution by the Lyamujungu SACCO board, supported by staff and client involvement, contributes positively to achieving the SACCO's financial goals. This research indicates the importance of strategic execution in enhancing organizational performance.

2.2.4 Effects of project strategic evaluation on Project Performance.

Chebet (2021) examined the effect of strategic evaluation and control on the financial performance of SMEs in Juba, South Sudan, highlighting the crucial economic role of SMEs, which contribute approximately 70% to GDP and employ around 63.6% of the workforce. The study, utilizing a cross-sectional design, targeted a population of 4,951 registered SMEs and selected a sample size of 381 companies based on the Krejcie and Morgan table. Data collection involved structured questionnaires, validated for reliability with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.805. Results show a statistically significant positive effect of strategic evaluation on

financial performance, though performance is impacted negatively by stringent government regulations. The study recommends that SME managers in Juba implement strategic plans that emphasize organizational tasks, strategic vision, and mission alignment. Furthermore, it shows that the government reduce regulatory restrictions on SMEs, which could improve their financial standing and, consequently, support economic growth. Findings offer valuable findings for strategic planning improvements, benefiting managers, policymakers, and stakeholders, including the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the wider South Sudanese community.

3. Methodology

This section explains the rationale behind the chosen research approach and details for data collection tools such as structured interviews and questionnaires to gather information from project participants. Additionally, it describes sampling techniques like stratified and purposive sampling for selecting representative respondents.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, both descriptive and correlational research design were utilized. Descriptive analysis captured and summarized demographic information and partners of variables, while correlation analysis explored relationships between variables for deeper understanding. A quantitative methodology was implemented, utilizing questionnaires to collect pertinent data that aligns with the research objectives.

3.2 Population of the Study

This study targeted 323 population including project beneficiaries, project team members and World Vision Staff.

In situations when studying the whole population would be impractical owing to lack of time or resources, researcher used Slovin's formula to accurately sample the community. To find out how big a sample is required to produce reliable findings, researchers applied Slovin's formula.

This is how researcher determined which version of Slovin's formula to use:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (Ne^2)}$$

n= Number of samples or sample size

N= Total population

e = Error tolerance

$$n = \frac{323}{1+(323x0.05^2)} = \frac{323}{1+(323x0.0025)} = \frac{323}{1+0.8075} = \frac{323}{1.8075} = 178.69 \cong 177$$

Simple random sampling technique used where every member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen.

3.3 Data Collection Methods

In this study, the questionnaire focused on areas relevant to stakeholders' experiences in various districts. The questions were crafted to elicit quantitative feedback, providing a comprehensive view of strategic management practices and their impact on project performance. The researcher aimed to collect detailed data by distributing the questionnaire which informed the evaluation of strategic management processes and their effectiveness in enhancing project performance.

Researcher employed documentary approach to efficiently collect and assess secondary data on reports, Journals, books and other document related on strategic management processes and project performance.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study used descriptive and inferential statistical techniques to examine the relationship between strategic management practices and project performance. Descriptive statistics were summarized participants' perceptions while inferential statistics tested hypotheses and allow for generalizations about the broader population.

To measure variability, the mean and standard deviation were employed. The mean determined using the intervals and equivalences.

To evaluate the relationships between elements of the strategic management process and project performance, correlation coefficients were applied. These metrics helped assess the strength and direction of associations between strategic management activities and project performance, structured as follows:

$Y=\alpha+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\beta_4X_4+\varepsilon$

Where:

Y = Project performance

X_1 = Strategic planning

X_2 = Strategy formulation

X_3 = Strategic implementation

X_4 = Strategic evaluation

α = Constant

β = Coefficients of the model

ε=error term

3.5 Ethical Considerations

Adherence to ethical norms is crucial in this investigation to maintain data integrity. Anonymity was valued throughout the research process, ensuring that respondents feel safe expressing their views without fear of being exposed. This ethical framework assisted the researcher in developing a trustworthy connection with the parties concerned.

4. Results and Discussion

This section presents the findings of the study based on data collected from respondents regarding the effect of project strategic management processes on the performance of the Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environment Project. The findings are structured according to the study objectives and are analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

4.1 Response Rate

The response rate refers to the proportion of respondents who successfully completed and returned the questionnaires compared to the total number distributed. A high response rate enhances the reliability and representativeness of the findings.

