FACTORS AFFECTING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN NAKURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT PROJECTS

(A Case Study Of Kenya Informal Settlements Projects In Naivasha Sub-County)

BY

JULIUS NYAKWARI NYAATA

This Dissertation is Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements For The Award of A Master of Development Studies(MDS) Degree Of St. Paul's University

AUGUST, 2016

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Supervisor: Dr. David Gichuhi

Supervisor: Dr. Paul Gesimba

AUGUST, 2016

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DECLARATION

This dissertation 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. I agree that this dissertation may be available for reference and photocopying, at the discretion of the University.

NAME OF STUDENT; Julius NyakwariNyaata. S**TUDENTSNUMBER ; MDS**/NKR/7480/13

SIGNATURE OF STUDENT _____ DATE _____

1/we confirm that the work reported in this dissertation has been done by the student under my/our supervision.

NAME OF SUPERVISOR

SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR _____ DATE _____

NAME OF SUPERVISOR

SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR _____ DATE _____

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my friend Mr. Samuel Onyacha and my loving wife Mrs.JedidahNyakwari for their support and encouragement during my research project.

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I wish to thank all those people who have in one way or another contributed to make this proposal go through. I acknowledge my supervisors Dr. D.M Gichuhi and Dr. Paul Omato Gesimba for the patience, diligent guidance that supported development of this proposal. My sincere gratitude goes to my colleagues in Masters in Development Studies class of 2014 whose moral support cannot be taken for granted.

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ABSTRACT

Lack of effective structures for people's participation projects in developing countries has been a major constraint against widespread development. The purpose of this study aimedat evaluating factors affecting community participation in the Kenyan Informal Settlements Improvement Programme (KISIP) project in Naivasha Sub-county of Nakuru County. Objectives of the Study included examining the influence of political will on community participation in development projects, establishing the influence of legal framework, investigating the influence of beneficiaries' level of education on community participation and determining the influences of the nature of the project on community participation. This study was based on community participation ladder theory by Arnstein's. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design with a cross-sectional approach that was used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data from the respondents whereby the target population was six hundred and fifty two (652) individualsin the KISIP and the implementing staff. The study adopted stratified sampling to determine the subjects. The total size of the sample was 118. The study used structured questionnaires to collect primary data. Validity and reliability of the instruments was established through consultation with the supervisors and through a conduct of a pilot study in the study among respondents that did not participate in the main study. Quantitative data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 along the objectives of the study while qualitative data was used to supplement interpretation of quantitative data. The study revealed that elected local leaders are supportive of KISIP in Naivasha Sub County but their limited willingness on the part of Nakuru County Government to support KISIP projects financially. The local community has a significantly high sense of exclusion and thinks that KISIP projects are dominated by a small group of insiders. The study further revealed that there is lack of clarity in the KISIP project legal guidelines and that KISIP projects are significantly vulnerable to legal challenges, though there are significant legal gaps in ensuring that violations of legal requirements in KISIP are firmly dealt with in case they occurred. The study also revealed there is significant confidence that local residents are able to understand KISIP projects technical documents but there is lack of transparency in the implementation of KISIP projects. The community members were not sufficiently informed about their rights, privileges, and obligations with respect to KISIP projects. The study further revealed that the management of KISIP projects excludes the community from interacting with the project implementers significantly. The study recommends that politicians should empower and incorporate the community in the running of the project. In addition, project implementers and managers should clarify the legal aspects of KISIP project to the community. The project management should also be more open in hiring and recruiting members of the community to ensure KISIP does not portray itself as being obscure to the community, while the management should design and implement monitoring tools that are friendly to community participation. In addition, the management should regard input from the community when implementing the project. Findings from the study has provided insight to both the national and county governments on how best they can engage the citizens in community participation in governance and on future of community development projects undertaken at the devolved level. It has also added to the body of knowledge and could therefore be important to students and researchers interested in the area of research.

ST PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT v

ABSTRACT vi

TABLE OF CONTENTS vii

LIST OF TABLES xiii

LIST OF FIGURES xiv

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS xv

CHAPTER ONE 1

INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Background of the Study 1

1.2 Statement of the Problem 6

1.3 Purpose of the study 7

1.4 Objectives of the Study 7

1.5 Research Questions 8

1.6 Significance of the Study 8

1.7 Scope of the Study 8

1.8 Limitations of the Study 9

1.9 Basic assumption of the Study 9

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms 10

1.11 Organization of the Study 10

CHAPTER TWO 12

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

LITERATURE REVIEW 12

2.1 Introduction 12

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review 12

2.2.1 Political Will and Community Participation in Development Projects 14

2.2.2 Legal Framework for Community Participation in Development Projects 17

2.2.3 Community's Level of Education and Participation in Development Projects .. 20

2.2.4 Influence of the Nature of the Project on Community Participation 22

2.3 Theoretical Framework 24

2.4 Empirical Literature 29

2.5 Conceptual Framework 31

CHAPTER THREE 33

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 33

3.1 Introduction 33

3.2 Research Design 33

3.3 Target Population 33

3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure 33

3.4.1 Sample size 34

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure 34

3.5 Data Collection instruments 34

3.5.1 Pilot Study 35

3.5.2 Validity of Instruments 36

3.5.3 Reliability of Research Instruments 36

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

3.6 Data Collection procedures 36
3.7 Data Analysis 36
3.8 Ethical Considerations 37
CHAPTER FOUR 38
DATA INTERPRETATION, ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION 38
4.1 Introduction 38
4.2 Response Rate 38
4.3 Background Information 38
4.3.1 Ages of the Respondents 38
4.3.2 Marital Status of the Respondents 39
4.3.3 Level of Education 40
4.3.4 Participation in KISIP 41
4.4 Influence of Political Goodwill 41
4.4.1 Goodwill for Community Participation Expressed in Political Meetings 41
4.4.2 Support from MPs and MCAs 43
4.4.3 Local Politicians Mobilization to Support for Participation in KISIP Projects 44
4.4.4 Meetings with Political Leaders Regarding KISIP 45
4.4.5 Domination of KISIP by Insiders 46
4.5 Influence of Legal Framework of Community Participation in KISIP 46
4.5.1 Awareness of Legal protection of Community Participation in KISIP 47
4.5.2 Clarity of KISIP Community Participation Guiding Policies 48
4.5.3 Clarity of Complaints Procedures 48

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

4.5.4 Compliance of KISIP Projects to Legal Requirements 49
4.6 Influence of Education levels 50
4.6.1 Provision of Technical Input 51
4.6.2 Understanding of Technical Documents 52
4.6.3 Knowledge of Project Processes 53
4.6.4 Capacity to give Constructive Criticism 54
4.6.5 Awareness of Rights, Privileges and Obligations 55
4.7 Nature of the projects 56
4.7.1 Complexity of the Projects 56
4.7.2 Accessibility of KISIP projects 57
4.7.3 Distance from the Community 58
4.7.4 Management of KISIP projects 59
4.7.5 Speed of Project Completion 60
4.8 Community Participation 61
4.8.1 Consultation of Community in project Design 61
4.8.2 Regard for Community Input 62
4.8.3 Community involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation 63
CHAPTER FIVE 65
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 65
5.1 Introduction 65
5.2 Summary of Findings 65
5.2.1 Background Information 65

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

5.2.2 Influence of Political Goodwill of Community Participation in Projects 65

5.2.3 Influence of the Legal Framework of Community Participation in Projects 66

5.2.4 Influence of Community Education Levels of Community Participation in Projects 67

5.2.5 Influence of Nature of the Projects of Community Participation in Projects 68

5.3 Conclusions 68

5.3.1 On Influence of political goodwill of Community Participation in Projects 69

5.3.2 Influence of Legal Framework of Community Participation in Projects 69

5.3.3 Influence of Education Level on their Community Participation in Projects 70

5.3.4 Influence of Nature of Projects on Community Participation in Projects 70

5.4 Recommendations 71

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research 72

REFERENCES 73

APPENDICES 81

Appendix I: QUESTIONNAIRE 81

Appendix II. University Letter 86

Appendix III. Authorization from MOEST 87

Appendix IV. Authorization from County Commissioner, Nakuru County 88

Appendix V. Authorization for NACOSTI 88

Appendix VI. Research Permit from NACOSTI 89

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Sample Size 34

Table 4.2: Response Rate..... 38

Table 4.3: Age of the Respondents 39

Table 4.4: Marital Status of the Respondents 39

Table 4.5: Level of Education..... 40

Table 4: 6: Number of years in KISIP projects..... 41

Table 4.7: There are Sufficient Laws to Protect Community particiaption in KISIP projects 47

