St. Paul's University Repository

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON COMPLETION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

BY

GRACE NGONYO WAHOME

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER, 2024

St. Paul's University Repository

DECLARATION

This project is a product of my own work and is not the result of anything done in collaboration. It has not been previously presented to any other institution. No part of this thesis should be reproduced without authority of the author or/ and St. Paul's University.

SIGNATURE _____ Date_____

GRACE NGONYO WAHOME

MDSDIST492422

Word Count:20,970

APPROVAL:

This project has been presented for examination purpose with our approval as the university supervisors.

Signature  _____ Date 11/11/2024

Prof. David Gichuhi, PhD.

First Supervisor

Signature _____  Date 11/11/2024

Prof. Peter Mwaura. PhD.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

Second Supervisor

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to God almighty and to my family for the immense support and encouragement throughout this research project.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the almighty God for the far He has brought me during my course work and research time and for good health. I would also like to thank my supervisors for guiding me throughout the entire project, for the advice and frequent consultations. I would wish to thank my family for supporting and standing with me during this process, my colleagues and friends who offered me total support and encouragement during this research period. May God bless you all.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....ii
DEDICATION.....iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....v
LIST OF TABLES.....vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....viii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS.....ix
ABSTRACT.....x
CHAPTER ONE.....1
INTRODUCTION.....1
1.0 Chapter Overview 1
1.1 Background of the Study.....1
1.1.1 Nairobi County.....5
1.2 Statement of the Problem 6
1.3 Objectives of the Study 7
1.3.1 General Objective.....7
1.3.2 Specific Objectives.....8
1.4 Research Hypotheses 8
1.5 Significance of the Study 8
1.6 Scope of the Study 9
1.7 Definitions of Key Terms 10
CHAPTER TWO.....11
LITERATURE REVIEW.....11
2.1 Introduction 11
2.2 Theoretical Literature Review 11
2.2.1 Stakeholder's Theory.....11
2.2.2 Social Capital Theory.....13
2.3 Empirical Review 14
2.3.1 Public Participation on Completion of Development Projects.....14
2.3.2 Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects.....16
2.3.3 Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects.....19
2.3.4 Transparency on Completion of Development Projects.....22
2.4 Conceptual Framework 25
CHAPTER THREE.....26
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....26
3.1 Introduction 26
3.2 Research Design 26
3.3 Target Population 26
3.4 Sample size determination 27
3.5 Data Collection Procedures 28
3.6 Pilot Study29
3.6.1 Validity.....29
3.6.2 Reliability.....30
3.7 Data Analysis 30
3.8 Ethical Considerations 31

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

CHAPTER FOUR.....32
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....32
4.1 Introduction 32
4.2 Response Rate 32
4.3 Reliability Test Results 32
4.4 Demographic Information33
4.4.1 Gender of the Respondents.....33
4.4.2 Education Level Attained.....33
4.4.3 Years of Engagement in Community Based Project.....34
4.5 Descriptive Statistics 35
4.5.1 Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects.....35
4.5.2 Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects.....36
4.5.3 Transparency on Completion of Development Projects.....38
4.5.4 Completion of Development Projects.....40
4.6 Inferential Statistics 41
4.6.1 Correlation Analysis.....41
4.6.2 Bivariate Regression Analysis.....43
4.6.2.1 Bivariate Analysis on Public Information Access and Completion of Development Projects.....43
4.6.2.2 Bivariate Analysis on Stakeholder Engagement and Completion of Development Projects.....45
4.6.2.3 Bivariate Regression on Transparency and Completion of Development Projects.....48
4.6.2.4 Overall Model Summary.....50
4.6.2.5 Overall Analysis of Variance.....50
4.6.2.6 Overall Regression Coefficient.....51
4.7 Hypothesis Testing 52
4.8 Achievement of Research Objectives 53
CHAPTER FIVE.....56
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....56
5.1 Introduction 56
5.2 Summary of Major Findings 56
5.2.1 Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects.....56
5.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects.....57
5.2.3 Transparency on Completion of Development Projects.....57
5.3 Conclusion 57
5.3.1 Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects.....57
5.3.2 Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects.....58
5.3.3 Transparency on Completion of Development Projects.....58
5.4 Recommendations of the Research Findings 59
5.5 Areas for Further Research 60
REFERENCES.....61
APPENDICES.....68
APPENDIX I: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE.....68
APPENDIX II : ISERC APPROVAL.....68
APPENDIX III : LETTER FROM POST GRADUATE.....73

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

APPENDIX IV : NACOSTI PERMIT.....74
APPENDIX V : PLAGIARISM REPORT.....75

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1: Target Population....27
Table 3. 2: Sample Size....28
Table 4. 1: Response Rate....32
Table 4. 2: Reliability Test Results....32
Table 4. 3: Gender Representation of the Study Subjects....33
Table 4. 4: Education Level Attained....33
Table 4. 5: Years of Engagement in Community Based Projects....34
Table 4. 6: Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects....35
Table 4. 7: Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects....37
Table 4. 8: Transparency on Completion of Development Projects....38
Table 4. 9: Completion of Development Projects....40
Table 4. 10: Correlation Analysis....41
Table 4. 11: Model Summary with Public Information Access as Predictor....43
Table 4.12: Anova for Public Information Access and Completion of Development Projects....44
Table 4. 13: Regression Coefficients for Public Information Access and Completion of Development Projects....45
Table 4. 14: Model Summary with Stakeholder Engagement as Predictor....46
Table 4. 15: Anova for Effect of Stakeholder Engagement....46
Table 4. 16: Regression Coefficients for Effect of Stakeholder Engagement....47
Table 4.17: Model Summary on Transparency as Predictor....48
Table 4. 18: Anova for the Effect of Transparency on Completion of Development Projects....48
Table 4. 19: Regression Coefficients for Effect of Transparency....49
Table 4. 20: Overall Model Summary....50
Table 4. 21: Overall Analysis of Variance....50
Table 4. 22: Overall Regression Coefficients....51

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework.....25

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

CEOs	Chief Executive Officers
CVI	Content Validity Index
FOI	Freedom of Information
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
IS	Information Systems
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agricultures
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovations
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGD	Open Government Data
OGP	Open Government Partnership's
REPPs	Renewable Energy Power Providers
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNDP	United Nations Development Program.
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
US	United States

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

ABSTRACT

The study seeks to assess the influence of public participation on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya. Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya is frequently the site of numerous development projects aimed at improving infrastructure, public services, and overall quality of life for its residents. However, the completion of these projects often faces significant challenges that can lead to delays, cost overruns, and in some cases, incomplete projects. Specifically, the study sought to assess the effect of public information access, stakeholder engagement and transparency on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya. The study was anchored on stakeholder's theory and social capital theory. The study adopted descriptive research design. The target population was 183 comprising of 83 project managers of county funded projects, 83 ward administrators, and 17 sub-county administrators in Nairobi County. The study adopted slovins' formula to get a sample of 125 respondents. Stratified random sampling was used to select the respondents who participated on the study. Questionnaires were used to collect the primary data desirable for the study. A pilot-test was conducted in Kiambu, County. The study assessed both face and content validity. Reliability was assessed through internal consistency technique, Cronbach's Alpha values of 0.7-0.9 proved instruments to be reliable. Quantitative data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science. Descriptive statistics involved the use of percentages, frequencies, measures of central tendencies (mean) and measures of dispersion (standard deviation). Inferential statistic involved the use of correlation and regression analysis. The study findings revealed that there was a positive and statistically significant correlation between public information access and completion of development projects in Nairobi County ($r=0.473$; $p<0.05$). There was a positive and statistically significant correlation between stakeholder engagement and completion of development projects in Nairobi County ($r=0.541$; $p<0.05$). There was a strong positive correlation between transparency and completion of development projects in Nairobi County ($r=0.641$; $p<0.05$). The study concluded that public information access has a significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. In addition, the study concluded that stakeholder engagement has a significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. Finally, the study concluded that transparency has a significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. From the conclusion the study recommended that project team should prioritize clear and timely communication with the public regarding project updates, potential disruptions, and resolution of issues. The study further recommended that ward administrators and sub-county administrators advocate for policies and legislation that promote transparency, accountability and public participation in development projects at the county level. The study is useful to the management and staff of County Government administration having been triggered by the inherent need to change and to re-align itself with the new constitution dispensation and adhere to public participation requirement. The study provides additional insight into the management strategies that may be necessary for carrying out their responsibilities successfully and efficiently.

ST PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0 Chapter Overview

The chapter discusses the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study and research hypotheses. The chapter further explains the significance of the study, scope of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Public participation is a process of involving members of the public in decision-making processes on issues that affect their lives, (Arnstein, 2022). It is a fundamental aspect of democracy and is essential for ensuring that the voices and interests of citizens are heard and taken into account (Kathryn, 2020). Public participation can take many forms, from public hearings and consultations to online surveys and social media engagement. At its core, public participation entails creating opportunities for individuals, groups, and communities to engage with decision-makers and provide their input on issues that affect them. This may involve providing feedback on proposed policies, projects, or initiatives or providing suggestions for how public resources should be allocated (Chappel, 2022).

Development projects are initiatives aimed at improving the economic, social, and environmental conditions of a community, region, or country, (Pretty, 2021). Development projects can vary in size, scope, and objectives, and may include a range of activities such as infrastructure development, capacity building, education, healthcare, and poverty reduction (Musoke, 2022). The primary goal of development projects is to enhance the living standards of people and facilitate sustainable economic growth. Development projects are typically initiated by governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private entities. These entities often work collaboratively to achieve the desired outcomes of development projects (Nyirabu, 2022).

In development projects, the components of public participation such as public information access, stakeholder engagement, and transparency. The components of

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

public participation play a crucial role in influencing the completion of development projects, ensuring public information access, fostering stakeholder engagement, and promoting transparency in governance (Adebayo, 2019; Mokgalaka & Nkondo, 2020). Access to information is foundational to public participation in development projects. Transparency in disseminating project-related information, including environmental impact assessments and timelines, is essential. For example, open access to project plans and progress reports empowers local communities and civil society organizations, ensuring they are well-informed and able to actively contribute to discussions and decision-making processes (Okeke & Nwokedi, 2022).

Effective stakeholder engagement is critical to completion of development projects. Engaging various stakeholders, such as local communities, NGOs, and traditional leaders, ensures a comprehensive understanding of different perspectives and needs (Adetunji 2021). Active involvement of stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle promotes collaborative problem-solving, leading to culturally sensitive and contextually relevant solutions (Ncube & Moloi, 2022). Transparency is a cornerstone for successful development projects in Africa. Open and transparent decision-making processes, budget allocations, and resource utilization contribute to building trust among the public (Nwabueze, 2022). Transparent governance practices act as a deterrent against corruption, a prevalent challenge in some African countries, fostering an environment conducive to sustainable development (Akinola, 2020).

Globally different countries have adopted public participation when identifying and implementing community-based projects. Public participation is an important component of community-based projects in Brazil, and there are several approaches that are commonly used to engage with communities, (Rajesh & Kak, 2022). These approaches aim to involve community members in the planning, design, and implementation of projects, as well as in monitoring and evaluation activities. One of the most common approaches to public participation in Brazil is participatory planning (Rowe & Frewer, 2020). This approach involves a series of meetings and consultations with community members to identify their needs, priorities, and aspirations. This information is then used to develop a project plan that is responsive

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

to the community's needs and goals. Participatory planning can be done through various methods such as workshops, focus groups, and surveys. This approach ensures that the project is designed with the input of the community, making it more likely to be effective and sustainable (Tandon, 2022).

Public participation is an essential component of community-based projects in Canada. One of the most common approaches to public participation in Canada is community engagement. Community engagement involves a process of consultation, collaboration, and active participation of community members in project planning, design, and implementation, (Yamin, 2020). This approach ensures that the project is designed with the input of the community, making it more likely to be effective and sustainable (Webler 2022). Community engagement can be done through various methods such as public meetings, surveys, focus groups, and social media. Another approach used in Canada is the use of community-based committees and task forces. These committees and task forces are made up of community members who have a stake in the project and who are committed to seeing it succeed, (Li & Tetsushi, 2021). They play a vital role in providing feedback and input on project planning and implementation, ensuring that the project is responsive to the needs and priorities of the community.

In Nigeria public participation also helps to promote transparency and accountability in community-based projects. When community members are involved in the decision-making process, they can monitor the progress of the project and ensure that it is being implemented according to plan, (Nair & Howlett, 2019). This approach can help to minimize corruption and ensure that public funds are being used effectively. Furthermore, public participation can help to build social capital and promote social cohesion within the community. By bringing community members together to work on a project, it creates a sense of shared responsibility and a common goal. This approach can lead to greater trust and cooperation among community members, strengthening the social fabric of the community (Crook, 2020). Despite the potential benefits, there are some challenges to effective public participation in Nigeria. One challenge is the lack of awareness and education among community

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

members about the importance and benefits of public participation. This can lead to a lack of participation and engagement, which can undermine the effectiveness of community-based projects (Chado & Johar, 2019).

Public participation is a fundamental principle enshrined in the Constitution of South Africa, which recognizes the importance of involving citizens in decision-making processes. The Constitution guarantees the right to participate in the government of the country and states that the government must facilitate public involvement in all aspects of governance, (Stem, Margoluis, & Salafsky, 2019). Public participation is also a requirement under many pieces of legislation in South Africa, including the Promotion of Access to Information Act and the National Environmental Management Act. (Marais, Quayle, & Burns, 2021). There are several ways in which public participation is practiced in South Africa. One common mechanism is public hearings, which provide a forum for citizens to provide input on issues that affect them. Another method is public consultations, where government officials engage with citizens to gather feedback on proposed policies and programs. The use of social media and online platforms has also become increasingly popular, allowing citizens to participate in the decision-making process from anywhere (Maphunye & Mafunisa, 2020).

Public participation is a crucial aspect of the democratic process in Kenya. It refers to the involvement of citizens in decision-making processes related to government policies, programs, and services (Hao, Nyaranga, & Hongo, 2022). Public participation is critical in ensuring that citizens have a voice in the decisions that affect their lives and that their concerns and opinions are taken into account. Public participation is enshrined in the Kenyan Constitution, which recognizes the importance of involving citizens in decision-making processes. The Constitution guarantees the right to participate in the government of the country and states that the government must facilitate public involvement in all aspects of governance (Mbithi, Ndambuki, & Juma, 2019).