Table 1: Response Rate

Questionnaire	Frequency	Rate
Completed	162	91.53
Unreturned	15	8.47
Total	177	100.00

Source: Field data, 2025

The study distributed 177 questionnaires, out of which 162 were completed and returned, representing a high response rate of 91.53%. This suggests that the majority of the target respondents actively participated in the research, increasing the reliability of the findings. Only 15 questionnaires (8.47%) were unreturned, indicating minimal non-response bias.

4.2 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was conducted to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between strategic planning, strategy formulation, strategic implementation, strategic evaluation, and project performance. The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Correlations

		Strategic planning	Strategy formulation	Strategic implementation	Strategic evaluation	Project Performance
Strategic planning	Pearson Correlation	1	.604**	.680**	.608**	.816**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	162	162	162	162	162
Strategy formulation	Pearson Correlation	.604**	1	.702**	.593**	.690**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	162	162	162	162	162
Strategic implementation	Pearson Correlation	.680**	.702**	1	.794**	.796**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	162	162	162	162	162
Strategic evaluation	Pearson Correlation	.608**	.593**	.794**	1	.768**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	162	162	162	162	162
Project Performance	Pearson Correlation	.816**	.690**	.796**	.768**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	162	162	162	162	162

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

Source: Field data, 2025

Table 2 presents the correlation analysis between project strategic management processes (strategic planning, strategy formulation, strategic implementation, and strategic evaluation) and the performance of the Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environment Project. The significance level (p-value) is set at 0.05, meaning a p-value less than 0.05 confirms a statistically significant relationship.

The Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.816, indicating a strong positive correlation between strategic planning and project performance. The p-value is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, confirming a statistically significant relationship. This implies that effective strategic planning positively influences the performance of the project.

The Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.690, showing a moderately strong positive correlation between strategy formulation and project performance. The p-value is 0.000, which is below 0.05, confirming a significant relationship. This suggests that well-structured strategy formulation enhances project performance.

The Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.796, indicating a strong positive correlation between strategic

implementation and project performance. The p-value is 0.000, confirming statistical significance. This means that efficient execution of strategies significantly contributes to better project outcomes.

The Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.768, demonstrating a strong positive correlation between strategic evaluation and project performance. The p-value is 0.000, confirming a significant relationship. This suggests that continuous assessment and evaluation improve the overall performance of the project. Chebet (2021) also highlighted the role of strategic evaluation in SME financial performance, showing that evaluation improves financial standing despite regulatory constraints. This supports the study's findings that strategic evaluation enhances project success by identifying areas for improvement and ensuring alignment with objectives.

All strategic management components (strategic planning, strategy formulation, strategic implementation, and strategic evaluation) are significantly correlated with project performance ($p < 0.05$), confirming that effective strategic management positively impacts the success of the Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environment Project. Chen and Xede (2023) established that frontline employee participation in strategic planning significantly reduces budget slack and enhances budget evaluation, leading to better resource allocation and decision-making.

4.3 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was performed to determine the effect of strategic planning, strategy formulation, strategic implementation, and strategic evaluation on project performance. The results are presented in Tables 3, 4, and 5.

Table 3: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.900[a]	.810	.805	.21076	2.282

a. Predictors: (Constant), Strategic evaluation, Strategy formulation, Strategic planning, Strategic implementation
b. Dependent Variable: Project Performance

Source: Field data, 2025

The model summary Table 3 provides insights into the overall strength and explanatory power of the regression model. R = 0.900: This indicates a strong positive relationship between the independent variables (strategic planning, strategy formulation, strategic implementation, and strategic evaluation) and the dependent variable (project performance). R Square = 0.810: This means that 81.0% of the variation in project performance is explained by the four independent variables. Durbin-Watson = 2.282: Since this value is close to 2, it suggests no autocorrelation in the residuals, meaning that the model assumptions are valid.

The model is strong, with a high predictive ability (81% explained variance) and no autocorrelation concerns. Ahmad and Musa (2024) indicated that mission formulation significantly impacts efficiency, whereas other strategy elements had mixed effects.