Table 4.8: Clarity of KISIP Guidelines to Community Participation..... 48

Table 4.9: Guidelines for Raising Complaints Against KISIP Community Participation 49

Table 4.10: Members of Community Able to Assess Legal Compliance of KISIP Projects..... 50

Table 4.12: KISIP Projects too Complicated for Community to Participate 56

Table 4.13: Community Members cannot easily access KISIP Projects 57

Table 4.14: KISIP Projects too Far Away to impact the Community 58

Table 4.15: KISIP Management Discourages Community Interaction with Project Development..... 59

Table 4.16: KISIP Projects Completed too Quickly to Allow Community Participation 60

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 1 The ladder of Community Participation 25

Figure 2:2: Conceptual framework showing the factors that influence community participation in development projects. 32

Figure 4.1: Politicians express goodwill toward Participation KISIP in Meetings .. 42

Figure 4.2: MP and MCA Support Community Participation of KISIP Projects 43

Figure 4.3: Politicians Mobilize Support towards Community Participation in KISIP44

Figure 4.6: Residents can meet Political Leaders Concerning Community Participation in KISIP 45

Figure 4.7: KISIP Talks Dominated by Insiders..... 46

Figure 4.8: Residents Educated Enough to Give Technical Input 51

Figure 4.9: Local Residents Capable of Contributing to Technical Documents 52

Figure 4.10: Beneficiaries Know project Processes 53

Figure 4.11: Respondents able to give Constructive Criticism to project Errors 54

Figure 4.12: Awareness of Rights, Privileges and Obligations 55

Figure 4.13: KISIP Consults Community Heavily in Project Design 61

Figure 4.14: Community Views Highly Regarded by KISIP 62

Figure 4.15: Community Involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation 63

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
KISIP	Kenyan Informal Settlement Improvement Programme
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MCA	Member of the County Assembly
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
TI (Kenya)	Transparency International Kenya
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Project-approach to development remains a vital instrument by development agencies to reach and assist poor communities in the developing world. Development interventions in the past have tended to focus on resource and knowledge transfer to beneficiary communities through the 'top-down' approach (FAO, 1991). Several decades of development funding have demonstrated the failures of the 'top-down' approach to reach and benefit the rural poor (Cernea & Ayse, 1997). This realization has led to the adoption of the 'bottom-up' approach to development. However, despite the recent upsurge in the 'bottom-up' approach to development, project beneficiaries are still not fully participating in the identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects that are meant to improve their lot (Blackman, 2003).

In Laos, the community involvement approach evolves from existing consensus approaches because it issystematic—touching each decision-making point during the course of a project. The principal aim of community involvement is to create openness and dialogue from the outset of a project.At the same time, community involvement approach recognizes that there are no prescriptive methods forinvolving the community in decision-making. While the underlying principles of community involvement may beapplicable to all countries (and most types of projects), the precise form that it takes (in terms ofmechanism and the degree to which the community is permitted to participate)varies considerably from onesociety to another (according to socio-political and cultural context) and from one project to another(Environmental Research Institute, 2002)

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In South Africa, community participation ‘is often driven by specific socio-economicgoals that seek to ensure a better life for all. This is especially forthose who have been historically marginalized during thesuccessive colonial-cum-apartheid regimes in SouthAfrica’. Williams, goes on to asserts that ‘the directinvolvement/engagement of ordinary people in design,implementation and evaluation of planning, governanceand overall development programs at local orgrassroots level, has become an integral part ofdemocratic practice in recent years (Williams, 2008)

Lack of reliable data on effective community participation in development projects constitutes a major constraint to rural development practitioners such as policy makers, planners and managers. This frequently leads to incorrect assessment of the development needs of rural people hence, making it difficult for governments and development agencies to properly measure progress achieved by development projects in improving livelihoods of rural communities (FAO, 1991).In situations where an element of ‘participation’ is built into projects, it is all too often largely in terms of local investment of labour and not in real decision-making. Beneficiary communities are only informed after plans have been made.This is usually done through formal meetings where the officers justify their plans but modification is not considered (APO, 2002).

Community participation implies open discussions and working with and not for people. People will participate and contribute significantly to something they feel part of, identify with, and correlate with their efforts. Participation is the practice through

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which stakeholders' input and share control over development proposals, decisions and resources which affect them (Odhiambo& Taifa, 2009).

Okello, Onenga and Chege(2008) further define participation as a process whereby stakeholders influence policy formulation, alternative designs, investment choices and management decisions affecting their communities.The principle of community participation holds that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process. Community participation implies that the public's contribution will influence the decision.

Community participation may be regarded as a way of empowerment and as vital part of democratic governance. Community participation is part of people centered or human centric principles. Community participation may be advanced as part of a "people first" paradigm shift. In this respect community participation may challenge the concept that "big is better" and the logic of centralized hierarchies, advancing alternative concepts of "more heads are better than one" and arguing that community participation can sustain productive and durable change(Mdunyelwa, 2008). This means therefore that limited community participation in the implementation and management of projects means that the projects have few chances of sustainability (Rahmato, 1991).

According toTransparency International Kenya TI (Kenya) (2014), only 15% of Kenyans have participated in citizen consultation forums at the county level in the last 12 months. The poll further indicates that only 38% of Kenyans had heard about the forums, demonstrating that county governments have not done enough to broaden

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channels of communication to publicize such forums and engage with the community. The poll indicates that the Kenyan public is less informed on their role of community participation on governance. However, in its bid to promote public participation has did release county public participation guidelines in the January of 2016 (Government of Kenya, 2016) that spells out the content and mechanisms for public participation among other issues.

The Kenyan government launched KISIP with the support of the World Bank and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) (Corburn, 2011). The primary objective of the Slum Upgrading Project is to improve living conditions in slums in selected cities in Kenya that includes Naivasha. This is meant to be achieved through improved security of tenure and infrastructure in accordance with the plans developed in consultation with the community. The project comprised five components: Institutional Development Component; Community Mobilization and Community-Driven Preparation of Settlement Upgrading Plans; Investment in Settlement Restructuring, Improving Tenure Security and Infrastructure; Planning for Pro-Poor Growth: Supporting Delivery of Serviced Land for Housing and Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (Devex, 2015). The project has been going on since the 2010. One of the project sites is Naivasha Sub-county of Nakuru. Naivasha is a town in Kenya's former Rift Valley Province and is located in an area that was one of the first to be settled by white settlers. The town has a total population of 181,966 (2009 census) and the main industry is agriculture, especially floriculture. The KISIP project is being implemented in the areas of Maela, Karagita and MaaiMahiu sub-urban areas of Naivasha which are characterized by high population density.

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The government of Kenya has become decentralized and this has led to the assumption that it will lead to decisions that reflect local needs and priorities. Thereis representative democracy through periodic elections, is a crude mechanism for establishing these needs and priorities. Most local government systems offer few other opportunities for the citizens to participate particularly for the poor and few mechanisms of accountability. In Kenya local governments have traditionally offered minimum scope for citizen participation or accountability but this is changing mainly because of performance conditions applied through the introduced Local Authorities transfer fund (LATF) together with an increasingly active civil society. Committed local leadership, central monitoring of performance, articulate civil society organizations and the availability of information is critical. Howeverthere is no guarantee that decentralized decision-making will be inclusive of the poor. (Devas & Grant, 2003)

Sustainability of community-based initiatives depends crucially on an enabling institutional environment, which requires government commitment, and on accountability of leaders to their community to avoid "supply-driven demand-driven" development. External agents strongly influence project success, but facilitators are often poorly trained. The naive application of complex contextual concepts like participation, social capital, and empowerment is endemic among project implementers and contributes to poor design and implementation. Community-based and driven development projects are best undertaken in a context-specific manner, with a long time horizon and with careful and well-designed monitoring and evaluation systems. (Mansuri & Rao, 2004)

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1.2 Statement of the Problem

In developing countries, projects are the backbone of local development. Development projects are undertaken to improve the livelihood of the community. Effective management of development projects depends primarily on proper project selection, project design, project implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, values, norms, social belief and opinions of the local people which are affected directly or indirectly by development interventions should also be considered. Otherwise, sustainability of development projects may generally be questioned (Khwaja, 2004).