Public participation enhances project effectiveness. Engaging the community allows for the incorporation of local knowledge and perspectives, ensuring that the final

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

stages of a project align with the needs and aspirations of the people it serves(Kariuki & Mwangi, 2021). This inclusivity contributes to the sustainability of the projects, as community members become stakeholders in the successful completion and maintenance of the infrastructure. Moreover, public participation fosters a sense of ownership among the residents, leading to increased responsibility for the proper use and upkeep of completed projects (Nyaga & Wanjiku, 2020).

However, despite its advantages, public participation in Kenya has challenges. Limited awareness and understanding of the importance of community involvement, coupled with inadequate communication channels, often hinder effective participation, (Kamau & Ochieng, 2021). In some instances, power imbalances and unequal representation can result in marginalized voices being overlooked, impacting the credibility of the participatory process. Additionally, logistical challenges and resource constraints may limit the extent to which communities can actively engage in the completion phase, necessitating innovative approaches to facilitate broader involvement, (Muthoni & Nyabuto, 2022).

The regulatory framework in Kenya has seen significant developments to address the challenges and promote public participation in development projects. Constitutional provisions, such as Article 10 on national values and principles of governance, emphasize public participation as a fundamental tenet of democratic governance. The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2020) and the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (2020) further outline procedures for public participation in environmental impact assessments and procurement processes, respectively. However, there is a need for continuous improvement and enforcement of these regulations to ensure that public participation becomes ingrained in the completion stages of development projects.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

1.1.1 Nairobi County

Nairobi is the capital and largest city of Kenya. The city and its surrounding area constitute the Nairobi County , earmarked as the 47th County in Kenya. As the capital city, Nairobi is the main administrative center for Kenya, hosting; both the National government executive and the national assembly and the senate, the County

Government including the County Assembly, Diplomatic missions; International and multinational institutions; and other local, regional and intercontinental dignitaries in different areas of operation. Nairobi is a transport and communication hub and hosts Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) which is the biggest Airport in East and Central Africa, and is the focal point for major aviation activity in the region. Its importance as an aviation center makes it the pacesetter for other airports in the region. Majority of road transport nationally also commence and conclude their trips in the city (Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan, 2023-2027).

As a financial and commercial hub, Nairobi hosts the highest concentration of financial institutions including Commercial banks, Microfinance Institutions and Forex Bureaus. These endowments make the city a major commercial hub on the African continent (Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan, 2023-2027). It's the home of major industries accounting for about 80 per cent of the total industries in the country and they offer a wide range of employment opportunities for the people within and outside the County. The County has a total area of 696.1 Km2.There are eleven administrative units comprised of 31 Divisions, 72 Locations and 136 Sub-Locations as per the National Government Administration Office.(NGAO). The County Government administration is comprised of 17 Sub Counties which are synonymous with the constituencies, and 85 wards.

The prioritization of development projects within Nairobi County hinges on several critical factors, including economic viability, environmental sustainability, and social equity. Projects promising high returns on investment, economic growth, and job creation deserve focused attention. Infrastructure improvements, such as road networks and public transportation systems, are essential for enhancing connectivity and stimulating economic activities (Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan, 2023-2027). Furthermore, investments in education and vocational training can equip residents with skills relevant to emerging industries, thereby driving economic progress. Nairobi County employs a structured approach to prioritize development projects, which includes engaging in needs assessments and public participation to capture community priorities (Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan, 2023-

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

2027). The Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) guides the selection process, focusing on economic viability, sustainability, and social equity. Projects with high returns on investment that stimulate local growth and address environmental challenges, such as waste management, are favored. The county also emphasizes targeting marginalized communities to ensure equitable access to resources and services.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nairobi County, Kenya's capital and a major urban hub, is frequently the site of numerous development projects aimed at improving infrastructure, public services, and overall quality of life for its residents. However, the completion of these projects often face significant challenges that can lead to delays, cost overruns, and in some cases, incomplete projects. For instance, the Nairobi Condominium, a Kshs 5.2 billion residential project in Upper Hill, stalled in 2019 due to delays in approvals from the Nairobi City Council (Cytonn Market Review, 2020). This issue extended beyond private ventures, with the Nairobi County assembly under scrutiny in 2021 for mismanaging projects worth Sh6.9 billion (Auditor General's report, 2021). The impediments persisted into 2022, with a budget shortfall leading to the cessation of road projects worth Sh763 billion and the Ministry of Transport and Roads accumulating pending bills of Sh145 billion, hindering new infrastructural projects (Murkomen, 2022). This trend continued in 2023, where projects totaling Sh4.67 billion faced delays, and Ward Development initiatives valued at Sh418.6 million were affected (Auditor's Report, 2023). Additionally, the mismanagement of public funds and allegations of interference and irregularities underscore the need for a more robust public participation framework to ensure oversight and accountability.

Studies have been conducted on the public participation on completion of development projects, for instance, Mbevi, (2016) did a study on the influence of community participation on performance of development projects in Makueni County, Kenya. However, the study focused on the information sharing, resource contribution and collective decision making on performance of development projects. The current study focused on the public information access, stakeholder engagement, transparency

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

and completion of development projects therefore the study sought to assess the influence of public participation on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

To assess the influence of public participation on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

i. To examine the effect of public information access on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya
ii. To establish the effect of stakeholder engagement on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya
iii. To assess the effect of transparency on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya

1.4 Research Hypotheses

$H0_1$: Public information access has no significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya

$H0_2$: Stakeholder engagement has no significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya

$H0_3$: Transparency has no significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study is useful to the management and staff of County Government administration having been triggered by the inherent need to change and to re-align itself with the new constitution dispensation and adhere to public participation requirement. The study provides additional insight into the management strategies that may be necessary for carrying out their responsibilities successfully and efficiently. As a consequence, they will able to see the full potential brought about by

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

public involvement in the projects' development. The research is of help to the ministry of devolution in creating regulations that enable active engagement of public of member of public in development projects. The government of Kenya and its policymakers can also get information from it that they may utilize to implement the nation's development plan, as outlined in Vision 2030, through the institutions of the public sector. There aren't many empirical studies on citizen involvement in county governance. This offers academics a solid foundation for evaluating the gaps in their field of research.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study focused on the influence of public participation on the completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya. It specifically examined three independent variables: public information access, stakeholder engagement, and transparency, with the dependent variable being the completion of county-funded development projects. The research targeted 83 project managers, 83 ward administrators and 17 sub-county administrators, utilizing Slovin's formula to derive a sample of 125 respondents through stratified random sampling.

However, the study could not cover all aspects of public participation due to constraints such as limited time and personnel. The duration of the research period restricted the ability to conduct more extensive fieldwork or include additional target groups, such as community members directly affected by the projects. Furthermore, the budget limitations influenced the scope of data collection methods, potentially restricting the number of projects analyzed or the geographical areas included in the study. As a result, while the study provides valuable insights into specific aspects of public participation, it may not comprehensively address the broader implications or varied experiences of all stakeholders involved in development projects in Nairobi County.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

1.7 Definitions of Key Terms

Capacity Building	Refers to the process of developing and enhancing the skills, knowledge, and resources of individuals and organizations to effectively plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate projects
Development projects	Development projects are initiatives carried out with the goal of development.
Public Participation	Refers to the process through which citizens respond to public problems, express their views on choices that impact them, and take ownership of improvements to their communities.
Stakeholder Engagement	This refers to the process of identifying, analyzing, and communicating with all individuals or groups who have a vested interest in the project's outcome
Transparency	Refers to the practice of sharing information, decisions, and processes openly and honestly with all relevant stakeholders, including project team members, sponsors, and clients.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers a review of theories followed by the empirical review of studies that have been carried out in the past relative to the effectiveness of public participation role in identifying priorities of development projects. A summary of the studies reviewed is then presented followed by research gaps identified from the empirical studies reviewed. The chapter also covers the conceptual framework of variables.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

The theory that sought to explain the research topic under investigation is introduced and described in the theoretical framework. The study was anchored on stakeholder's theory and social capital theory

2.2.1 Stakeholder's Theory

Stakeholder's theory was developed by Edward Freeman in 1984. Stakeholder theory is an organizational management and business ethics theory that takes into consideration a variety of constituents influenced by company entities, including workers, suppliers, local communities, creditors, and others (Lin, 2018). It discusses principles and values that go into managing a corporation, including those connected to social contract theory, the market economy, and corporate social responsibility. The resource-based, market-based, and socio-political levels are all combined in the stakeholder perspective of public involvement approach. The normative theory of stakeholder identification is one popular variant of stakeholder theory that aims to identify the particular stakeholders of a corporation before examining the circumstances in which managers consider these parties as stakeholders (Wicks, 2010).

Stakeholders are organizations and people whose interests are served or hurt, and whose rights are infringed upon or upheld by business acts. They include the general public, workers, consumers, suppliers, and creditors. The stakeholder method has been hailed as a potent tool for comprehending the firm's context (Oakley, 2011). This

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

strategy tries to widen management's understanding of its tasks and duties to include non-stockholder groups' interests and claims in addition to the stakeholders defined in the firm's input-output models and the profit maximization function. According to Freeman and Velamuri, (2017), the stakeholder model stipulates that there is no pre-established primacy of one set of interests and advantages over another, and that all individuals or groups with genuine interests participate in an enterprise in order to reap benefits (Agle, Mitchell & Sonnenfeld, 2019). It is necessary to evaluate related businesses, potential clients, potential workers, and the general public.

Stakeholder theory has been attacked by political philosopher (Scherer & Palazzo, 2019) for supposing that the interests of diverse stakeholders may, at most, be compromised or balanced against one another. This, according to Blattberg, is a result of its focus on negotiation as the primary form of communication for resolving disputes between stakeholder interests. As an alternative to the stakeholder idea, he suggests having a discussion instead, which prompted him to advocate for a "patriotic" image of the company. Mochernuk and Bureiko (2020) contends that stakeholder theory undercuts the tenets of a market economy by translating the political idea of a "social compact" to the company. The importance of the interaction between county leaders and the public is emphasized by this notion. County authorities should be aware that the general population, who are the primary stakeholders in community initiatives, may have a significant impact on the projects' success. Instead of junior employees acting on their behalf, this public participation is based on the connection they cultivate with the top management.

The theory was seen to be relevant to the current study because in development projects, understanding the dynamics of stakeholder engagement helps explain how involving various stakeholders' influences project completion. This theory emphasizes the importance of balancing and addressing the needs of different groups. Therefore the theory helped in explaining effect of stakeholder engagement on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya.

While stakeholder theory offers valuable insights into the dynamics of engagement in development projects, it also has notable gaps. One significant limitation is the lack of

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

clear prioritization among stakeholders, which can complicate decision-making when interests conflict. Additionally, the theory assumes that stakeholders can reach common goals or compromise, overlooking the reality that their interests may often diverge. This lack of clarity can hinder effective project completion, as it does not provide guidance on how to address competing demands. Consequently, a more focused theory may be necessary to understand the complexities of stakeholder interactions in development contexts.

2.2.2 Social Capital Theory

It was first introduced by Lyda (1916) in the United States of America urging neighbors to work together to oversee schools. He defined social capital as those material resources that matter most to people's everyday lives, such as goodwill, compassion, camaraderie, and social interaction amongst the people that make up a social unit. Putnam (2010) backed up this claim in his book "Bowling Alone," in which he said that although some people have gotten richer, their feeling of community has diminished. Bowling promoted fostering ties between those who share an identity, building connections with others outside of that identity, and forging connections with either upper- or lower-class individuals. The social capital theory is only useless when a society works together to achieve what is moral and ultimately good for everyone. Market participants define social capital theory as a strategy for producing products and services for the benefit of everyone rather than just themselves (Bowles, 2002).

However, communities do not exist that are entirely classless and homogenous as envisioned by Karl (2017) because of the stark differences among them along the lines of political interests, class, and religion. This theory's flaw is that there are several grounds to question the effectiveness of social capital metrics only based on the abundance of volunteer groups. The most obvious issue is that there is no well-developed theoretical or empirical foundation for the relationship between social bonds and generalized trust.

The social capital theory complements stakeholder theory by emphasizing the importance of relationships and trust among community members, which are crucial

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

for effective stakeholder engagement in development projects. While stakeholder theory identifies the various parties involved in a project and their interests, social capital theory delves deeper into the social dynamics that foster collaboration and participation among these stakeholders. This relationship-building aspect of social capital is vital for enhancing stakeholder engagement, as it facilitates open communication, collective decision-making, and shared responsibility, all of which are essential for project success.

Moreover, social capital theory highlights the significance of public information access in cultivating social connections and trust within the community. By ensuring that stakeholders are well-informed about development initiatives, social capital can be built, leading to stronger community involvement and ownership of projects. Thus, integrating social capital theory adds value by illustrating how the quality of social interactions among stakeholders can enhance their engagement and, ultimately, the successful completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya.

2.3 Empirical Review

2.3.1 Public Participation on Completion of Development Projects

Public participation in development projects is a critical aspect of governance, ensuring that community voices are heard and considered in decision-making processes. Studies by Mwangi and Mwaniki (2020) have emphasized the role of public participation in enhancing project success. They argue that engaging communities in decision-making not only contributes to the effectiveness of development projects but also fosters a sense of ownership and accountability.

Ondimu and Otieno (2019) explores the challenges and opportunities of involving the diverse population of Nairobi in project completion. The study underscores the need for tailored strategies considering the varied demographics and interests within the county. The legal and policy framework guiding public participation in Kenya is discussed by (Kamau & Nyachoti 2020). They examine how legislative measures, including the Public Participation Act, influence the involvement of citizens in

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

development processes. Understanding the legal landscape is crucial for evaluating the effectiveness of public participation initiatives.

Nyaga and Kiongo (2021) provide insights into the limitations and potential drawbacks of public participation. The study highlights issues such as power imbalances, unequal representation, and information disparities, which can impact the outcomes of development projects. The role of technology in facilitating public participation is explored by (Gitau & Wanyembi 2022). They discuss how digital platforms and social media have the potential to enhance citizen engagement, making it more inclusive and accessible, but also highlight challenges related to digital literacy and access.

Gupta and Jain (2019) in India explored the role of public participation in rural development projects. The study revealed that projects incorporating local perspectives and community involvement experienced improved completion rates and long-term sustainability. In the U.S., a study by Smith and Johnson (2020) investigated the impact of public engagement in infrastructure projects. The research found that projects with extensive public participation demonstrated increased efficiency, as concerns were addressed early in the planning stages, leading to smoother implementation. Mkhize and Msweli (2022) examined public involvement in infrastructure development in South Africa. Their findings indicated that inclusive decision-making processes positively influenced project completion by fostering a sense of ownership and shared responsibility among community members.