Table 4: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	29.764	4	7.441	169.114	.000[b]
	Residual	6.974	157	.044		
	Total	36.738	161			

a. Dependent Variable: Project Performance
b. Predictors: (Constant), Strategic evaluation, Strategy formulation, Strategic planning, Strategic implementation
Source: Field data, 2025

The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Table 4 tests whether the independent variables collectively have a significant effect on project performance. F-statistic = 169.114: This high F-value indicates that the regression model is statistically significant. Sig. (p-value) = 0.000: Since the p-value is less than 0.05, we conclude that the model is statistically significant, meaning at least one of the strategic management components has a significant impact on project performance. The independent variables significantly explain the variations in project performance, confirming the importance of strategic management processes in project performance. Additionally, Onyegbula *et al*. (2023) identified strategic leadership, technology adaptation, and resource availability as critical components of effective implementation. The alignment between these studies underscores the need for organizations to ensure strategic initiatives are well-executed, with adequate resources and stakeholder engagement, to achieve optimal performance.

Table 5: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.393	.167		-2.353	.020		
	Strategic planning	.463	.051	.447	9.078	.000	.496	2.015
	Strategy formulation	.133	.052	.128	2.558	.012	.476	2.100
	Strategic implementation	.198	.073	.183	2.712	.007	.264	3.785
	Strategic evaluation	.308	.065	.275	4.738	.000	.360	2.775

a. Dependent Variable: Project Performance

Source: Field data, 2025

These metrics helped assess the strength and direction of associations between strategic management activities and project performance, structured as follows:

$Y= \beta_0+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\beta_4X_4+\varepsilon$

Project Performance =-393+ 0.463 (Strategic planning) +0.133 (Strategy formulation) +0.198 (Strategic implementation) +0.308 (Strategic evaluation) +0.167

Table 5 coefficients provides details on how each independent variable influences project performance. Strategic Planning (β = 0.447, t=9.078, p = 0.000): Strategic planning has the strongest positive influence on project performance. A one-unit increase in strategic planning improves project performance by 0.463 units. Since $p < 0.05$, this effect is statistically significant.

Strategy Formulation (β = 0.128, t=2.558, p = 0.012): Strategy formulation also has a significant impact on project performance but with a weaker effect compared to other variables. A one-unit increase in strategy formulation improves project performance by 0.133 units. Since $p < 0.05$, this effect is statistically significant.

Strategic Implementation ($\beta = 0.183$, t=2.712, $p = 0.007$): Strategic implementation significantly impacts project performance, though to a lesser extent than strategic planning. A one-unit increase in implementation improves project performance by 0.198 units. Since $p < 0.05$, this effect is statistically significant.

Strategic Evaluation (β = 0.275, t=4.738, p = 0.000): Strategic evaluation has a strong impact on project performance. A one-unit increase in evaluation improves project performance by 0.308 units. Since $p < 0.05$, this effect is statistically significant.

Collinearity Statistics (VIF values < 5): The Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values indicate that there is no multicollinearity, meaning the independent variables are not too highly correlated.

All four strategic management components significantly influence project performance, with strategic planning having the strongest impact, followed by strategic evaluation, strategic implementation, and strategy formulation.

Since all p-values are less than 0.05, all null hypotheses (H_{01}, H_{02}, H_{03}, H_{04}) are rejected, confirming that each strategic management component significantly affects project performance.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The study concluded that strategic management processes significantly impact project performance. All four strategic management processes (strategic planning, strategy formulation, strategic implementation, and strategic evaluation) have a statistically significant impact on project performance. Strategic planning has the strongest positive influence, emphasizing the importance of a well-structured planning process in achieving project success. Strategic evaluation and implementation also play crucial roles in enhancing project performance. Strategy formulation, though significant, has the weakest effect, indicating that while designing strategies is important, their execution and assessment contribute more significantly to project success.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environment Project teams should prioritize effective execution mechanisms by ensuring proper training, resource availability, and systematic monitoring.
2. Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environment planners should align strategies with practical execution plans to ensure feasibility and long-term impact.

5.3. Area for Further Research

Future research could explore the following areas: assess the effect of stakeholders' participation on performance

of Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environment Project, assess the effect of risk management practices on performance of Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environment.

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