Lack of effective structures for people's participation has been a major constraint upon more widespread development. People's participation in their own projects has not yet attained the acceptable levels that qualify to imply full participation (Rural Communities Impacting Policy, 2002). Consequently, while the participatory practice hasnot yet been cultured properly, project information is hardly disseminated to the community people. In addition, an effective evaluation system has not been fully institutionalized to capture the opinions of the real project beneficiaries.

Community participation in Kenya finds its early roots in development projects that benefited local communities. Throughout the post-colonial era, the country took legislative steps to provide ways for citizens to be active participants in the governing of their country. Most of these ways were limited to local authorities and the implementation of laws incorporating citizen participation did not reach their full potential because citizens did not understand their rights or embrace the opportunity.

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However, promulgation of the new constitution in 2010 provided for community participation both at the county level and national level of governments. But, despite a legal framework on community participation in development in devolved units, community participation has not reached its full potential. There are mixed reactions as to the exact impact of how community participation has affected County and national development projects. Furthermore, scanty empirical data exists that inconclusively shows how community participation is influencing implementation of development projects at the county levels. It is against this premises that this study was designed to evaluatefactors affecting community participation in Nakuru county government projects, with a particular focus on Kenyan Informal Settlement Improvement Programme (KISIP) project in Naivasha sub-county.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to determine the factors affecting communityparticipation in Nakuru County projects, a case Study of Kenya Informal Settlement projects in Naivasha Sub-County of Naivasha Sub-County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives

i) To examine the influence of political will oncommunity participation in development projects
ii) To establish the influence of legal framework oncommunity participation in development projects
iii) To investigatetheinfluence ofbeneficiaries'level of education oncommunity participation in development projects
iv) To determine the influences of the nature of the projectoncommunity participation in development projects.

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1.5 Research Questions

i) To what extent does political goodwill influence community participation in development projects?
ii) How does the legal framework influence community participation in development projects?
iii) Howdo beneficiarieslevel of education influence community participation in development projects?
iv) How does nature of the project influence community participation in development projects?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study was important to the general public on understanding the importance of their contribution and participation in community development and governance.

Findings from the study has provided insight to both the national and county governments on how best they can engage the citizens in community participation in governance and on the future of community development projects undertaken at the devolved level. It has also added to the body of knowledge and could therefore be important to students and researchers interested in the area of research.

1.7 Scope of the Study

Geographically the focus of this study waslimited to the three informal settlements located in Naivasha sub-county, Nakuru County that isinvolved in the KISIP project. These are Maela, Karagita and MaaiMahiu. The study involved selected members of the projects. It covered issues set out as specific objectives in the study which includedexamining the influence of political will on community participation in development projects, establishing the influence of legal framework on community participation in development projects, investigating the influence of beneficiaries

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level of education on community participation in development projects and determining the influences of the nature of the project on community participation in development projects.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Language barrier was anticipated as a limitation to the study since most of the respondent could only understand the local dialect while the research was conducted in English. To overcome this researcher hired interpreters when administering the questions. In addition, another anticipated limitation was skepticism from both the beneficiaries and project implementers who were expected to think that the study was meant to expose their failures. To overcome this researcher assured them that the research was purely academic and all data obtained would be treated with utmost confidence. They were also assured that the information they gave cannot be used for any other purpose apart from that which it is intended. To encourage honest responses the respondents were not required to indicate their names in the research instruments.

1.9 Basic assumption of the Study

This study wasbased on the following assumption:

i) Documented information relevant to the study topic could be available.
ii) Informants would be truthful.

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1.10 Definition of Significant Terms

Beneficiaries: The recipient of funds and/or other benefits as a result of a project. This referred to individuals who are target to receive benefits from the KISIP.

Legal framework: a broad system of rules that governs and regulates decision making, agreements, laws. It is in such forms as legislation, policies, guidelines, schedule of penalties, standards and specifications. In this study, it refers to rules that govern and regulate participation of the community specifically in KISIP projects and generally in Kenya

Nature of the Project: refers to unique characteristics ascribable to a project. This included but not limited to as a set of interrelated activities having a specific beginning and ending, and leading to a specific objective. In this study this referred characteristics that are unique to KISIP project in the area of study and their influence on participation.

Participant: A person whose actions directly contributes to the accomplishment of a given activity or project. In the context of this study, this is the people whose actions directly contribute to the implementation of the projects under the KISIP program

Political will: the emotive force that generates political action. In this study this referred to efforts and motivation that politicians have towards KISIP in the study area.

Community participation: Community participation is the process of seeking and facilitating the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.

1.11 Organization of the Study

Chapter one of the proposal explores the global perspective of community participation in development projects and narrows the study to Kenya and specifically

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to KISIP project in Naivasha Sub-county in Nakuru county as its study location. There are four objectives namely; the influence of political goodwill, legal framework, level of education and nature of the project- that guided this study to examine their influence on community participation in development projects.

Chapter two of this study comprises literature reviewed in line with objectives of study. It explores community participation, and how political will, legal framework, level of education of beneficiaries and the nature of a project influences participation. It also has the conceptual framework and the theoretical frame work that guided the study.

Chapter three of this study deal with the research design and methodology and comprise the introduction, research design, target population, sampling procedure, data collection method, validity and reliability of the research instruments, methods of data analysis, ethical considerations and operational definitions of the study variables.

Chapter four is data interpretation, analysis and presentation. In this chapter data gathered during the study is presented in line with the study objectives. It is presented in the form of tables and charts. Chapter five is the last chapter in which summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations are made. This chapter summarizes the findings of the study, draw conclusions and recommendations from them, and make suggestions for further research.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews existing literature relating to the research problem outlined in the previous chapter with particular focus on the main variables in the study which if addressed would lead to understanding of the effect of community participation in projects. The chapter includes the theoretical framework on which the study is based on and the conceptual framework that illustrates the relationship between different variables in the study.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

The concept of people's participation in their own development plans has been gaining momentum in the process of human empowerment and development. Recognizing the central role of communities/public in the project cycle, it is important for project donors/sponsors (Government, Private or Non-Governmental Organizations) to involve all stakeholders in the design and implementation of projects so as to ensure beneficiary ownership and to also instill virtues of accountability, transparency and sustainability.The purposes of community participation are to promote transparency, encourage openness in government, and build ownership of development decisions as well as programs and projects. Community participation encourages citizens to be more engaged in the decision-making processes that have an impact on their local community. It also serves to advance citizens' understanding of how government works and confers upon them the capacity to access governmental decision-making processes. Community participation provides the public with the opportunity to influence and participate in development programs and projects (UN-HABITAT, 2004).

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Participation is a basic human right and that promotes many other rights. It is enshrined in article 27(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that "everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and share in scientific advancement and its benefits". Developed nations have developed mechanisms that promote community participation on policy issues, development and legislation issues at all level of government (UNRISD, 2009). UNRISD 2010 reveals that lack of democratic space, political goodwill, tribalism, nepotism and corruption as major impediments to community participation in developing nations (UNRISD, 2010).

Participation and involvement is part of any social group and fundamental to developing and strengthening a well-functioning community. The dynamics of a particular participatory structure are determined by the culture(s) of the group, and their beliefs, norms, values and power relationships(ALNAP, 2003/04).