Gichuki, Njeri and Waitherero, (2022) did a study on the influence of public participation in implementing development projects in Kasarani Constituency in Nairobi County . The study employed a descriptive research design and a random sampling method. A sample size of 254 respondents were used. Data collection was conducted using semi-structured questionnaires on online forums. The study established that there was a statistically significant influence of public participation on project implementation, implying that an increase in public participation leads to an increase in project implementation. The study concludes that a positive increase in public participation leads to an increase in Project Implementation.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Mbevi (2016) did a study on the influence of community participation on performance of development projects in Makueni County, Kenya. Descriptive survey design was used with a target population of1626 respondents comprising of 126 project management committees and 1500 community members. The sample size was 38 project management committee members and 150 community members benefitting from the project selected using purposive and systemic random sampling method. The findings from the study indicated that communities have not fully participated in project cycle especially in monitoring and evaluation, training, resource contribution and decision making.

Papa (2021) did a study on the factors influencing public participation in project development in Busia County Kenya. A descriptive research design was used with target population of 103,421 households. A sample of 400 households was used with stratified randomly from the 7 Sub-Counties. Data was collected using structured interview schedule and questionnaire. The findings revealed that Busia County leadership demonstrates weak decision process involving public participation. Identified individuals, resources, organizations, and contractors needed to conduct various facets of public participation. Moreover, respondents said there were inadequate democratic social networks and gender inclusion techniques in designing public participation program(s).

2.3.2 Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

Stakeholder engagement on the completion of development projects is a multifaceted process critical for ensuring the success, sustainability, and societal relevance of initiatives. Scholars argue that involving stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, especially during the completion phase, is essential for fostering a sense of shared responsibility and ownership (Mitchell, 2021). This participatory approach ensures that a diverse array of perspectives is considered, leading to more comprehensive and contextually relevant outcomes. Reed (2022) highlights the importance of communication strategies that promote inclusivity and encourage active involvement. Platforms such as public consultations, focus groups, and collaborative workshops are instrumental in creating spaces for dialogue, enabling stakeholders to

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

contribute valuable insights and ensuring that their concerns are addressed during the completion of development projects (Lanka, 2022).

Effective stakeholder engagement during project completion goes beyond tokenistic involvement and aims for genuine collaboration. Bryson (2023) emphasized that engaging stakeholders in decision-making processes not only enhances the overall quality of project outcomes but also contributes to building trust and minimizing conflicts. Stakeholders, including local communities, governmental bodies, and non-governmental organizations, bring unique perspectives that, if considered, can result in more sustainable and community-oriented project completion (Abers, 2021). The literature suggests that stakeholder engagement should be viewed as an ongoing process, with mechanisms in place for continuous feedback and adaptation to changing circumstances.

Furthermore, the role of technology in facilitating stakeholder engagement cannot be overstated. Digital platforms, social media, and online collaboration tools provide opportunities for broadening participation and ensuring inclusivity, particularly in the context of diverse stakeholder groups (Susskind, 2021). While the literature recognizes the challenges of balancing the interests of various stakeholders, it also underscores the benefits of actively involving them in the decision-making processes during the completion of development projects (Reed, 2022). Overall, stakeholder engagement is not just a procedural requirement but a strategic imperative that contributes to the legitimacy and success of development projects.

Grill (2021) did a review study on involving stakeholders in research priority setting: A comprehensive electronic literature search was conducted in the PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases. Reflecting the importance of grey literature, Google Scholar and relevant websites were also screened for eligible publications. The scoping review encompassed 731 research priority setting projects published until the end of 2020. Overall, the projects were conducted within the realm of 50 subject areas ranging from agriculture and environment over health to social work and technology. The study findings revealed that the stakeholders most frequently asked to identify research priorities were doctors, patients, academics/researchers, nurses, allied

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

healthcare professionals, family members, friends, and career persons. Nearly two thirds of all projects have been conducted in Europe and North America.

Sufia, Fadzline and Tamyez (2019) did an analysis on the constructs of stakeholder engagement towards renewable energy projects success in Malaysia. Data was collected through survey questionnaires applied to the Renewable Energy Power Providers (REPPs) in Malaysia, using stratified random sampling. The findings revealed that effective communication, continuous consultation, understand intention and behavior, implement plans, build good relationships, analyze changes, risk mitigation, compromise conflicts, understand project success and good project governance were significant critical constructs of stakeholder engagement that were confirmed as drivers that influenced the renewable energy project successfully.

Migwi and Atikiya (2019) focused on the benefits of community participation at various project stages on project sustainability. 200 different persons who have participated in community initiatives supported by Jomo Kenyatta University of Agricultures (JKUAT) were surveyed for data. While secondary data was gathered through JKUAT's annual reports, journals, books, studies, theses, dissertations, articles, working papers, and the internet, primary data was gathered utilizing a self-administered questionnaire. Data was gathered using the drop and pick technique. The questionnaire's reliability and content validity were assessed. Software from the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analysethe data. The results led to the conclusion that not all of the projects development phases were completely participated in by the community. A majority of respondents disagreed with community participation in the selection of community-based initiatives, however they indicated modest involvement in the project planning phase.

A research on the impact of community engagement in development initiatives was done by Kibire (2020). The use of a systematic random sampling technique was used to survey sixty households. Also purposefully chosen as key informants were the heads of religious organizations and elementary schools. All respondents were asked to complete questionnaires and follow interview guides as part of face-to-face interviews to gather data. While data from homes were coded and put into SPSS for

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

analysis, the data from key informants were thematically analyzed using Microsoft Word Tables. The survey discovered that families take part in educational activities via contributing money, planning events, attending school barazas, and doing physical labor.

Thwala (2022) carried out research to determine if community involvement is required for project success. The study's particular goal was to look at the difficulties that rural communities face while trying to participate in the provision of clean water. The results showed that the issues and difficulties encountered during the project's planning and execution were neither novel nor peculiar; rather, they were similar to issues and difficulties encountered in other projects, both nationally and locally. The lack of project community engagement is due to the sluggish pace of transformation and skill transfer to communities.

Chinyavu (2022) conducted a study on the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of donor funded projects: a case of Kinango Integrated Food Security and Livelihood Project (KIFSLP), Kwale County, Kenya. A total sample size of 70 was used in the study. Descriptive design was used to analyze data. The study found that stakeholder participation and project performance were positively correlated. While participation in initiation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation were positively correlated to project performance, participation in planning and project performance were negatively correlated. Tables were used to present the data. The researcher concluded that stakeholder participation in the four phases of the project cycle influences project performance.

Njogu (2021) focused on the influence of stakeholders' involvement on project performance: a case of Nema automobile emission control project in Nairobi County, Kenya. This study adopted descriptive survey research design. The study population was 181 respondents. Stratified samplings were adopted to select a sample size of 125 respondents. The study used both primary and secondary data. Secondary data was collected from organizations reports on Automobile emission controls. The study revealed that stakeholder involvement in project identification has significance influence on Automobile Emission control project Performance. The results show

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

stakeholder involvement in project planning had a positive and significance influence in automobile emission control project performance. The finding also revealed that stakeholder involvement in project implementation has a positive and significance influence in automobile emission control project performance. The results finally revealed that stakeholder involvement in project monitoring has a positive and significance influence on automobile emission control project performance.

2.3.3 Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects

Public information access during the completion of development projects is a cornerstone for fostering transparency and accountability within governance structures. Davis (2020) contends that open access to information empowers citizens by providing them with the necessary tools to scrutinize the outcomes of development initiatives (Smith, 2020). In this context, the availability of comprehensive data on project completion not only informs the public but also serves as a mechanism for holding authorities accountable for their decisions and actions. By making project-related information accessible through various channels such as government websites, public reports, and community meetings, governments can bridge the information gap and create a more inclusive decision-making environment (Joshi, 2022).

Moreover, the effectiveness of public information access lies not only in the availability of data but also in its comprehensibility and relevance to diverse audiences. Choudhury (2021) emphasizes the importance of employing user-friendly interfaces and communication strategies that cater to different demographics. This approach ensures that the public can engage with and understand the information provided, fostering a more informed and engaged citizenry. The literature suggests that leveraging digital platforms and social media can be instrumental in reaching a broader audience and enabling real-time interactions, enhancing the overall accessibility of project completion information (Smith 2020).

In essence, public information access during the completion of development projects is not merely a bureaucratic requirement but a fundamental aspect of democratic governance. It serves as a conduit for building trust between the government and its

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

citizens, empowering the public to actively participate in the development process and contribute to the ongoing improvement of governance structures (Heald, 2021).

Kinyata and Abiodun (2020) conducted a study on the influence of community involvement on projects success in Africa. The research primarily looks at how much community involvement affects the viability and sustainability of development initiatives in Africa. It examines the advantages of community involvement and investigates the reasons why numerous projects were imposed on local communities without their involvement in resource management as stakeholders and beneficiaries to lessen corruption and make their contribution to the success and sustainability of these projects. The results showed that community involvement influences projects' success in Africa.

Araba and Fellows (2020) reviewed literature on the impact of public access to Information and Communication Technologies, (ICT). The results show that there is limited conclusive evidence on downstream impacts of public access to ICTs. The evidence that does exist suggests that the public access ICT model is not living up to the expectations placed on it. This is not necessarily because public access has had no impacts, but because its impact is particularly difficult to identify and measure. As a model, public access to ICTs has experienced success and failure, leading to both reinforcement of the belief that the model should be expanded and strengthened. Public access ICTs are ultimately ineffective or even counter-productive from the development perspective.

MacLean and Titah (2021) did a systematic literature review of empirical research on the impacts of e-government: A public value perspective. The systematic literature review examined 60 empirical studies on the impacts of e-government published in the leading public administration and information systems journals. The impacts were classified using public value theory, first, by the role for whom value is generated and, second, by the nature of the impact. The results showed that the most commonly studied impacts were for the taxpayers and clients, client satisfaction and service quality for clients, and improved trust and communications for citizens.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Kwon and Kiheung (2021) did a study on the establishment of policies for the activation of a big data industry and prioritization of policies: lessons from Korea. The study findings revealed that South Korea has pushed for policies and measures to activate the use of big data, but the big data industry has yet to be stimulated compared to other developed countries. Despite diverse forms of policy support, the big data industry has been inactive for several reasons, one of which is the inability to efficiently assemble and utilize limited resources.

Wirtz, Weyerer and Muller (2022) did a study on the Open Government Data, (OGD): a systematic literature review of empirical research. The study conducted a systematic literature review of 169 empirical OGD studies. In doing so, the study developed a theoretical review framework of Antecedents, Decisions, Outcomes (ADO) to unify and grasp the accumulating isolated evidence on OGD in context of the digital economy and provide a theory-informed research agenda to tap the potential of Information Systems (IS) research for OGD. The findings revealed six related key topic clusters of OGD research and substantial gaps, opening up prospective research avenues and particularly outlining how IS research can inform and advance OGD research.

Ngulube (2022) did a study on the preservation and access to public records and archives in South Africa. Based on a questionnaire survey, interviews, observation and content analysis of key documentary sources the factors that affect preservation and access to records and archives were identified. The population of the study were fourteen public archive repositories in South Africa. The units of analysis were the administrative units, that is, the archival repositories rather than the individual survey respondents. The survey data was evaluated and analyzed using SPSS. The study revealed that there was a lack of awareness concerning preventive measures, inadequate, preservation programs and limited conservation education and lack of reliable data on archival preservation activities.

2.3.4 Transparency on Completion of Development Projects

Transparency in the completion of development projects is paramount for building trust, fostering accountability, and ensuring the efficient utilization of resources. Drew

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

(2021) argues that transparency involves not only the disclosure of information but also the presentation of data in a clear, accurate, and understandable manner. Comprehensive and accessible information on project completion enables stakeholders, including the public and oversight bodies, to scrutinize the outcomes, thus minimizing the potential for corruption and malpractices. Grömping (2020) underscores the role of international transparency standards, emphasizing the need for standardized reporting practices that facilitate comparability and accountability across different projects and regions.

The literature suggests that transparency is not solely about providing data but also about the manner in which information is disseminated. Utilizing technologies like blockchain can enhance the transparency of project completion data by providing secure and immutable records (Choudhury, 2021). This ensures the integrity of the information and reduces the risk of manipulation or misinformation. The adoption of such technologies aligns with the broader trend of utilizing digital tools to improve governance processes and enhance transparency in the public sector Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2020).

Institutional frameworks play a pivotal role in fostering transparency during project completion. Drew (2021) emphasizes the need for governments to establish clear guidelines and mechanisms for disclosing information related to development projects. This includes proactive disclosure of information, timely reporting, and creating accessible platforms for stakeholders to access relevant data. The establishment of robust institutional frameworks contributes to the credibility of the information provided and builds confidence among stakeholders, ultimately enhancing transparency in the completion of development projects (Fox, 2021). Transparency is not only a guiding principle but also a practical necessity in ensuring the effectiveness and legitimacy of development projects.

Saremi and Mohammad (2019) conducted a study on the relationship between transparencies in public accounting and private accounting in Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to determine the influence of budget transparency and transparency rules, based accounting and financial transparency, financial reporting and financial

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

transparency. The findings of the study revealed that transparency of the information and adequate and appropriate forms of understanding and trust leads to increased circles of decision-making, reduce corruption, cases of fraud and abuse of position for personal or partisan interests and inform the public of the decision-making processes.

Ingrams (2020) did a study on the transparency in open government initiatives. The article sets forward a model of performance-based accountability and transparency in open government initiatives. Data came from the Open Government Partnership's (OGP) database of over 1,000 transparency initiatives across 50 countries in 2013. Ordered logistic regression estimates the effect of management practices on three different measures of transparency performance, and the results broadly support the model. Expert interviews from two country cases offered insight into how performance management is used in the context of transparency reforms. From the review it was revealed that adoption of transparency initiatives and performance-based accountability leads to improved performance. The transparency programs in open government include areas such as budget openness and Freedom of Information (FOI).

Mudashiru (2021) sought to investigate the effects of transparency and organizational performance an empirical analysis. The findings show that large board size, board skill, management skill, longer serving Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), size of audit committee, audit committee independence, foreign ownership, institutional ownership, dividend policy and annual general meeting are positively associated with the performance of organizations. The findings revealed that organizations are encouraged to adopt transparency practices to improve their performance and also to protect the interest of the shareholders.

Schnackenberg (2022) did a study on the constitutive role of transparency in organizations. The study adopted a quasi-experimental analysis. The findings of the study revealed that the relationship between correctness and company buy-in, as well as the relationship between correctness and information usefulness, is entirely mediated by organizational trust. That only correctness was entirely mediated by organizational trust is interesting. In essence, perceived usefulness of information and

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

company buy-in are driven in part by basic factors associated with the presentation and inclusion of relevant information.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

A Conceptual frame work is a hypothesized model identifying the concepts under study and their relationships. According to Given (2020), it helps the reader to quickly see the proposed relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Conceptual frameworks provide a clear concept of the areas in which meaningful relationships of variables are likely to exist (Leavy, 2020). The independent variables include (public information access, stakeholder engagement, capacity building and transparency) while the dependent variable is (prioritization of development projects).