When it comes to community participation in Kenya, the sovereign power of the people is exercised at the national and the county level in accordance with Article 1(4) of the Constitution. This means that the people have a huge role to play in devolved governance. The principle of community participation is a key pillar of the Kenya's Constitution. Community participation in Kenya ensures that the people are able to promote transparency and accountability in the way the national and the devolved structures cater to their most fundamental needs. Community participation in Kenya can be in many ways. The most automatic way is indirectly through the elected representatives. The other way in which the community can participate in Kenya governance and devolution is through the direct oversight of devolved institutions

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through annual community forums and processes through sector hearings (Republic of Kenya, 2010).

Lack of political good will is identified by a poll done by TI (Kenya) key low community participation in policy and development agenda that affects them directly. The poll also indicates that lack of commitment by the national and county government's commitment to educating Kenyans on their civil rights has contributed to the low community participation on policy and development issues (Transoparency International Kenya, 2014).

2.2.1 Political Will and Community Participation in Development Projects

In an ideal democracy, the regular, free and competitive elections enable citizens to make known their needs and priorities (DfID, 2002). Therefore in the Kenyan devolved units, electedmembers of county assembly (MCA) formulate strategies, make key decisionsand prioritize expenditure choicesthrough formal policy and budgetary processes with the help of politically neutral officials who advise them and implement the decisions. Policy and decision-makers make an assumption that there is a causal relationship between community participation and service delivery. This assumption isobservable in the attempt to work with citizens and groups to find sustainable ways to meet the citizens' social, economic and material needs and to improve their quality of life. This is practiced throughparticipatory budgets and performance management.

However, community participation does not always bring about a significant improvement in service delivery. At best community participation is undertaken

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for compliance purposes but does not necessarily bring about any significant shifts in budget allocation. This is can be linked to challenges of public finance constraints.Every financial year, county government have to make choices because of limited financial resources. Often,recurrent expenditure takeup huge chunk of the budgetary allocation leaving very little for community needs (Mwijuma, Omido, Garashi, Odera, & Akerele, 2013).

Mdunyelwa (2009) reveals that the success of community participation within any society is mainly influenced by the political and social environment that exists within the community or region. He further notes that developed countries have created the much needed environment as compared to developing countries. UNRISD (2009) supports Mdunyelwaobservation by pointing out that developing countries had low or no involvement of citizens' participation in community development projects initiated by the government while representatives as legislators control the projects at their level and executive at the national level.

Traditionally, municipal and county officials are so used to deciding what is suitable for the people. In practice they never mindbeing limitedin dealingwith the public in a situation where the community hasto voice its discontent. Thus for many decades, many local authorities or county governmentshave ignored the peoples' voices in decision making processes. In addition, political interference renders public participation atcounty governments' level dysfunctional. Often,politicians assume that because they are appointed by the people, they are legitimate representatives of the people and are therefore free to make decisions on behalf

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of the people. As a result their interests end up at the frontline, regardless of the needs of the people they represent (Mdunyelwa, 2008).

In Kenya, MCA's are often poorly equipped to formulate strategies or make key choices. They often tend to intervene on an*ad hoc* basis atimplementation stage. This results in conflictand distrust betweencounty officials and MCA's whereboth sides accuse the other of vested interests and malpractice.Usually, officials take the lead in planning and implementation of projects. This means that in practice, decision making in county government is informal, while formally approved budgets are often not adhered to because of the lack of financial resources. The elected MCA's often claim that they know their people, that they meet them all the time, that they hold regular meetings and that the electorate visit their houses for help. On the other hand, citizens claim that they never see their MCA except possibly at election time amidst claims of vote-buying and that sometimes they do not know their MCA (DFID, 2002).

The challenges facing community participation in Kenya include lack of staff skilled in participatory techniques and processes and community development departments generally have very limited resources. Participation is still often dominated by elite groups. Many communities and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) remain unaware of facilities such as Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) and the Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) which were inherited by the county governments from the defunct local authorities. Consequently, most members of the communityhave limited capacity to demand engagement and accountability from their county government. However, thereis a change in the way

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of doing things due to the growth of civil society and community organizations which highlight the importance of community participation. Despite this, since the county governments still controlwho is invited to participate some have excluded individuals and groups they do not favor (DFID, 2002). Accounting is a challenge for LATF moneyespecially in some wards where there is no proper accounting for allocated money. This means the use of LATF money for ward-level projects can become a form of patronage by MCA's.

Arguably, there remains significant enthusiasm for the continuation and enhancement of public, community and stakeholder participation. The political and policy backing for participation from government and elsewhere continues to grow. Academic and other research continues to provide examples of good practice and beneficial outcomes (especially in regeneration programs)(the Your Health, Your Care, Your Say initiative in 2005).

2.2.2 Legal Framework for Community Participation in Development Projects

Community participation varies from simply sharing of information to active engagement of citizens in the implementation and management of projects and services (UN-HABITAT, 2004). Tools to build different types of participation range from stakeholder consultations and public hearings to community watchdog groups and public-private partnerships. The common thread that runs through the various tools, however, is the commitment of the county government to share information and engage the community in an open dialogue.

In every society, the elected in a democracy need to work with mechanisms of citizen participation to enable the elect gauge better what are the needs and priorities

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of citizens, as well as create a sense of ownership on the part of citizens of the services provided by the government (DFID, 2002). However in Kenya, local elections are held regularly, and are generally free and fair. However, issues are highly aggregated with candidates rarely presenting clear manifestos or choices (DFID, 2002). This is in addition to the fact that since elections are held only once in five years, it means that local needs, priorities and choices are not identified through the electoral process in sufficient detail for the purposes of planning and budgeting.

The views of the citizens must not only be heard but also reflected in development decisions, thus making governments responsive and accountable to the community. The make-up of a community and its perception of local governance will influence the level and arrangement of community participation. There are mechanisms already in use, for example, public hearings during government meetings, whereby individuals can comment on county government policy. However, more effective mechanisms for community participation to reduce corruption and increase transparency may include study circles, citizen advisory boards, government contract committees, public hearings and public watchdog groups.

There is the study circles approach which involves channeling discussions through a series of stages which enable participants to discuss alternative views to specific issues and to exchange ideas on, and experiences with, county government administration. The most important feature of study circles is the participation of a diverse group of individuals, representing different educational and professional

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backgrounds. Study circles can provide the framework to develop long-term goals for good urban governance. (Fung, Varieties of Participation in Complex Governance, 2006)

There are citizen advisory boards, which are generally structured around specific issues, such as economic development or housing. Citizen advisory boards are comprised of community volunteer residents who provide local authorities with information and recommendations pertaining to local issues. Citizens get an opportunity to play a meaningful role within the government structure, through establishment of a working relationship with government employees and officials. Citizen Advisory Boards can serve as a useful safeguard against corruption and help in establishing transparent decision-making practices. County government officials are often responsible for the award and administration of government contracts which are normally worth millions of shillings. It is upon governmental decision-making entities to establish a venue for citizen participation and oversight of such contracts. This can be done through ad hoc selection committees or through permanent citizen oversight and compliance boards. Such committees can shape the ethical culture of government contracting. In addition, this form of community participation can be an initial step or component in ensuring an open public procurement environment. (Servaes & L.Jacobson, 1996)

Public hearings are critical to the operation of open democratic government administrations. As county governments deliberate over policies and other administrative matters, public hearings provides citizens an avenue to address policy makers on important local issues, particularly budgetary concerns. Public

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hearings also allow public officials to request comments and information and access expert advice from the community. Public hearings mean public deliberation and debate and can hold the key to ensuring transparent decision-making processes.

There are public watchdog groups. These are community-based organizations or grassroots associations whose key role is civic activism and dissemination of information pertaining to government initiatives. These groups have no formal relationship with government entities. Such groups monitor local government issues and policies, correspond with media and government authorities, attend public hearings and speak for or against public policy proposals. Human capital, more than financial capital, drives the success and effectiveness of these watchdog groups. It is thus important that these groups generate visibility with government officials and entities, but maintain an independent spirit. Public watchdog groups can play a significant role in promoting local governance reforms and demanding stronger anti-corruption measures and laws. For community participation to be of importance to local governance, it must be supported by key factors including the government, civil society organizations and the private sector. (King, feltey, & Susel, 1998)

2.2.3 Community'sLevel of Education and Participation in Development Projects

People are fairly good at indicating what they think they want and then when an option is presented to them what they like and don't like about it. There is therefore a need to work with our stakeholders to identify what they think they want, produce something which reflects that understanding, get feedback from the stakeholders, and then update the availed solution to reflect our improved understanding (Ambler, 2012).

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Active participation of beneficiaries in project design and implementation enables donors/sponsors to identify and address the factors leading to poor community participation in development projects. Community participation concerns the engagement of individuals and communities in decisions about things that affect their lives. Sometimes people do not want to be involved in decision making for development projects, but it would be important that everyone should have the opportunity to do so. (Burns & Taylor, 2002).

Adults who have attained higher levels of education are generally more likely than those with lower levels of educational attainment to report stronger civic engagement, in terms of voting, volunteering, political interest, and interpersonal trust.Apart from raising income levels, education has the potential to help individuals develop skills, improve social status and gain access to networks that could lead to enhanced social outcomes (Villoutreix, 2013).

Benefits for participation include improved governance, increased democratic legitimacy for institutions because of close links with citizens, improved reputations for public bodies, increased opportunities for active citizenship, and greater accountability of public bodies because of more effective information dissemination and better dialogue (APO, 2002). Greater social cohesion etc, including bringing diverse and sometimes hostile communities together; bringing 'hard to reach' and 'disadvantaged' groups into discussions; building relationships within andbetween different communities and social groups ('bonding' and 'bridging' social capital);strengthening and creating new networks that enable different interests to

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work together as a result of building more positive relationships based on a better knowledge of each other, and increased equality of access to policy and decision-making processes needs knowledgeable and thus responsive participants. Influence of education posits that better educated individuals are better at participating in development projects.

Improved quality of services and projects and programs, including ensuring community service investment is based more on people's expressed needs, reducing management and maintenance costs by reducing vandalism and misuse as a result of engendering a sense of ownership, enabling faster and easier decisions (e.g. on new developments or protective designations) by reducing conflict between different parties and increasing trust through better communications, and enabling people to share in the responsibility for improving their own quality of life (e.g. health and well-being, or the local environment) (Arnstein, 1969).

Individuals with college degrees tend to be more engaged in civic responsibilities. For example in 2012, 42% of college graduates volunteered for organizations versus 17% of high school graduates in the USA. Similarly, among adults aged 4 to 64, 59% of high school graduates voted in 2012 versus 80% of those with a bachelors degree. The report shows that increasing levels of education attainment appear to be correlated with multiple financial, personal and social benefits (Eugene, 2014). This proposed study aims at investing how level of education can influence participation in community projects in Nakuru County.

2.2.4 Influenceof the Nature of the Project on Community Participation

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The fundamental nature of a project is that it is a “temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result (Project Management Institute, 2004). This means that there is a discrete and definable commencement and conclusion. By interpretation, management of a project requires tailored activities to support this characteristic. As such; a key indicator of project success is how it performs against its schedule—that is,does is start and end on time (US Department of Interior, 2015).

The Project implementation phase is faced by different scenarios that would have a bearing on participation. For example, projects exposed to hazards would make participation difficult. Losses from a severe event may be no worse or even less than those from a milder event if the former occurs in an area where both the population is adequately prepared to respond and the physical structures are designed and built to withstand its impact. One of the main differences between losses suffered by industrialized and less developed countries is the extent to which natural hazards and mitigation measures have been considered in the development planning process (Organization of American States, 2015).

Some forms of projects call for greater capacity building and learning, including raising awareness and increasing understanding of public institutions and the way they work. This would enable thecitizens to better understand the boundaries and limitations of different public bodies and projects being implemented. This should be aimed at building confidence and optimism among citizens on the project by recognizing their vital role in participation.

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However, although this research evidence suggests that it is relatively easy to identify the benefits of participation in general terms, there is very little detailed analysis of the nature and value of these benefits - to participants, the organizations commissioning participation, or society as a whole. Very often, the practical benefits of participation are taken for granted and not really mentioned at all. In addition, there is very little data indeed on the costs of participation - in time or money and which have ramifications on the costing of a project. Where such costs are not regarded during the project design, then the role of participation is significantly reduced.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study was based on public participation ladder theory by Arnstein's. The seminal theoretical work on the subject of community participation was by Arnstein (1969). The particular importance of Arnstein's work stems from the explicit recognition that there are different levels of participation, from manipulation or therapy of citizens, through to consultation, and to what we might now view as genuine participation, i.e. the levels of partnership and citizen control (figure 1)

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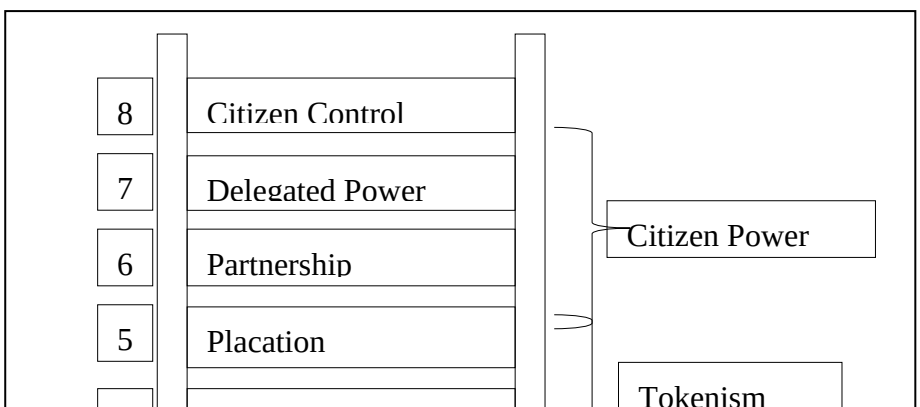


Figure 2.1The ladder of Community Participation

Source: (Wilcox, 2001).

Arnstein categorizes the first two levels in her ladder of citizen participation as nonparticipation, this is where the public is not directly involved and may be manipulated into thinking they are part of decision making, where the power holders have created a phony form of participation, perhaps around a decision already made. At the first level there is manipulation where people are "educated" and may be advised to sign proposals they believe to be in their interest.

The second level of the participation, which Arnstein calls therapy, involves the power holders "curing" the people. The power holders promise to assist the citizens and have them engage in different activities where their opinions may be "cured", and in the end accepted by the citizens.

Arnstein refers to the third, fourth and fifth levels as tokenism. This is where the citizens become involved but only to certain extent. The informing level is where the

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citizens are informed of what is happening. This is a one-way information process, where people receive the information in newspapers, in the media, online or by other means.

Consultation is the fourth step, in which citizens' opinions can start to affect the power holder's opinion. This is a common form of citizen participation utilized in urban planning. If consultation and information is taken into account as part of the planning process, this can be effective. However, if the consultation and information is not taken into consideration at the end of the day, this step will be of limited value and could therefore fall back into the nonparticipating level.

The fifth level in Arnstein's ladder is where a citizens' opinion will start influencing the power holder's decision. Arnstein calls this level in the ladder placation. At this level, citizens may be hand-picked to sit on a governing board that makes decisions on the planning process. According to Arnstein, this process is more likely to work if the board members are equally split(citizens and power holders), so the citizens cannot be outvoted in the process.

The last category in the participation ladder is what Arnstein calls citizen power. This is where the citizens get to influence the decision making directly. At the sixth level the power holders and citizens create a partnership. Arnstein considers partnership relatively high on her ladder as she believes this can keep both citizens and power holders content.

The seventh level is what Arnstein calls delegated power. At this level the citizens can start taking control, and the power holders need to start negotiating with

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the citizens. Compared to the example given for placation (the fifth level), the majority of the board members would be the citizens. This would mean that the power holders would need to negotiate decisions with the board members.

The final level is what Arnstein calls citizen control. The words describe this level, since it gives the citizens the power to decide. This can be achieved through referendums, but since those are often costly and difficult to arrange it would most likely slow down the process substantially. They are therefore often only utilized for larger decisions. In many cases, local authorities do not, however, give their citizens full control in such elections, but treat the results instead only as advisory for the final decision made by the city council or other such decision making bodies.