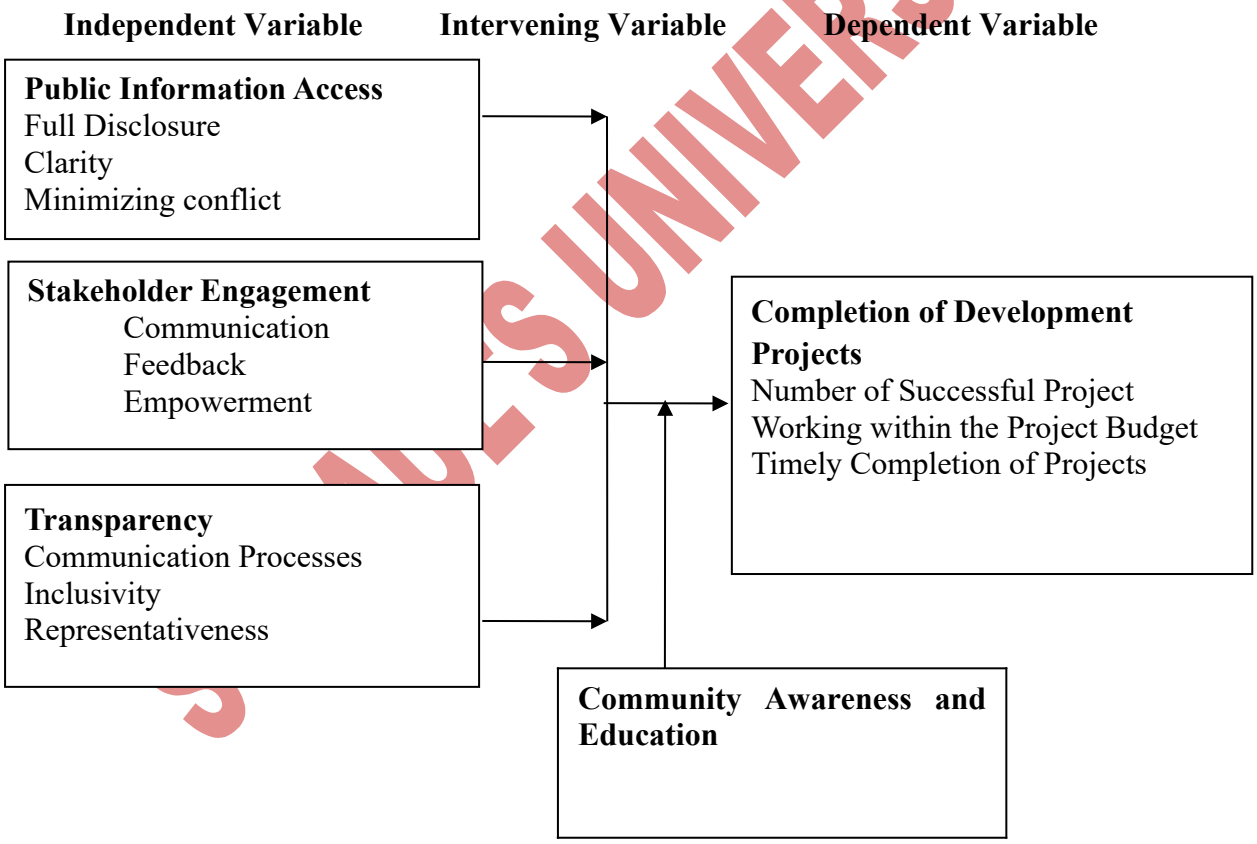


Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the descriptions of research design and methodology, the study location, target population, sampling procedure and use of research instruments. It also includes reliability and validity of the instruments, data collection procedures, analysis and interpretation. According to Braun and Clarke (2019) research methodology does not mean research methods only but also the logic behind the methods employed in the event of the research study, hence there is a need to explain why a particular method or technique was used to enable the reader to evaluate the results.

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive research design, which is ideal for understanding the level and nature of public participation in development projects and its impact on project completion. This design enables researchers to provide a comprehensive and accurate portrayal of these factors without imposing preconceived ideas or biases. Furthermore, it offers a baseline assessment of the current state of public participation in development projects within Nairobi County. By documenting existing practices, perceptions, and outcomes related to public participation, researchers can identify areas of strength, weakness, and improvement.

3.3 Target Population

Target population refers to a collective group of individuals or elements that share similar resources or have a common characteristic (Guest, MacQueen & Namey, 2021). The study targeted 83 project managers of county-funded projects, 83 ward administrators, and 17 sub-county administrators within Nairobi County. These groups are directly involved in the execution and oversight of development projects, making them critical to understanding the influence of public participation. Project managers oversee project completion, ward administrators facilitate local public engagement, and sub-county administrators provide broader oversight across wards, ensuring transparency and coordination.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Table 3. 1: Target Population

Target Population	**Target Population**
Project Managers	83
Ward Administrators	83
Sub-County Administrators	17
Total	**183**

Source: County Government of Nairobi (2023)

3.4 Sample size determination

According to Charmaz (2022), a sample is a representative portion or subject of the universal population selected randomly. Its random and representative nature ensures that characteristics are similar to that of the entire population (Braun & Clarke, 2019). The study adopted slovins' formula to get a sample of 125 respondents

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

Where: n = sample size
N = population size
e = margin of error
1 = is a constant value

$$= \frac{183}{1+183(0.05)^2}$$

$$= \frac{183}{1.458}$$

$$=125$$

In addition the study adopted stratified random sampling to get the sample of each target group using the following formula:

$n_h = (N_h/N) \times n$

n_h = Sample size of stratum h

N_h = population size of stratum h

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

N = total population size

n = total sample size

The stratified sample size was as shown in the sampling frame Table 3.2

Table 3. 2: Sample Size

Target Population	Number of Target Population	Sample Size
Project Managers	83	57
Ward Administrators	83	57
Sub-County Administrators	17	11
Total	**183**	**125**

Source?

3.4 Data Collection Tool

Questionnaire was used to collect the primary data desirable for the study. According to Leavy (2020) questionnaires are any written tools that present respondents with questions or statements to which they are expected to respond to in writing or selected from the answers given (Charmaz, 2022). The questionnaire contained structured questions wherethe researcher gavethe respondents choices of answers. The design of the questionnaire was based on a multiple-item measurement scale. A five-point Likert Data was employed, using a list of response categories ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree where 5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Undecided, 2=Disagree and 1=Strongly Agree. The questionnaire was divided into four sections that is Part A which had the background information and parts B, C D which had the research variables. There are several advantages associated with the use of the questionnaire and which informs its usage in this study. These advantages include ease of distribution and data collection, ease of data analysis, standardization of the questions and costeffective.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

The data collection process commenced with obtaining a formal authorization letter from the university to conduct the field study. Following this, the researcher sought

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

approval from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovations (NACOSTI) to gather data from the Nairobi County Government. Once the necessary permissions were secured, both the university authorization letter and the research permit from NACOSTI were submitted to the County Government, facilitating formal approval for data collection.

To administer the questionnaire effectively, the researcher utilized the drop-and-pick-later method. This approach involved distributing the questionnaires to respondents, who were given a two-week period to complete them at their convenience. Each questionnaire included a consent statement that outlined the purpose of the study, the confidentiality of responses, and the voluntary nature of participation. By emphasizing confidentiality, the researcher aimed to build trust and encourage honest and thoughtful responses, thus enhancing the response rate.

After the two-week period, the researcher returned to collect the completed questionnaires at a pre-arranged time, ensuring minimal disruption to the respondents' schedules. This method not only allowed for flexibility for the respondents but also facilitated a comprehensive data collection process by allowing sufficient time for thoughtful completion of the questionnaires. The combination of clear communication about the study's purpose, assurances of confidentiality, and a convenient collection schedule contributed to a successful data collection phase.

3.6 Pilot Study

Pilot survey is a small-scale reconnaissance of the actual study. It aids in establishing the suitability and comfort of utilization of the research tools and the operational factors of disseminating the questionnaires. The importance of a pilot test is to find out likely weaknesses, inadequacies, ambiguities and any difficulty in any element of the research process (Braun & Clarke 2019). A pilot-test was conducted in Kiambu, County where 13 questionnaires were issued to the respondents which represented 10% of the study sample size. Data collected from the pilot study was not incorporated in the main study. The pilot study revealed that the items were adequately aligned with the constructs being measured, which was instrumental in refining the questionnaire for the main study.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

3.6.1 Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which a research study measures what it claims to measure without being affected by extraneous factors or bias (Coleman, 2022). In this study content validity was assessed. Content validity was achieved by seeking expert feedback from individuals in the field, including the research supervisor. Their input ensured that the questions effectively measured the intended constructs.

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the extent to which a research instruments yields constant grades or data after repeated trials (Braun & Clarke 2019). Reliability enables the researcher to estimate error and make the necessary corrections if any. This is because the larger the reliability the smaller the mistake and conversely, the larger the error, the smaller the reliability. Reliability in this study was achieved by assessing the Cronbach's Alpha. For the instrument to be considered reliable the Cronbach alpha should be more than 0.7. After analysis the cronbach alpha value for all the variables was greater than 0.7 which implies that the instrument was reliable.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the procedure of assembling into order, structuring and coming up with the meaning to the mass of the information gathered (Maxwell & Miller 2021). Data analysis comprises of cutting the accrued information into a manageable size, coming up with summaries, looking for patterns and applying statistical techniques. The data that was gathered in this study was quantitative in nature. Quantitative data was analysed by utilization of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24. Descriptive and inferential statistics was employed in the study. Descriptive statistics involved the use of percentages, frequencies, measures of central tendencies (mean) and measures of dispersion (standard deviation). Inferential statistic involved the use of correlation and regression analysis. The analyzed data was presented table form

The multivariate regression model was;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Y = Completion of Development Projects

β_0 = Constant Term;

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and β_4 = Beta coefficients;

X_1= Public Information Access

X_2= Stakeholder Engagement

X_3= Transparency

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Approval to conduct the research was given by the University and authority to gather data sought from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) which included issuance of a research clearance permit. Participants were assured of their wellbeing and privacy before the data gathering process, and the drive of the research was communicated to them. The aim of the study was purely academics and that the information they disseminate was not used against them.

Informed consent entailed obtaining necessary permission from both the administrators of the university and the management of the County Government. Their permission was useful in ensuring that this research study was successfully completed so that the findings collected in the consequent stages do not breach the rules and regulations laid down when undertaking this research work.

Voluntary participation means all the people involved in the research do it out of free will. No onewas forcing them. The employees had a choice to choose whether to participate at any point in time without having a negative impact on the program or their involvement in future. Itwas therefore the right of the participants to answer the questions asked.

Confidentiality means that information was not made public or accessed by anyone else other than the researcher himself. The employees were assured of the confidentiality of all the information provided. This assisted in improving the response rate of the respondents.

This is where the participant has a right to privacy when involved in research. When something is private to a person it means they are sensitive about it. This is one of the

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

most important ethics in research. To ensure the privacy, the respondents were not required to indicate their name on the research questionnaire.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

CHAPTER FOUR
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter provides data analysis, results presentation and discussion of the findings. The general objective of the study was to assess the Influence of public participation on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya.

4.2 Response Rate

The researcher administered 125 questionnaires out of which, 100 were properly filled and returned resulting to an 80% response rate. According to Trex (2012), a response rate of 50% is adequate 60% is good and 70% and above very good for analysis. Therefore, for analysis 80% was appropriate.

Table 4. 1: Response Rate

Participants	Returned Questionnaires	Response Rate (%)
125	100	80

Source: Research Data (2024)

4.3 Reliability Test Results

A pilot-test was conducted in Kiambu, County where 13 questionnaires were issued to the respondents which represented 10% of the study sample size. SPSS software was used to analyze the data. Table 4.2 shows the result of the findings

Table 4. 2: Reliability Test Results

Variable	No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha Value
Public Information Access	5	.732
Stakeholder Engagement	7	.771
Transparency	6	.749
Completion of Development Projects	5	.712

Source: Research Data (2024)

The questionnaires were coded and Cronbach's Alpha Test conducted. Table 4.2 indicate that all the variables gave Cronbach's Alpha threshold values greater than 0.7. The Cronbach Alpha value for public information access was 0.732, 0.771 for stakeholder engagement, 0.749 for transparency and 0.712 for completion of

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya. All the variables had Cronbach values which were greater than 0.7. This implies that the instruments were reliable.

4.4 Demographic Information

The general information of this study comprised of the gender of the respondents, the age of the respondents, the education level of the respondents and the duration of service among the respondents.

4.4.1 Gender of the Respondents

The respondents were also asked to indicate the gender representation of the study subjects. The findings are presented in Table 4.3

Table 4. 3: Gender Representation of the Study Subjects

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	33	33
Male	67	67
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Research Data (2024)

According to the findings, 67% of the respondents were male while 33% were female. This implies that majority of the respondents were male. Gender can influence the performance of project managers in the completion of community-based projects in various ways. This indicates a male-dominated sample. The gender distribution could influence the performance of project managers in community-based projects, as gender dynamics might affect leadership styles, communication patterns, and team collaboration.

4.4.2 Education Level Attained

The respondents were requested to indicate the level of education they had attained. The findings are shown in Table 4.4

Table 4. 4: Education Level Attained

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Diploma	16	16
Bachelor's Degree	32	32
Master's Degree	34	34
Post Graduate Diploma	18	18
Total	**100**	**100**

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the findings, 26% had diploma eductaion, 42% had bachelors eductaion, 32% had masters education level while 8% had post graduate degrees. This implies that majority of the respondents had bachelors eductaion level. The respondents are well educated and therefore they understood and gave correct information for this study.

4.4.3 Years of Engagement in Community Based Project

The respondents were asked to indicate the number of years they have been engaged in community based projects. The findings are indicated in Table 4.5

Table 4. 5: Years of Engagement in Community Based Projects

Length of service	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5 Years	8	8
5-10 Years	33	33
11-15 Years	35	35
16-20 Years	13	13
Over 20 Years	11	11
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the findings 8% of the respondents stated that they have been engaged in the community based projects for less than 5 years, 33% stated that they have been engaged in community based projects for 5-10 years, 35% stated that they have been engaged in community based projects for 11-15 years, 13% stated that they have been engaged in community based projects for 16-20 years while 11% stated that they have been engaged in community based projects for over 20 years. This implies that majority of the project managers, ward administrators and sub-county administrators in Nairobi County had been engaged in community-based projects for 5-10 years and 11-15 years. The findings agree with Handel, Kina, andKolstad, (2020) who argue that longer service typically correlates with greater experience and expertise. Project management members with more years in service are likely to have a deeper understanding of project management processes, tools, and techniques. Their accumulated knowledge allows them to anticipate challenges, implement best practices, and make informed decisions, thereby enhancing productivity. Experienced

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

team members tend to work more efficiently. They are familiar with the project lifecycle, understand how to navigate common pitfalls, and can execute tasks with greater precision and speed

4.5 Descriptive Statistics

The study conducted a descriptive statistic on the study variables. The findings were presented in form of percentage, mean and standard deviation.

4.5.1 Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects

The study sought to determine the effect of public information access on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The findings are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4. 6: Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects

Statement	SA %	A %	I %	D %	SD %	Mean	Std
There are laws guiding public on information access concerning development projects	26	47	17	10	0	3.887	0.907
The information laws provide citizens with the legal right to access government-held information	37	45	13	5	0	4.113	0.870
Public information concerning project development is aired on the local medias	55	42	3	0	0	4.516	0.565
The press airs information concerning project development without censorship and or intimidation	57	37	6	0	0	4.500	0.621
Public information is accessed through digital platforms like Facebook and Instagram	39	44	11	6	0	4.145	0.866

Source: Research Data (2024)

According to the findings, 26% strongly agreed, 47% agreed, 17% were indifferent while 10% disagreed that there are laws guiding the public on information access concerning development projects with a mean of 3.887 and the standard deviation of 0.907. The findings also indicated that 37% strongly agreed, 45% agreed, 13% were indifferent while 5% disagreed that the information laws provide citizens with the legal right to access Government-held information with a mean of 4.113 and the standard deviation of 0.870. The study findings are in line with those of Gichuki, Njeri and Waitherero, (2022) who indicated that when community members are aware of the project details, including resource needs and allocation, they can help identify

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

additional resources or suggest more efficient use of existing ones. This can optimize resource utilization and prevent delays caused by resource shortages or mismanagement. Accessible information allows for continuous feedback from the community. This feedback can be used to make real-time adjustments and improvements to the project plan, ensuring that it remains aligned with community needs and are implemented more effectively.

In addition, 55% of the respondents strongly agreed, 42% agreed while 3% were indifferent that public information concerning project development is aired on the local Medias with a mean of 4.516 and the standard deviation 0.565. The findings further indicated that 57% of the respondents strongly agreed, 37% agreed while 6% were indifferent that the press airs information concerning project development without censorship and or intimidation with of mean 4.500 and the standard deviation of 0.621. Moreover, 39% of the respondents strongly agreed, 44% agreed, 11% were indifferent while 6% disagreed that public information is accessed through digital platforms like Facebook and Instagram with a mean of 4.145 and the standard deviation of 0.866. The study findings are in line with those of Papa (2021) which showed that accessibility to information encourages active community engagement. When community members are well-informed about project goals, progress, and challenges, they are more likely to get involved, provide input, and contribute resources or support. This engagement can lead to a more collective effort toward project completion. Providing access to information ensures that community members are aware of the project's status and any decisions that need to be made. Informed stakeholders can participate in decision-making processes more effectively, leading to decisions that reflect the community's needs and priorities, thus enhancing project relevance and success.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

4.5.2 Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

The study sought to determine the effect of stakeholder engagement on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The findings are presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4. 7: Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

Statement	SA %	A %	I %	D %	SD %	Mean	Std
The County Government communicates quality information to the project stakeholders	52	39	9	0	0	4.419	0.667
The County Government shares and disseminates project related information frequently to the project stakeholders	37	31	19	13	0	3.887	1.073
The County accepts feedback which helps to identify and correct errors	44	40	6	10	0	4.177	0.932
The County receives regular feedback which increases project efficiency	37	39	10	14	0	3.984	1.032
The County empowers project stakeholders on the benefits of the project	42	39	11	8	0	4.145	0.921
Empowering project stakeholders improves communication between the community and project team.	44	38	7	7	4	4.273	0.689
Empowering stakeholders helps the County Government to make informed decisions regarding the project	47	35	8	10	0	4.103	0.792

Source: Research Data (2024)

According to the findings, 52% strongly agreed, 39% were indifferent while 9% disagreed that the County Government communicates quality information to the project stakeholders with a mean of 4.419 and the standard deviation of 0.667. The findings also indicated that 37% strongly agreed, 31% agreed, 19% were indifferent while 13% disagreed that the County Government shares and disseminates project related information frequently to the project stakeholders with a mean of 3.387 and the standard deviation of 1.073. In addition, 44% of the respondents strongly agreed, 40% agreed while 6% were indifferent while 10% disagreed that the County accepts feedback which helps to identify and correct errors with a mean of .177 and the standard deviation 0.932. The study findings are in line with those of Grill (2021) who revealed that Engaging stakeholders ensures that their needs, preferences, and insights are considered in the project design. This leads to development projects that are more relevant and tailored to the community's actual needs, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation and acceptance.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

The findings further indicated that 37% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39% agreed 10% were indifferent while 14% disagreed that the County receives regular feedback which increases project efficiency with mean of 3.984 and the standard deviation of 1.032. Moreover, 42% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39% agreed, 11% were indifferent while 8% disagreed that the County empowers project stakeholders on the benefits of the project with a mean of 4.145 and the standard deviation of 0.921. In addition, empowering project stakeholders improves communication between the community and project team. The findings further revealed that 39% of the respondents strongly agreed, 44% agreed, 11% were indifferent while 6% disagree that empowering stakeholders helps the County Government to make informed decisions regarding the project. The study findings are in line with those of Musheke and Phiri (2021) which showed that engaging stakeholders ensures that their needs, preferences, and insights are considered in the project design. This leads to development projects that are more relevant and tailored to the community's actual needs, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation and acceptance.

4.5.3 Transparency on Completion of Development Projects

The study also sought to determine the effect of transparency on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The findings are presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4. 8: Transparency on Completion of Development Projects

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

Statement	SA %	A %	I %	D %	SD %	Mean	Std
Communication channel adopted enhance transparency in prioritization of the projects.	47	34	13	6	0	4.210	0.908
Communication channels adopted eases access to information related to the project which enhances project performance.	50	31	15	5	0	4.258	0.886
Audits are available for public scrutiny hence promoting effective resource management during project execution	44	53	3	0	0	4.403	0.557
The County has audit systems which ensures financial accountability during project execution	37	44	16	3	0	4.145	0.807
The County has an effective monitoring and evaluation system in place to track project progress.	35	45	5	0	0	4.452	0.592
Monitoring and evaluation help to identify problems in the project and make necessary adjustments which enhances project performance	48	37	12	3	0	4.103	0.721

Source: Research Data (2024)

According to the findings 47% of the respondents strongly agreed, 34% greed, 13% were indifferent while 6% disagreed that communication channel adopted enhance transparency in prioritization of the projects with a mean of 4.210 and a standard deviation of 0.908. Also 50% strongly agreed, 31% agreed while 15% were indifferent and 5% disagreed that communication channels adopted eases access to information related to the project which enhances project performance with a mean of 4.258 and a standard deviation of 0.886. The findings further indicated that 44% strongly agreed, 53% agreed, while 3% agreed that audits are available for public scrutiny hence promoting effective resource management during project execution with a mean of 4.403 and a standard deviation of 0.557. The study findings agree with the findings of Sufia, Fadzline and Tamyez (2019) who instituted that public scrutiny of audits ensures transparency in how public funds are utilized for project implementation. By making audit reports accessible to the public, County Governments demonstrate their commitment to accountability and responsible stewardship of resources, fostering trust and confidence among citizens.

ST. PAUL'S UNI

In addition, 37% of the respondents strongly agreed, 44% agreed, 16% were neutral while 3% disagreed that the County has audit systems which ensures financial accountability during project execution with a mean of 4.145 and a standard deviation of 0.807. Further 35% of the respondents strongly agreed, 45% agreed while 5% were neutral that the county has an effective monitoring and evaluation system in place to track project progress with a mean of 4.452 and a standard deviation of 0.592. Moreover, 35% of the respondents strongly agreed, 48% agreed while 37% were 12% were indifferent while 3% disagreed that monitoring and evaluation helps to identify problems in the project and make necessary adjustments which enhances project performance with a mean of 4.103 and a standard deviation of 0.721. The study findings is in tandem with those of Njogu (2021) which concluded that through systematic monitoring of project activities, outputs, and outcomes, project managers can detect problems and challenges early in the implementation process. Regular monitoring allows for timely intervention and corrective action before issues escalate, minimizing potential disruptions and delays.

4.5.4 Completion of Development Projects

Further, the researcher sought to assess the completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The findings are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4. 9: Completion of Development Projects

Statement	S A %	A %	I %	D %	SD %	Mean	Std
The number of successful projects in the County has increased for the last five years	3	16	10	34	37	2.123	1.185
The projects meet the needs and demands of the project stakeholders	0	3	8	34	55	2.403	0.778
There is value for money on all the development projects within Nairobi County	0	3	7	46	44	2.307	0.738
Development projects are completed within the projected timelines	0	5	7	33	55	2.387	0.869

Source: Research Data (2024)

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

According to the findings 37% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 34% disagreed, 10% were indifferent, 16% agreed while 3% strongly disagreed that the number of successful projects in the County has increased for the last five years with a mean of 2.123 and a standard deviation of 1.185. Also, 55% of the respondents strongly agreed, 34% agreed, 8% were neutral while 3% disagreed that the projects meets the needs and demands of the project stakeholders with a mean of 2.403 and a standard deviation of 0.778. According to Araba and Fellows (2020) Government projects typically involve multiple layers of approval and decision-making, leading to delays and a lack of responsiveness to stakeholders' changing needs. The strict adherence to bureaucratic procedures can stifle innovation and flexibility, making it difficult to adapt to stakeholders' evolving demands.

Further in the findings, 44% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 46% disagreed, 7% were neutral while 3% agreed that there is value for money on all the development projects within Nairobi County with a mean of 2.307 and a standard deviation of 0.738. Contractors or suppliers may inflate prices for goods and services, often with the collusion of Government officials, leading to unnecessary expenditure and reduced value for money. Contracts may be awarded based on factors other than merit, leading to the selection of contractors who lack the necessary skills and experience, resulting in poor-quality work and higher costs. Government agencies may lack the necessary expertise to design and implement projects that accurately reflect stakeholder needs, leading to poor project outcomes.

Moreover, 55% of the respondents strongly disagreed that development projects are completed within the projected timelines, 33% disagreed, 7% were neutral while 5% agreed with a mean 2.387 and a standard deviation of 0.869. According to Wirtz, Weyerer and Muller (2022) Government projects often require multiple levels of approval and oversight, leading to significant delays in decision-making and project initiation. Inadequate project planning, including incomplete feasibility studies or unrealistic timelines, can lead to delays as issues arise during implementation that were not anticipated or planned for.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

4.6 Inferential Statistics

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

4.6.1 Correlation Analysis

The study adopted Pearson correlation analysis. Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) a measure the strength of the association between the two variables. As indicated in table 4.10.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

Table 4. 10: Correlation Analysis

Correlations

		Public Information Access	Stakeholder Engagement	Transparency	Completion of Development Projects
Public Information Access	Pearson Correlation	1	.535**	.744**	.473**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
Stakeholder Engagement	Pearson Correlation	.535**	1	.539**	.541**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
Transparency	Pearson Correlation	.744**	.539**	1	.641**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100
Completion of Development Projects	Pearson Correlation	.473**	.541**	.641**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100

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

Source: Research Data (2024)

The study conducted a correlation analysis between public information access, stakeholder engagement and transparency on completion of development projects. The study indicates that there was a positive and statistically significant correlation between public information access and completion of development projects in Nairobi County ($r=0.473$; $p<0.05$). This implies that better public information access enhances completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The study findings are in line with those of Ingrams (2020) providing public access to information related to development projects promotes transparency and accountability in project implementation. When citizens have access to project plans, budgets, timelines, and progress reports, they can hold Government officials and project implementers accountable for their actions and decisions.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

The study also indicated that there was a positive and statistically significant correlation between stakeholder engagement and completion of development projects in Nairobi County ($r=0.541$; $p<0.05$). This implies that better stakeholder engagement enhances completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The study findings are in line with those of Kinyata and Abiodun (2020) who stated that engaging stakeholders allows project planners to identify and prioritize the needs, concerns, and aspirations of diverse stakeholder groups. Soliciting input from communities, Government agencies, civil society organizations, and private sector partners, project planners ensures that project objectives are aligned with the interests and preferences of key stakeholders, increasing the likelihood of successful project completion.

The study also established that there was a strong positive correlation between transparency and completion of development projects in Nairobi County ($r=0.641$; $p<0.05$). The results of the correlation analysis indicated that better transparency enhances completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The study findings are in line with those of Gichuki, Njeri and Waitherero, (2022) who concluded that transparency ensures that project stakeholders, including Government officials, project managers, contractors, and beneficiaries, are held accountable for their actions and decisions.

4.6.2 Bivariate Regression Analysis

The study carried out a regression analysis to evaluate the combined influence of public information access, stakeholder engagement, and transparency on completion of development projects in Nairobi County.

4.6.2.1 Bivariate Analysis on Public Information Access and Completion of Development Projects

Table 4. 11: Model Summary with Public Information Access as Predictor

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.443[a]	.196	.183	.370

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public Information Access
b. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects
Source: Research Data (2024)

The study used the value of R-Squared. R-Squared is the percentage of the response variable variation that is explained by a linear model. The R-squared in this study was 0.197 which shows that public information access explains 19.6% variation on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The findings agree with Schnackenberg (2022) that public information access encourages community engagement and participation in development projects. When citizens are informed about upcoming projects, their objectives, and potential impacts, they can actively participate in decision-making processes, provide feedback, and contribute local knowledge and resources.

ANOVA

The study conducted an ANOVA test to determine whether the model is statistically fit. Table 4.12 illustrates the results.