Wilcox identifies simplifies it to five interconnected levels of community participation. **Information** is the first step of the ladder that is merely telling people what is planned; **Consultation** is the second step that involves offering some options, listening to feedback, but not allowing new ideas. During this step there is deciding together and encouraging additional options and ideas, and providing opportunities for joint decision making. Third step is **actingtogether.** At this stage it is not only do different interests decide together on what is best, they form a partnership to carry it out: Finally **supporting independent** community interests is the final step in which local groups or organizations are offered funds, advice or other support to develop their own agendas within guidelines (Wilcox, 2001).

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With community participation, the people decide, act and reflect on their actions as conscious subjects. The common belief is that involving citizens in programs and empowering them have the potential to boost their livelihoods and foster development (Kakumba & Nsingo, 2008).

In the context of the community projects, communities have to decide on the committee members who will represent them in the development programs. They also should have the authority to make decisions with regard to their expertise because this affects them directly. The local residents should also be able to express their views at meetings without fear, regardless of presence of government or county Government officials. African Development Bank (2001), indicate that offering citizens more choice would stimulate competition, geared at making the public service more efficient and service oriented by capturing the larger citizens' public interest (Kakumba & Nsingo, 2008).

In order to examine levels of community participation in any development project, one must understand the context in which it takes place. Population figures and density, economic conditions, religious traditions, literacy, health status, nutritional benefits, political economy, land arrangements, government structures and effectiveness, levels of infrastructural development, educated unemployed youth, and other factors are relevant variables that differ from community to community (Osti, 2003). Ostialso notes that development strategies appropriate in one locality are not necessarily needed or appropriate in another because contextual constraints and possibilities differ widely; particular projects

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are not necessarily replicable community to community even where needs are similar.

Arnstein's ladder of participation

A study by (Potvin, Cargo, McComber, & Macaulay, 2003) elaborates four principles as basic components for an implementation model of community programmes. Theseare; the integration of community people and researchers as equal partners in every phase of the project; the structural and functional integration of the intervention and evaluation research component; having a flexible agenda responsive to demands from the broader environment; and the creation of a project that represents learning opportunities for all those involved. The authors proposed an implementation model for community interventions, that conceives a program as a dynamic social space, the contours and vision of which are defined through an ongoing negotiation process.

2.4 Empirical Literature

A study by (Fraser, Dougill, Mabee, Reed, & McAlpine, 2006) that assessed the impact of participatory processes on sustainability indicator identification and environmental management in three disparate case studies revealed how political involvement can influence community participation in environmental projects. The first case was a process of developing partnerships between First Nations communities, environmental groups, and forestry companies to resolve conflicts over forest management in Western Canada. The second described a situation in Botswana where local pastoral communities worked with development researchers to reduce desertification. The third case study detailed an on-going government led process of developing sustainability indicators in Guernsey, UK, that was designed to monitor

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the environmental, social, and economic impacts of changes in the economy. The comparative assessment between the case studies allowedled to three primary conclusions. First thatthe identification and collection of sustainability indicators not only provide valuable databases for making management decisions, but the process of engaging people to select indicators also provides an opportunity for community empowerment that conventional development approaches have failed to provide. Secondly, multi-stakeholder processes must formally feed into decision-making forums or they risk being viewed as irrelevant by policy-makers and stakeholders. Third,since ecological boundaries rarely meet up with political jurisdictions, it is necessary to be flexible when choosing the scale at which monitoring and decision-making occurs. This requires an awareness of major environmental pathways that run through landscapes to understand how seemingly remote areas may be connected in ways that are not immediately apparent. The study emphasized the value of the community in identifying indicators for a successful implementation of a project and how political influence may extend the reach of a project impact to areas beyond what the project initially envisioned.

A study on how the influence of characteristics of projects on the role of stakeholders and design changes (Jasper, 2011) and that examined behavior of stakeholders in 'Room for the River-Rhine'-projects. This research connected decisions made by politicians and the impact of these decisions on specific phases of the design process at projects aimed at dealing with increased discharge for River Rhine from 15.000m3/s to 16.000 m3/s, an increase that was necessitated by two flood peaks in 1993 and 1995. The study revealed that the power and relation characteristics were most affected by independent variables. Differences were noticed between different kinds of public initiators, visible in the way they handled conflict situations. Local

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governments tended to maintain aspects in the design favoring their interests, while other governments compensated stakeholders that were negatively influenced by changes. Scale of the changes in the design generally depended on the amount of collaboration between stakeholders in earlier phases. More collaboration in earlier phases resulted in changes that had a more detailed character, while projects with little collaboration in preceding phases showed bigger changes.

A qualitative study of motivation and barriers to employee participation in virtual knowledge-sharing communities of practice at Caterpillar Inc., a Fortune 100 multinational corporation indicated that, when employees view knowledge as a public good belonging to the whole organization, knowledge flows easily. However, employees hesitate to contribute out of fear of criticism, or of misleading the community members (not being sure that their contributions are important, or completely accurate, or relevant to a specific discussion). The study recommended that to remove the identified barriers, there is a need for developing various types of trust, ranging from the knowledge-based to the institution-based trust. Future research directions and implications for KM practitioners are formulated (Ardichvilli, Page, & Wentling, 1997).

2.5Conceptual Framework

Figure 2:2 shows the conceptual framework in which the independent variables (Political goodwill, Legal framework, Level of education and Nature of the project) influence community participation.

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Independent variables

Political goodwill
Indicators
-Demonstrated political intent and goodwill
- Mobilizing locals in support of the

Figure 2:2: Conceptual framework showing the factors that influence community participation in development projects.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of methods that were used in order to answer the research questions posed. It outlines the systematic research procedures that were used in the collection and analysis of data. This include the research design, target population, sample and sampling procedure, data collection instruments and finally how the data collected was analyzed and presented.

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design with a cross-sectional approach thatwas be used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data from the respondents. According to Wiersma (1999) adescriptive survey involves studying situation as it is in an attempt to explain why the situation is the way it is (Wiersma, 1999). This design allowed for account and adequate descriptions of activities, objects and persons. This design type did not only offer descriptions and explanations, but also identified and predicted relationships between the variables of the study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). This approach is relatively faster and inexpensive because itprovide facts about respondents, their inner feelings, attitudes, opinions and habits (Kombo & Tromp, 2006)

3.3 Target Population

The study's target populationwas from the forty six (46) KISIP projects being implemented in Naivasha Sub-County. These comprised of 676 individuals made up of 26 projects staff and 650 community members who are directly affected by the project.

3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure

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Sampling is defined as the selection of some part of an aggregate or totality on the basis of which a judgment or inference about aggregate or totality is made. In other words, it is the process of obtaining information about an entire population by examining only a part of it (Kothari, 2004)

3.4.1 Sample size

The study adopted stratified sampling to determine the subjects. Stratified sampling is where different sub-populations present in a heterogeneous population are sampled independently. The study used the Krejcie and Morgan's 1970 model of determining sample size as quoted from Chuan (2006) (Chuan, 2006). The list provided by KISIP project office for the beneficiaries and the staff was the sampling frame.

3.4.2Sampling Procedure

A sample size of 118 individuals was sampled from the target population. Two beneficiaries (community representatives) were picked from each project making it ninety two (92). Then all the 26 Project officers were selected to participate in the study. Fraenkel& Norman, 1990; Kathuri& Pals, 1993 as cited in Kyalo & Chumba, (2011)recommends that for a descriptive study, a minimum of 100 subjects are acceptable as long as none of the sub-samples would be less than 20.

Table 2.1: Sample Size

Category	Population	Sample size
Total Members	650	92
Project officers	26	26
Total	676	118

Source: Author (2016)

3.5 Data Collection instruments

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The study usedstructured questionnaires to collect primary data. This questionnaire had both open ended and closed ended questions. Open-ended questions were used to seek in-depth qualitative information while close- ended questions were used where clarification of the answer was not needed. Questionnaires were used because they are easy to administer and gives the respondent sufficient time to arrive at a well thought out response. They are also free from the researcher's bias. Questionnaires reduce biases which might result from the personal characteristics of interviews (Kothari, 2004, Popper, 2004). The respondents had adequate time to fill the questions, and also since it was not necessary for the respondents to indicate their names, they most likely give honest answers.