Table 4.12: Anova for Public Information Access and Completion of Development Projects

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.236	1	9.236	23.866	.000[b]
	Residual	37.886	98	0.387		
	Total	47.122	99			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public Information Access
b. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects
Source: Research Data (2024)

Analysis of Variance was used to determine the significance of the regression model. From the findings, the F-Value of (23.866) was found to be significant at (0.000) which shows that the model was fit in predicting the effect of public information access on completion of development projects in Nairobi County.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Regression Coefficients for Public Information Access and Completion of Development Projects

The extent of influence of each independent variable was established. Table 4.13 shows the nature of influence each variable has on the dependent variable.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Table 4. 13: Regression Coefficients for Public Information Access and Completion of Development Projects

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	2.026	.420		4.824	.000
Public Information Access	.596	.107	.548	5.570	.013

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public Information Access

b. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects

Source: Research Data (2024)

From Table 4.13 the beta coefficient for public information access was 0.596 which show that, a unit change in public information access would result to 0.596 times change in completion of development projects. The t-value for this beta was 5.570 while the p-value was less than 0.05. Since the p-value was less than 0.05, it means the beta coefficient for public information access is greater than zero and thus this variable has a statistically significant effect on completion of development projects. This finding led to the rejection of the null hypothesis and the subsequent conclusion that public information access has a statistically significant and positive effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. According to Mudashiru(2021), public access to information enables stakeholders to assess the allocation and utilization of project resources, including funds, materials, and personnel. By scrutinizing project budgets and expenditures, citizens can identify inefficiencies, discrepancies, and areas for improvement, prompting authorities to reallocate resources more effectively and ensure value for money in project implementation. This oversight helps prevent waste, misuse, and diversion of public funds, leading to more efficient and cost-effective project delivery.

4.6.2.2 Bivariate Analysis on Stakeholder Engagement and Completion of Development Projects

Model Summary with Stakeholder Engagement as Predictor

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

The study conducted a model summary to determine the extent to which a stakeholder as the predictor affect completion of development projects. The findings are indicated in Table 4.14

Table 4. 14: Model Summary with Stakeholder Engagement as Predictor

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.395[a]	0.156	.141	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Stakeholder Engagement
b. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects
Source: Research Data (2024)

The results indicate that the R-squared in this study was 0.156 which shows that stakeholder engagement has 15.6% variation in the completion of development projects in Nairobi County. Ingrams (2020) stated that stakeholder engagement enables project planners to incorporate local knowledge, expertise, and insights into project design and planning. By consulting with communities and relevant stakeholders, project planners can identify potential challenges, opportunities, and constraints early in the planning process, allowing for adjustments and adaptations to project strategies, methodologies, and approaches to better meet stakeholder needs and expectations.

Anova for Effect of Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

The study conducted an ANOVA test to determine whether the model is statistically fit. The variable was analyzed using F statistics. Table 4.15 illustrates the results.

Table 4. 15: Anova for Effect of Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.365	1	5.365	18.113	.000[b]
	Residual	29.026	98	.2962		
	Total	34.391	99			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Stakeholder Engagement
b. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects.
Source: Research Data (2024)

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

From the findings, the F-Value of (18.113) was found to be significant at (0.000) which shows that the model was fit in predicting the effect of stakeholder engagement on completion of development projects.

Regression Coefficients for Effect of Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

The extent of influence of stakeholder engagement was established. Table 4.16 shows the nature of influence stakeholder engagement has on the completion of development projects.

Table 4. 16: Regression Coefficients for Effect of Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	**t**	**Sig.**
(Constant)	2.026	.420		4.824	.000
Stakeholder Engagement	.233	.081	.245	2.877	.006

a. Predictors: (Constant), Stakeholder Engagement
b. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects
Source: Research Data (2024)

From Table 4.16 the beta coefficient for stakeholder engagement was 0.233. It means that the effect of stakeholder engagement on completion of development projects. The results also illustrate that, a unit change in stakeholder engagement would result to 0.233 times change in completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The t-value for this beta was 2.877 while the p-value was less than 0.05. Since the p-value was less than 0.05, it means the beta coefficient for stakeholder engagement is greater than zero and thus this variable has a statistically significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. This finding led to the rejection of the null hypothesis and the subsequent conclusion that stakeholder engagement has a statistically significant and positive effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. With regards to the findings of Saremi and Mohammad (2019), engaging stakeholders helps project planners identify and mitigate risks that may impact project completion. By actively listening to stakeholder feedback and

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

addressing concerns related to social, environmental, and economic impacts, project planners can proactively manage risks, prevent conflicts, and build consensus around project objectives and outcomes. This proactive approach minimizes disruptions and delays, ensuring smooth project implementation.

4.6.2.3 Bivariate Regression on Transparency and Completion of Development Projects

Model Summary on Transparency as Predictor

The study conducted a model summary to determine the extent to which transparency as the predictor affect completion of development projects. The findings are indicated in Table 4.17

Table 4.17: Model Summary on Transparency as Predictor

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.441[a]	.194	.180	.3376

a. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency
b. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects.
Source: Research Data (2024)

The R-squared in this study was 0.194 which shows that transparency explain 19.4% variation in completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The findings match with Migwi and Atikiya (2019) which showed that transparent project management fosters trust and confidence among stakeholders. This trust-building process enhances cooperation, collaboration, and support from stakeholders, contributing to smoother project implementation and completion.

ANOVA

The study conducted an ANOVA test to determine whether the model is statistically fit. The variable was analyzed using F statistics. Table 4.18 illustrates the results.

Table 4. 18: Anova for the Effect of Transparency on Completion of Development Projects

ANOVA[a]

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.654	1	8.654	23.587	.000[b]
	Residual	35.954	98	.3669		
	Total	44.608	99			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency
b. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects.
Source: Research Data (2024)

From the findings, the F-Value of (23.587) was found to be significant at (0.000) which shows that the model was fit in predicting the effect of transparency on completion of development projects in Nairobi County.

Regression Coefficients

The extent of influence of transparency was established. Table 4.19 shows the nature of influence transparency has on the completion of development projects.

Table 4. 19: Regression Coefficients for Effect of Transparency on Completion of Development Projects

	Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	**t**	**Sig.**
(Constant)	2.026	.420		4.824	.000
Transparency	.241	.147	.421	1.640	.022

a. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency
b. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects.
Source: Research Data (2024)

From Table 4.19 the beta coefficient for transparency was 0.241. It means that the effect of transparency on completion of development projects is positive. The results also illustrate that, a unit change in transparency would result to 0.241 times change in completion of development projects. The t-value for this beta was 1.640 while the p-value was less than 0.05. Since the p-value was less than 0.05, it means the beta coefficient for transparency is greater than zero and thus this variable has a statistically significant effect on completion of development projects. This finding led to the rejection of the null hypothesis and the subsequent conclusion that transparency has a statistically significant and positive effect on completion of development

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

projects in Nairobi County. The findings agree with Kibire (2020) which showed that transparency encourages active stakeholder engagement and participation in project decision-making processes. When stakeholders have access to project information, they can provide feedback, raise concerns, and contribute insights that inform project design, planning, and implementation. This participatory approach ensures that project objectives are aligned with stakeholder needs and priorities, increasing the likelihood of successful project completion.

4.6.2.4 Overall Model Summary

The researcher sought to determine the proportion of variance in the dependent variable which can be explained by all the independent variables.

Table 4. 20: Overall Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig. F Change
1	.878[a]	.770	.749	.3873	.000

Source: Research Data (2024)

The R-squared in this study was 0.770, which shows that the three independent variables (public information access, stakeholder engagement, and transparency) can explain 77.0% of on completion of development projects in Nairobi County while other factors explain 23.0%.

4.6.2.5 Overall Analysis of Variance

The analysis of variance in this study was used to determine whether the model is a good fit for the data. The finding is indicated in Table 4.21.

Table 4. 21: Overall Analysis of Variance

Model		**Sum of Squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
1	Regression	28.563	3	9. 521	106.978	.000[b]
	Residual	8.532	96	.089		
	Total	37.095	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Completion of Development Projects in Nairobi County.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

b. Predictors: (Constant), Public Information Access, Stakeholder Engagement, and Transparency
Source: Research Data (2024)

From the findings, the p-value was 0.000 which is less than 0.05 and hence the model is good in predicting how the four independent variables (public information access, stakeholder engagement, and transparency) influence completion of development projects in Nairobi County. Further, the F-value was (106.978) which shows that the model was fit in predicting the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

4.6.2.6 Overall Regression Coefficient

Table 4.22 shows the overall regression coefficient results for the hypothesized research model.

Table 4. 22: Overall Regression Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.038	.145		.260	.796
	Public Information Access	.596	.107	.548	5.578	.023
	Stakeholder Engagement	.233	.081	.245	2.877	.016
	Transparency	.245	.104	.179	2.356	.022

Source: Research Data (2024)

The interpretations of the findings indicated follow the following regression model.

$$\mathbf{Y= 0.038+ 0.596X_1 + 0.233\ X_2 +0.245X_3}$$

According to the intercept (β_0), when the four independent variables are held constant, the value of completion of development projects in Nairobi County, will be 0.038.

The coefficient for public information access is 0.596. This indicates that for every one-unit increase in public information access, increases by 0.596 units, assuming all

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

other variables remain constant. The study findings are in line with Mudashiru (2021) who concluded that public information access promotes knowledge sharing and learning among stakeholders involved in development projects. By sharing project documents, reports, and best practices with the public, authorities can disseminate valuable insights, lessons learned, and successful approaches that can inform future project planning and implementation. This exchange of information fosters a culture of continuous improvement and innovation, leading to better project performance and outcomes over time.

Stakeholder engagement has a coefficient of 0.233, indicating that for each one-unit increase in stakeholder engagement, increases by 0.233 units, assuming all other variables remain constant. This implies that Stakeholder Engagement is an important predictor of the dependent variable, contributing positively to its value. The study findings are in line with those of Ngulube (2022) whoconcluded that engaging stakeholders promotes project sustainability by fostering local ownership, capacity-building, and institutional strengthening. When stakeholders are actively involved in project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, they are more likely to continue supporting and maintaining project outcomes beyond the completion of external funding cycles. This sustained engagement ensures that development projects have lasting impacts and contribute to the long-term well-being of communities.

Transparency has a coefficient of 0.245, signifying that for every one-unit increase in Transparency, increases by 0.245 units, assuming all other variables remain constant. The study findings are in line with the findings of Thwala (2022) who mentioned that transparent project management fosters a culture of learning, innovation, and continuous improvement. When project data, performance indicators, and lessons learned are openly shared with stakeholders, project managers can analyze feedback, identify areas for improvement, and implement corrective measures to enhance project performance and outcomes. This learning process ensures that project implementation becomes more efficient and effective over time, leading to better project completion rates.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

4.7 Hypothesis Testing

The study carried a hypothesis testing using p-values in Table 4.22.

The study sought to test the hypothesis that public information access has no significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. From the findings the p-value was 0.023 which was less the 0.05 significant level. Therefore, based on the rule of significance, the study rejects the null hypothesis **(H_{01})** and concluded that public information access has significant effect on the on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The study agreed with those of Thwala (2022) which showed that open access to project information facilitates early identification of challenges, bottlenecks, and risks that may affect project completion. When stakeholders have access to real-time data and updates, they can alert authorities to emerging issues, seek clarification on project status, and collaborate on finding solutions to overcome obstacles. This proactive approach enables timely intervention and corrective action, minimizing delays and disruptions to project timelines.

The study sought to test the hypothesis that stakeholder engagement has no significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. From the findings the p-value was 0.016 which was less the 0.05 significant level. Therefore, based on the rule of significance, the study rejects the null hypothesis **(H_{02})** and concluded that stakeholder engagement has significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The study agreed with those of Kinyata and Abiodun (2020) who concluded that engaging stakeholders helps project planners identify and mitigate risks that may impact project completion. By actively listening to stakeholder feedback and addressing concerns related to social, environmental, and economic impacts, project planners can proactively manage risks, prevent conflicts, and build consensus around project objectives and outcomes.

The study sought to test the hypothesis that transparency has no significant effect on the completion of development projects in Nairobi County. From the findings the p-value was 0.022 which was less the 0.05 significant level. Therefore, based on the rule

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

of significance, the study rejects the null hypothesis (H03) and concluded that transparency has significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. According to Chinyavu (2022), transparency in resource allocation promotes efficient use of project funds, materials, and human resources. When project budgets, expenditures, and procurement processes are transparent, stakeholders can track the flow of resources and ensure that funds are allocated according to project priorities and objectives. This helps prevent waste, fraud, and misappropriation of funds, maximizing the impact and value for money of project investments.

4.8 Achievement of Research Objectives

The research objectives were systematically achieved through a structured approach involving the collection and analysis of data from the targeted population. Each objective was aligned with specific questions in the questionnaire, ensuring that relevant data was collected to assess public information access, stakeholder engagement, transparency on the completion of development projects.

To evaluate public information access, respondents provided insights on key aspects such as full disclosure of information related to development projects. This included understanding the extent to which project details are shared with the community, thereby fostering an environment of trust and accountability. The clarity of the information provided was also assessed, revealing how well stakeholders comprehend project objectives and progress, which is crucial for effective public participation. Additionally, the focus on minimizing conflict highlighted how accessible information can reduce misunderstandings and disagreements among stakeholders, facilitating smoother project implementation.

Similarly, insights on stakeholder engagement were gathered, emphasizing the importance of communication throughout the project lifecycle. This encompassed not only the dissemination of information but also the mechanisms in place for feedback from community members and other stakeholders. Understanding how stakeholder input is valued and integrated into project decisions contributes significantly to empowerment, ensuring that various voices are heard and considered in the planning and execution of projects.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

The analysis of data related to transparency provided critical information on communication processes that govern the sharing of information among stakeholders. The study evaluated how these processes promote inclusivity in project discussions, allowing diverse perspectives to shape outcomes. Moreover, the aspect of representativeness was examined, focusing on whether the engagement strategies employed adequately reflect the interests of the entire community, thus reinforcing the legitimacy of the development efforts.

Ultimately, these factors directly influenced the completion of development projects in Nairobi County. The findings indicated the number of successful projects completed, emphasizing how effective public information access, stakeholder engagement, and transparency contribute to achieving project goals. Furthermore, the analysis considered how projects adhered to working within the project budget, as well as their timely completion, illustrating the overall impact of these elements on the success of development initiatives.

Finally, the correlation between these variables and the completion of development projects was assessed, showcasing how effective public participation and information dissemination contribute to successful project outcomes in Nairobi County. The results from the reliability tests and validity assessments further ensured that the findings were robust and accurately represented the constructs under study, thereby fulfilling the research objectives effectively.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed summary of the major findings of the actual study. The chapter also provided conclusions and made some recommendations and suggestions on areas of further study. The main aim of this study was to establish the influence of public participation on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of Major Findings

This section provides the summary of the findings which was done as per the study objective. The objectives of the study were; to examine the effect of public information access on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya, to establish the effect of stakeholder engagement on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya, and to assess the effect of transparency on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya.

5.2.1 Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects

The findings revealed that the information laws provide citizens with the legal right to access Government-held information. The study also found out that public information concerning project development is aired on the local Media. Additionally, the study found out that public information is accessed through digital platforms like Facebook and Instagram. Accessible information allows for continuous feedback from the community. This feedback can be used to make real-time adjustments and improvements to the project plan, ensuring that it remains aligned with community needs and are implemented more effectively. Providing information access helps in knowledge sharing and capacity building within the community. As members become more knowledgeable about project management and development processes, their skills and capacity to contribute to future projects are enhanced, leading to more sustainable community development efforts.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

5.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

The findings indicated that the County Government communicates quality information to the project stakeholders. The study also found out that the County accepts feedback which helps to identify and correct errors. Further, the findings indicated that the County empowers project stakeholders on the benefits of the project. Moreover, the study revealed that empowering stakeholders helps the County Government to make informed decisions regarding the project. Stakeholder engagement helps in identifying potential conflicts early and addressing them proactively. Open communication and involvement creates a platform for stakeholders to voice their concerns and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, reducing the risk of conflicts derailing the project. Engaging stakeholders promotes accountability and transparency in project implementation. When stakeholders are informed and involved, project managers are more likely to be held accountable for their actions and decisions, ensuring that the project adheres to agreed-upon plans and ethical standards.

5.2.3 Transparency on Completion of Development Projects

Concerning transparency the findings revealed that communication channel adopted enhance transparency in prioritization of the projects. The study also revealed that audits are available for public scrutiny hence promoting effective resource management during project execution. Furthermore, the study found out that the County has an effective monitoring and evaluation system in place to track project progress. Transparent processes hold project managers and team members accountable for their actions and decisions. When project details, including budgets, timelines, and outcomes, are openly shared, it ensures that all involved parties are responsible for adhering to agreed-upon plans and delivering results. This accountability helps maintain focus and drive the project towards successful completion.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects

From the analysis the study concluded that public information access has significant effect on the completion of development projects in Nairobi County. Accessible information allows for continuous feedback from the community. This feedback can be used to make real-time adjustments and improvements to the project plan, ensuring that it remains aligned with community needs and are implemented more effectively. In addition providing information access helps in knowledge sharing and capacity building within the community. As members become more knowledgeable about project management and development processes, their skills and capacity to contribute to future projects are enhanced, leading to more sustainable community development efforts.

5.3.2 Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

From the analysis the study concluded that stakeholder engagement has significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. Involving stakeholders in the project process allows for diverse perspectives and collaborative problem-solving. Stakeholders can provide valuable insights and suggestions for overcoming challenges, leading to more effective and innovative solutions. Projects that actively involve stakeholders are more likely to be sustainable. When stakeholders are engaged, they are more committed to maintaining and supporting the project's outcomes long after the initial implementation phase, ensuring lasting benefits for the community.

5.3.3 Transparency on Completion of Development Projects

From the analysis the study concluded that transparency has a significant effect on completion of development projects in Nairobi County. Transparency builds trust between project managers, stakeholders, and the community. When all parties have access to information about project goals, progress, and challenges, it fosters a sense of honesty and openness. This trust is essential for gaining community support and ensuring cooperative efforts towards project completion. Transparent processes hold project managers and team members accountable for their actions and decisions.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

When project details, including budgets, timelines, and outcomes, are openly shared, it ensures that all involved parties are responsible for adhering to agreed-upon plans and delivering results. This accountability helps maintain focus and drive the project towards successful completion.

5.4 Recommendations of the Research Findings

From the findings, the study made the following recommendations:

The study recommended that Government authorities and agencies should enhance transparency by regularly updating project progress reports and making them accessible to the public through various channels such as Government websites, social media platforms, and community meetings. They should implement robust mechanisms for public information access, including establishing information centers or hotlines where citizens can inquire about project status, budgets, and timelines. They should also encourage stakeholder engagement by organizing public forums, consultations, and feedback sessions throughout the project lifecycle. Actively involve community leaders, civil society organizations, and marginalized groups in decision-making processes.

The study recommended that the project team should prioritize clear and timely communication with the public regarding project updates, potential disruptions, and resolution of issues. They should utilize multiple communication channels such as newsletters, SMS alerts, and community radio stations to reach a diverse audience. Establishing effective grievance redress mechanisms to address concerns raised by the public promptly is crucial. Ensuring that feedback is acknowledged and acted upon will build trust and credibility. Collaborating with local communities to identify and mitigate potential risks or challenges that may affect project completion is essential. Involving community members in project planning and design ensures alignment with local needs and priorities.

The study further recommended that ward administrators and sub-county administrators advocate for policies and legislation that promote transparency, accountability, and public participation in development projects at the county level.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

These officials should facilitate capacity-building initiatives to empower local communities with the knowledge and skills necessary to engage effectively in decision-making processes related to development projects. Monitoring and evaluating project implementation to ensure adherence to ethical standards, environmental regulations, and social safeguards is also vital. Providing platforms for community members to voice their concerns and hold authorities accountable for project outcomes is necessary.

5.5 Areas for Further Research

Since the study was confined to Nairobi County, the researcher suggestes that a further research should be done to assess how public participation influences the completion of development projects across different Counties in Kenya. The researcher further suggested that a further study should be conducted on the key factors contributing to project success including effective communication strategies, stakeholder engagement, and transparent decision-making processes.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

REFERENCES

Abers, R. N. (2021). *From ideas to practice: The struggle for deep democracy*. University of California Press.

Adebayo, O. (2019). The role of public information access in development projects. *Transparency Studies,* 7(2), 112-128.

Adetunji, B. (2021). Effective stakeholder engagement for successful development projects. *International Journal of Community Development*, 19(4), 210-225.

Agle, B. R., Mitchell, R. K., & Sonnenfeld, J. A. (2019). Who Matters to Whom? Stakeholder Identity and Salience in the Stakeholder Theory. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 157(4), 811-828. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-018-3941-6

Akbari, H., & Qorbani, A. (2019). Enhancing social equity in urban development projects: A case study of Tehran, Iran. *Cities*, 87, 32-43.

Akinola, A. (2020). Transparent governance: A deterrent against corruption in African development projects. *Journal of Development Ethics*, 26(2), 95-110.

Arnstein, S. R. (2022). Public participation: A cornerstone of democracy. *Journal of Civic Engagement*, 10(2), 45-58.

Auditor General's report. (2021). *Nairobi County Assembly mismanagement of projects worth Sh6.9 billion*. Nairobi, Kenya.

Auditor's Report. (2023). *Delays and financial challenges in Nairobi County projects*. Nairobi, Kenya.

Blattberg, J. (2011). Critique of stakeholder theory: The limitations of negotiation. *Journal of Applied Ethics,* 8(2), 55-70.

Bowles, S. (2002). Social capital theory and its implications for market participants. *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* 117(4), 1431-1471.

Bowles, S. (2002). Social capital theory and its implications for market participants. *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* 117(4), 1431-1471.

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2019). Reflecting on reflexive thematic analysis. *Qualitative Research in Sport, Exercise and Health,* 11(4), 589-597.

Chappel, R. (2022). Enhancing democracy through public participation in policy-making. *International Journal of Public Affairs*, 8(1), 30-45.

Charmaz, K. (2022). *Constructing Grounded Theory*. SAGE Publications.

Choudhury, T. A. (2021). Enhancing transparency through blockchain technology. *Information Systems Frontiers,* 23(6), 1581-1597.

Crook, L. (2020). Social capital and social cohesion in community-based projects in Nigeria. *Community Development Perspectives*, 18(1), 40-55.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

Cytonn Market Review. (2020). *Challenges and delays in the Nairobi Condominium residential project*. Nairobi, Kenya.

Davis, C. (2020). Public access to information: A foundation for informed citizenry. *Journal of Information Science,* 46(3), 262-279.

Denzin, N. K. & Lincoln, Y. S. (2021). Collecting and Interpreting Qualitative Materials (Vol. 3). Sage Publications.

Drew, J. (2021). Transparency in the Public Sector. *Public Administration Review*, 81(3), 353-361.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations. (2020). Government Gazette, Kenya.

Fox, J. (2021). Public sector transparency: Ten years of global innovation. *Governance*, 34(4), 703-719.

Freeman, R. E., & Velamuri, S. R. (2017). A New Approach to Stakeholder Theory: A Practical Tool for Stakeholders to Collaborate on Projects. *Business and Society Review*, 122(2), 217-232. https://doi.org/10.1111/basr.12116

Gichamba, Z., & Kithinji, M. (2020). Sustainable urban development in Nairobi County: A case study of infrastructure projects. *International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development*, 12(1), 1-18.

Gichuki, P., Njeri, K., & Waitherero, S. (2022). Public participation in implementing development projects in Kasarani Constituency, Nairobi County . *Journal of Development Studies*, 19(1), 78-92.

Gitau, M., & Wanyembi, G. (2022). Digital technologies and the future of public participation in Nairobi County. *International Journal of E-Government Research*, 18(1), 20-39.

Given, L. M. (Ed.). (2020). *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*. SAGE Publications.

Guest, G., MacQueen, K. M., & Namey, E. E. (2021). *Applied Thematic Analysis*. SAGE Publications.

Gupta, A., & Jain, R. (2019). Role of public participation in rural development projects: Insights from India. *International Journal of Community Development*, 15(2), 90-105.

Hao, G., Nyaranga, L., & Hongo, B. (2022). Public participation in the democratic process in Kenya. *Kenyan Journal of Political Science*, 32(1), 45-60.

Heald, D. (2021). Transparency and public financial management. *Public Money & Management*, 41(1), 3-6.

ST PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

Joshi, A. (2022). E-Government for good governance in developing countries: Empirical evidence from the field. *Government Information Quarterly*, 39(1), 101526.

Kamau, M., & Ochieng, P. (2021). Challenges of public participation in Kenya: A case study. *African Development Perspectives*, 19(3), 120-135.

Kamau, W., & Nyachoti, S. K. (2020). Public Participation Act and its impact on citizen involvement in development projects in Kenya. *Public Administration and Development*, 40(1), 31-45.

Kariuki, J., & Mwangi, A. (2021). Public participation enhancing project effectiveness: A Kenyan perspective. *Development Effectiveness Review*, 11(4), 150-165.

Karl, J. (2013). Critique of social capital theory: Heterogeneity within communities. *Social Capital Review*, 25(2), 88-103.

Kathryn, A. (2020). Ensuring citizen voices in decision-making: The role of public participation. *Democratic Governance Review*, 15(4), 112-127.

Kenya Constitution (2020) Article 10 on national values and principles of governance.

Kibire, J. G. (2020). Community engagement in development initiatives: A case study. *African Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development*, 9(1), 53-70.

Kimutai, S. (2021). Economic viability as a factor in prioritizing development projects: A Nairobi perspective. *Journal of Economic Development*, 16(2), 45-60.

Lanka, R. (2022). Stakeholder engagement and its impact on project outcomes: A literature review. *International Journal of Project Management*, 40, 227-245.

Leavy, P. (2020). *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches*. The Guilford Press.

Li, X., & Tetsushi, A. (2021). Community-based committees and task forces in Canadian projects: A model for success. *Journal of Community Leadership*, 14(2), 88-102.

Lin, R. (2018). Stakeholder theory in organizational management: A comprehensive review. *Journal of Business Ethics,* 27(4), 180-195.

Lyda, S. (1916). Origins and foundations of social capital theory. *American Sociological Review,* 22(1), 45-60.

MacLean, D., & Titah, R. (2021). Systematic literature review of empirical research on the impacts of e-Government: A public value perspective. *Government Information Quarterly*, 38(2), 101540.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

Maina, F. W. (2013). Stakeholder theory: A critical review of a theory that moves us. *Journal of Social and Development Sciences,* 4(4), 113-123.

Mansell, R. (2013). Stakeholder theory and its impact on a market economy. *Journal of Economic Perspectives,* 16(4), 180-195.

Maphunye, K., & Mafunisa, R. (2020). Social media and online platforms in public participation in South Africa. *Journal of Online Governance*, 14(4), 180-195.

Marais, A., Quayle, M., & Burns, J. (2021). Legislative requirements for public participation in South African projects. *Environmental Policy Review*, 17(3), 110-125.

Maxwell, J. A. & Miller B., A. (2022) Categorizing And Connecting Strategies In Qualitative Data Analysis. *Leavy P. & Hesse-Biber S., Handbook of emergent methods. Guildford Press, New York.*

Mbevi, R. (2016). Community participation and performance of development projects in Makueni County, Kenya. *International Journal of Community Development*, 14(1), 30-45.

Mbithi, P., Ndambuki, F., & Juma, S. (2019). Constitutional guarantees of public participation in Kenya. *Journal of Constitutional Law and Governance*, 25(2), 88-103.

Mburu, J., & Makori, E. (2022). Nairobi County as a hub for international organizations: Implications for development. *Journal of Global Affairs*, 8(1), 20-35.

Mitchell, R. K. (2021). Stakeholder engagement: A synthesis of contemporary research. *Business Ethics Quarterly,* 31(2), 131-151.

Mkhize, S., & Msweli, P. (2022). Public involvement in infrastructure development in South Africa. *African Development Perspectives*, 19(3), 120-135.

Mochernuk, L., & Bureiko, V. (2020). The Stakeholder Theory: The Nature and Role of Stakeholders in Business Practices. *Journal of International Business Research*, 20(1), 67-80

Mokgalaka, H., & Nkondo, M. (2020). Transparency and stakeholder engagement in development projects. *Journal of Governance and Accountability*, 14(1), 50-65.

Mudashiru, L. A. (2021). Effects of transparency on organizational performance: An empirical analysis. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, 9(7), 59-71.

Murkomen, K. (2022). Budget shortfall and delays in Nairobi County projects. *Daily News*, 3(4), 10-15.

Musoke, F. (2022). Collaboration in development projects: A multi-stakeholder perspective. *Development Studies Quarterly*, 18(4), 201-215.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Muthoni, N., & Nyabuto, R. (2022). Innovative approaches to address challenges in public participation in Kenyan projects. *Journal of Development Innovations*, 14(1), 55-70.

Mwangi, P., & Mwaniki, R. (2020). Enhancing project success through public participation. *Development Studies Journal*, 18(3), 110-125.

Nair, R., & Howlett, M. (2019). Public participation and accountability in Nigerian community-based projects. *Journal of Public Policy and Administration*, 14(3), 130-145.

Ncube, S., & Moloi, M. (2022). Promoting transparency in development projects in Africa. *Journal of African Governance*, 16(1), 78-92.

Ngulube, P. (2022). Preservation and access to public records and archives in South Africa. *Information Development*, 38(2), 185-197.