Secondary data was also obtained from reports and publications relevant for the project. This process involves accessing information that is already gathered from either the originator or a distributor of primary research. It included collecting information from third-party sources such as company websites, accounting records, magazine articles and project performance reports. It included any previously gathered information from either internal or external source.

3.5.1 Pilot Study

Pilot testing was conducted in Naivasha Sub-County on a sample of 10 members but that did not participate in the main study and the findings were notincluded in the main report. The procedures used are similar to the procedures that were used in the study. The subjects were encouraged to make comments and suggestions concerning the instruction, clarity of questions asked and their relevance (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003)

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3.5.2 Validity of Instruments

Validity is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study. Validity of this study was verified using experiencedprofessionals including the supervisor who assessed and critique the research instrument. They also reviewed the suitability of the instrument in measuring the intended variables then the views incorporated in the instruments to improve them.

3.5.3 Reliability of Research Instruments

Reliability measures of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data on repeated trials. In this study, half split method was used in which the research instrument were split into two subsets for each person in the pilot study, one consisting of odd numbered questions and the other of even numbered questions. The score of responses of all odd and even numbered questions in the pilot study was then computed and the correlation coefficient of the two scores calculated. The correlation greater than 0.8, was described as strong, whereas a correlation less than 0.5 was described as weak. When the correlation is less than 0.5, the research instruments were reviewed until the desired correlation of greater than 0.8 is achieved. A correlation of .81 was attained during the first attempt.

3.6 Data Collection procedures

The researcher collected both primary and secondary data. The primary data wascollected through self-administered survey questionnaires to project members andto project implementation team leaders. The researcher delivered the questionnaires personally to the respondents and was present during filling in by the respondents to provide guidance and clarifications. Secondary data was collected from project related documents and community participation minutes from meetings.

3.7 Data Analysis

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Pearson correlation was used for determining the strength and direction of association, and linear regression analysis to establish cause and effect of relationships between the variables and to help identify significant predictors of completion time.

Quantitative data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 along the objectives of the study. Quantitative data was presented into frequencies and percentages. Qualitative data was used to supplement interpretation of quantitative data. The mass of words generated by the open ended questions in the questionnaires were qualitatively analyzed and added into the summary of themes. In addition, content analysis of secondary sourcesenabled the researcher gain deeper insight of the participation in regard to activities that has taken place during the implementation of the projects

3.8 Ethical Considerations

All the necessary approval procedures to conducting the research were adhered to before data was collected(McMillan & Schumacher, 1993). Ethical issues related to the study were addressed by maintaining high level confidentiality of the information volunteered by the respondents and not using the information for other purposes other than drawing the conclusion of the study.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA INTERPRETATION, ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter interprets and analyzes the data gathered during the study in line with the study objectives, and presents it in the form of tables and charts

4.2 Response Rate

The study sought a sample of 118 respondents from the target population and received a total of 102 responses. This gives a response rate of 86.4 % as shown in the table 4.1.

Table 4.2: Response Rate

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Received responses	102	86.4
Unreceived responses	16	14.6
Total	118	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

4.3 Background Information

The study sought some background information from the respondents in the study. The findings are presented in the section below.

4.3.1 Ages of the Respondents

The study sought data on the age of the respondents in the study. The findings are in the table 4.3

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Table 4.3: Age of the Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
below 25 years old	17	16.7
25-35 years old	53	52.0
36-45 years old	19	18.6
46-55 years old	9	8.8
56 years and older	4	3.9
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

Finding in table 4.3 shows that majority (52%) of the respondents were aged between 25 and 35 years old. An additional 18.6% were aged between 35 and 45 while another 16.7% were aged below 25 years old. This shows that the population affected by the KISIP project in Naivasha wasin the youthful age.

4.3.2 Marital Status of the Respondents

The study sought to find out the marital status of the respondents in the study. The findings are in the table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Marital Status of the Respondents

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Responses	Frequency	Percent
Single	25	24.5
Married	54	52.9
Separated/Divorced	15	14.7
Widowed	8	7.8
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

Table 4.4 show that slightly more than half of the respondents (52.9%) are married. This shows that most of the respondents reached by the KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County area are married. It suggests also that the project is more likely to benefit families.

4.3.3 Level of Education

The study sought to find out the level of education of the respondents in the study. The findings are in the following table.

Table 4.5: Level of Education

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Primary School	49	48.0
Secondary School	26	25.5
Polytechnic	5	4.9
Mid Level College	19	18.6
University	3	2.9
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

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The table 4.5 shows that almost half of the respondents (48%) had studied up to the primary school level while another 25% were educated up to the secondary school level. This shows that most of the respondents had basic education.

4.3.4 Participation in KISIP

The study sought to find out how long the respondents in the study had been involved in the KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. The findings are in the following table 4.6.

Table 4: 6: Number of years in KISIP projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1 years	15	14.7
1-2 years	65	63.7
More than 2 years	22	21.6
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

Table 4.6 above shows that nearly two thirds (63.7%) of the respondents had participated in the KISIP projects for between 1 and 2 years period. This implies that most of the respondents had begun to be engaged in the KISIP project at around the same time and which according to research date, is around 2013-14 period. This suggests they had enough exposure that couldenablethem provide informed responses.

4.4 Influence of Political Goodwill

The study sought information on the influence of political goodwill towards the KISIP projects. The findings are in the bar charts that follow.

4.4.1 Goodwill for Community Participation Expressed in Political Meetings

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The study sought to find out whether the respondents had observed politicians expressing goodwill towards their participation in KISIP projects during political meetings. The findings are in the following bar chart

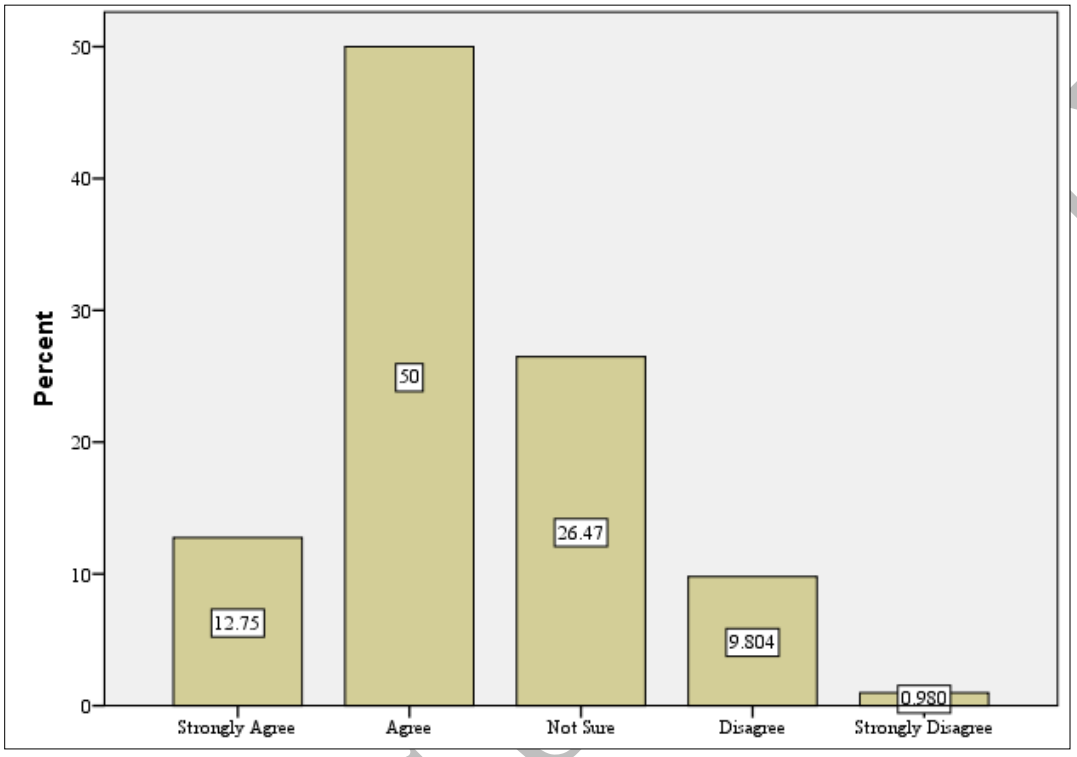


Figure 4.3: Politicians express goodwill toward Participation KISIP in Meetings

Source: Author (2016)