Njogu, J. W. (2021). Stakeholder involvement and project performance: A case of Nema automobile emission control project in Nairobi county, Kenya. *International Journal of Project Management,* 39(6), 799-810.

Nyachoti, S. K. (2019). Legal and policy framework guiding public participation in Kenya. *Public Administration and Development*, 39(1), 46-60.

Nyaga, F., & Kiongo, A. (2021). Limitations and drawbacks of public participation in development projects. *Journal of Community Development*, 20(4), 180-195.

Nyirabu, P. (2022). Stakeholder collaboration for effective development projects. *Journal of Development Partnerships*, 12(3), 75-90.

Oakley, J. L. (2011). Stakeholder approach as a tool for understanding the firm's context. *Journal of Management Studies*, 19(3), 120-135.

OECD. (2020). *Enhancing transparency in public sector institutions. OECD Best Practice Principles for Regulatory Policy*. https://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/Best-Practice-Principles-for-Regulatory-Policy-ENG.pdf

Okeke, C., & Nwokedi, J. (2022). Access to information and its impact on public participation in development projects. *Information Society Review*, 28(3), 145-160.

Ondimu, G., & Otieno, F. (2019). Challenges and opportunities of involving Nairobi's diverse population in project completion. *Urban Development Review,* 14(2), 88-103.

Papa, M. J. (2021). Factors influencing public participation in project development: A case of Busia county Kenya. *Public Performance & Management Review*, 44(5), 653-677.

Patton, D. (2008). Stakeholder model and principles in organizational management. *Organizational Dynamics*, 12(1), 30-45.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

Pretty, J. (2021). Development projects and their impact on communities. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 25(3), 89-104.

Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act. (2020). Laws of Kenya.

Putnam, R. D. (2010). *Bowling alone: The collapse and revival of American community*. Simon & Schuster.

Rajesh, K., & Mohini Kak, M. (2022). Public participation in community-based projects: Lessons from Brazil. *Community Development Journal*, 24(3), 120-135.

Reed, M. S. (2022). Stakeholder engagement: A synthesis of contemporary research. *Business Ethics Quarterly*, 32(1), 131-151.

Rowe, G., & Frewer, L. (2020). Participatory planning in Brazil: A case study. *Planning and Development Journal*, 16(4), 180-195.

Saremi, H., & Mohammad, F. A. (2019). Relationship between transparencies in public accounting and private accounting in Kenya. *Journal of Modern Accounting and Auditing*, 15(10), 532-546.

Scherer, L., & Palazzo, G. (2019). The New Political Role of Business in Global Society: *Theoretical Perspectives. Business & Society*, 58(6), 1273-1294. https://doi.org/10.1177/0007650318758042

Sifuna, W., & Sang, P. (2021). Investments in education and vocational training for economic development in Nairobi County. *Journal of Education and Development*, 14(3), 110-125.

Smith, A. (2020). Open access to information and its role in empowering citizens. *Journal of E-Government Studies and Best Practices,* 2(1), 15-23.

Smith, A., & Johnson, K. (2020). Impact of public engagement in infrastructure projects: A U.S. perspective. *Public Works Management & Policy*, 25(3), 211-227.

Stem, J., Margoluis, C., & Salafsky, N. (2019). Public participation in South African governance: A constitutional perspective. *South African Journal of Political Science*, 26(2), 78-94.

Susskind, L. E. (2021). Technology and stakeholder engagement in project completion: Opportunities and challenges. *International Journal of Project Management*, 39(8), 1029-1043.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme. (2019). Comprehensive needs assessment for Nairobi County. Nairobi, Kenya.

Wicks, A. C. (2010). Normative stakeholder theory: A managerial approach. *Journal of Business Ethics,* 15(2), 90-105.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

William, D. (2006). Stakeholder theory: A libertarian defense. *Business Ethics Quarterly*, 16(4), 553-573.

Wirtz, B. W., Weyerer, J. C., & Müller, A. (2022). Open government data: A systematic literature review of empirical research. *Journal of the Association for Information Systems*, 23(6), 1009-1060.

Wood, D. J. (1991). Corporate social performance revisited. *Academy of Management Review,* 16(4), 691-718.

World Bank Group. (2021). Prioritizing environmental sustainability in Nairobi County projects. *Environmental Impact Review*, 28(3), 145-160.

Yamin, M. (2020). Community engagement in Canadian development projects. *Canadian Journal of Community Development,* 22(1), 55-70.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS;

This questionnaire is an integral part of a study titled ***Influence of Public Participation on Completion of Development Projects in Nairobi County, Kenya***. You are kindly requested to give precise and honest information. Please fill in the required information in the spaces provides by placing a tick (✓) where appropriate.

Section A: Respondents' Background Information

1. Kindly indicate your gender?
   Male [ ]
   Female [ ]
2. What is your education level?

   Diploma [ ]

   Bachelor's Degree [ ]

   Master's Degree [ ]

   Post-Graduate Diploma [ ]

3. How many years have you been engaged in the construction industry?

Less than 5 years [ ]
5-10 years [ ]
11-15 years [ ]
16- 20 years [ ]
Over 20 years [ ]

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

Section B: Public Information Access on Completion of Development Projects

In the following sections the responses should be on a 5-point Likert scale where 1: Strongly Disagree, 2: Disagree, 3: Indifferent, 4: Agree, and 5: Strongly Agree.

Public Information Access	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
There are laws guiding public on information access concerning development projects					
The information laws provide citizens with the legal right to access government-held information.					
Public information concerning project development is aired on the local medias					
The press airs information concerning project development without censorship and or intimidation.					
Public information is accessed through digital platforms like Facebook and Instagram					

Briefly explain how you access public information concerning project development

……

……..

Section C: Stakeholder Engagement on Completion of Development Projects

In the following sections the responses should be on a 5-point Likert scale where 1: Strongly Disagree, 2: Disagree, 3: Indifferent, 4: Agree, and 5: Strongly Agree

Stakeholder Engagement	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
The county government communicates quality information to the project stakeholders					
The county government shares and disseminates project related information frequently to the project stakeholders					
The county accepts feedback which helps to identify and correct errors					
The county receives regular feedback which increases project efficiency					
The county empowers project stakeholders on the benefits of the project					
Empowering project stakeholders improves communication between the community and project team					
Empowering stakeholders helps the county Government to make informed decisions regarding the project					

Briefly explain the role of stakeholders in prioritizing development projects

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

……

……

Section D: Transparency on Completion of Development Projects

In the following sections the responses should be on a 5-point Likert scale where 1: Strongly Disagree, 2: Disagree, 3: Indifferent, 4: Agree, and 5: Strongly Agree

Transparency	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Communication channel adopted enhance transparency in prioritization of the projects					
Communication channels adopted eases access to information related to the project which enhances project performance					
Audits are available for public scrutiny hence promoting effective resource management during project execution					
The County has audit systems which ensures financial accountability during project execution					
The county has an effective monitoring and evaluation system in place to track project progress					
Monitoring and evaluation helps to identify problems in the project and make necessary adjustments which enhances project performance.					

Section E: Completion of Development Projects.

In the following sections the responses should be on a 5-point Likert scale where 1: Strongly Disagree, 2: Disagree, 3: Indifferent, 4: Agree, and 5: Strongly Agree

Completion Development Projects	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
The number of successful projects in the County has increased for the last five years.					
The projects meets the needs and demands of the project stakeholders					
There is value for money on all the development projects within Nairobi County					
Development projects are completed within the projected timelines					

Thank You

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

APPENDIX II : ISERC APPROVAL

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Private Bag 00217 Limuru,
Kenya
Email: office@spu.ac.ke
Website: www.spu.ac.ke

Tel Office: +254 (0) 20-2020505/10
Mobile: +254 (0) 728-669000
(0) 736-424440

REF: SPU/218/2024 **Date: 5th August 2024**

TO: Grace Wahome
St. Paul's University

Dear Grace,

==========

REF: Influence of Public Participation on Completion of Development Projects in Nairobi County, Kenya

==========

Greetings,

This is to inform you that SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee has reviewed the above-named research proposal. **Your ERB approval number is 227, for the period between 5th August 2024 – 5th August 2025 (1 year).**

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

i. Only approved documents including (informed consents, study instruments) will be used.
ii. All changes including (amendments, deviations, and violations) are submitted for review and approval by SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee.
iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee within 72 hours of notification
iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affected safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

the integrity of the research must be reported to *SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee* within 72 hours

v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions.

vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal.

vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to SPU- Institutional Scientific Ethics Review Committee.

viii. Please note that it is within the ISERC's mandate to monitor your research and to do random visits to the site. All research is subject to post approval monitoring.

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) ***https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke*** **and also obtain other clearances needed.**

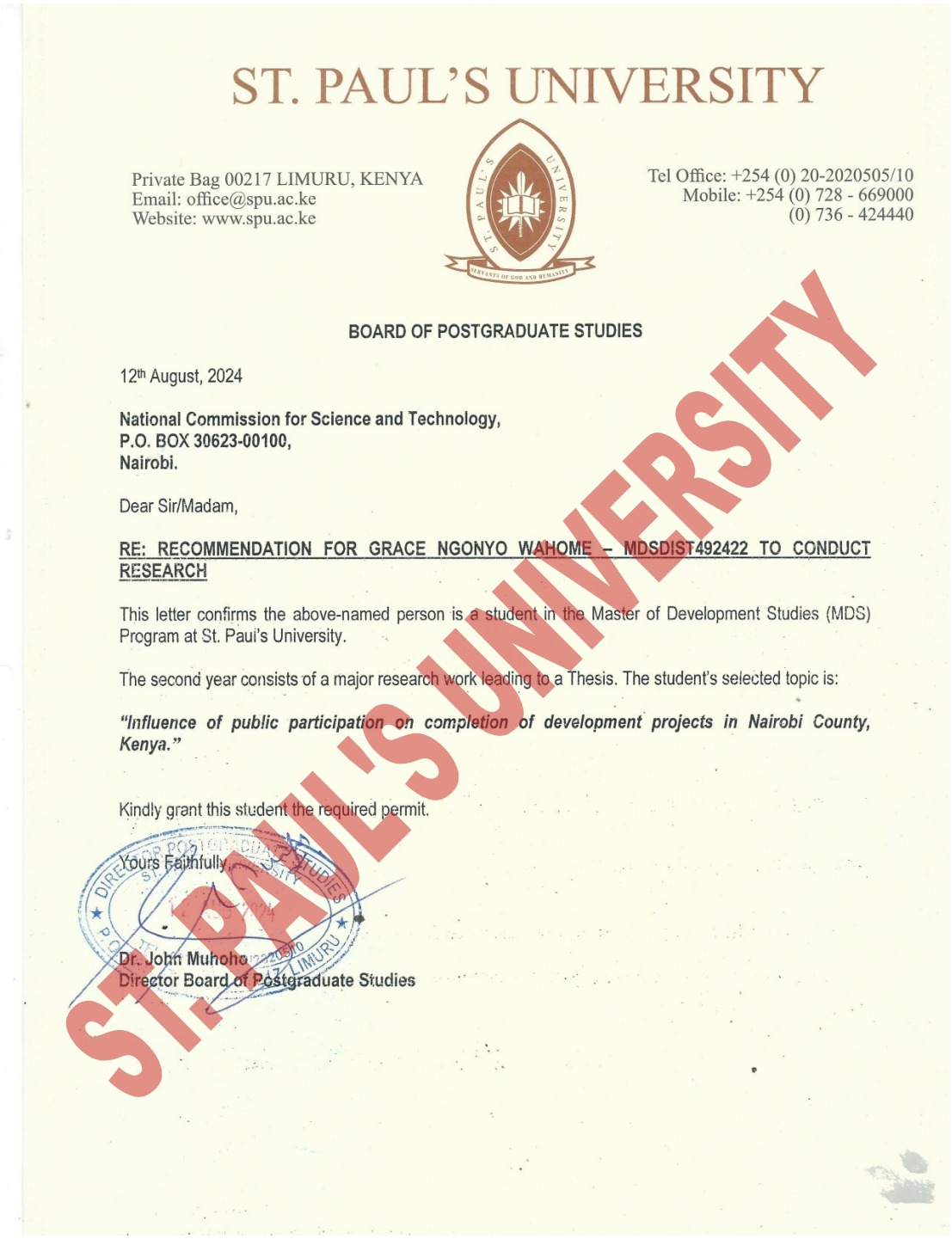
Yours sincerely,

Dr. Daniel Nzengya, PhD
Chairperson
SPU- Institutional Scientific & Ethics Review Committee

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTIONAL SCIENTIFIC ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE
(ISERC)
APPROVAL WITH
CONTIGENCIES
RESEARCH
DIRECTORATE

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository



ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Private Bag 00217 LIMURU, KENYA
Email: office@spu.ac.ke
Website: www.spu.ac.ke

Tel Office: +254 (0) 20-2020505/10
Mobile: +254 (0) 728 - 669000
(0) 736 - 424440

BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

12th August, 2024

National Commission for Science and Technology,
P.O. BOX 30623-00100,
Nairobi.

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RECOMMENDATION FOR GRACE NGONYO WAHOME – MDSDIST492422 TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

This letter confirms the above-named person is a student in the Master of Development Studies (MDS) Program at St. Paul's University.

The second year consists of a major research work leading to a Thesis. The student's selected topic is:

"Influence of public participation on completion of development projects in Nairobi County, Kenya."

Kindly grant this student the required permit.

Yours Faithfully,

Dr. John Muhoho
Director Board of Postgraduate Studies

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

APPENDIX III : LETTER FROM POST GRADUATE

APPENDIX IV : NACOSTI PERMIT

St. Paul's University Repository



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 599363

Date of Issue: 20/August/2024

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Ms.. Grace NGONYO Wahome of St. Paul's University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nairobi on the topic: INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON COMPLETION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN NAIROBI COUNTY for the period ending : 20/August/2025.

License No: NACOSTI/P/24/38939

599363

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.

See overleaf for conditions

St. Paul's University Repository

APPENDIX V : PLAGIARISM REPORT

GRACE NGONYO WAHOME-EDITED.docx

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%	17%	5%	3%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Mount Kenya University Student Paper	3%
2	Submitted to Kenyatta University Student Paper	2%
3	Submitted to St Paul's University Student Paper	2%
4	Submitted to Kabarak University Student Paper	2%
5	erepository.uonbi.ac.ke Internet Source	2%
6	www.readkong.com Internet Source	2%
7	ir.kabarak.ac.ke Internet Source	2%
8	ir.jkuat.ac.ke Internet Source	1%
9	Submitted to KCA University Student Paper	1%