Figure 4:1 show that half of the respondents (50%) agreed, while another 12.75% strongly agreed, that politicians had expressed goodwill towards participation in KISIP projects in meetings. This gives a total of 62.75% of the respondents indicating that politicians supported community participation in KISIP meetings. This shows that local elected leaders were supportive of KISIP in Naivasha Sub County. Political goodwill is important to the completion of a project. This is evident from a study by Juma (2015) in addition to provision of adequate funds a number of factors contributed to projects not being implemented as planned that included lack of political goodwill. According to (Burke, Kenney, Kott, & Pflueger, 2001),key factors that determine who should be involved during implementation of a project center on

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institutional politics, the political players, those who will actually have to use the new system or its products in their daily work. This implies that political goodwill is a critical factor that determines project's implementation and participation.

4.4.2 Support from MPs and MCAs

The study sought to find out if Members of Parliament and Members of County Assembly spoke well of participating in KISIP projects. The findings are in the bar chart below.

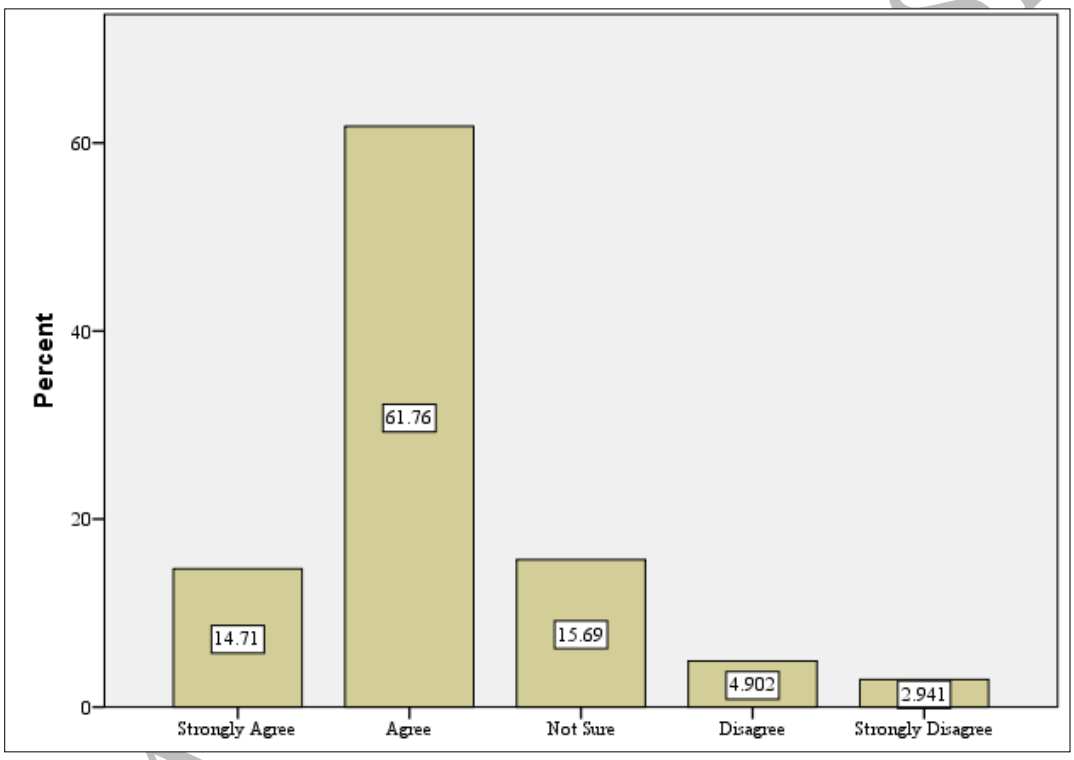


Figure 4.4: MP and MCA Support Community Participation of KISIP Projects

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in figure 4.2 show that almost two thirds of the respondents (61.76%) agreed, while another 14.71% strongly agreed, that the area MP and MCAs supported community's participationin KISIP projects. This gives a total of 76.47% of the respondents who indicated that their area MP and MCA were supportive of participation in KISIP. This shows that participation in KISIP projects are well

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supported by members of parliament and local Members of the County assembly who are the drivers of the local politics.

4.4.3 Local Politicians Mobilization to Support for Participation in KISIP Projects

The study sought to find out if politicians mobilized support for participation in KISIP projects. The findings are in the following bar chart

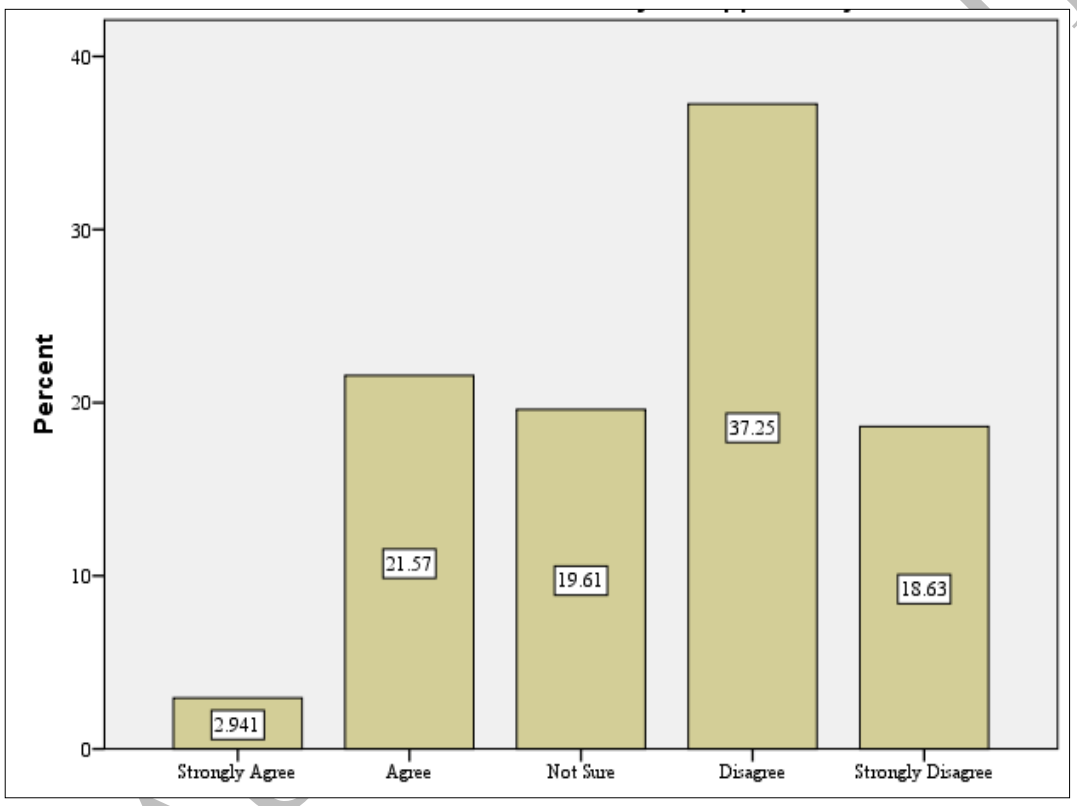


Figure 4.5: Politicians Mobilize Support towards Community Participation in KISIP

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in figure 4.3 show that slightly over one third of the respondents (37.25%) disagreed, while another 18.63% strongly disagreed, that politicians mobilized the local community to support participation in KISIP. This gives a total of 55.88% of the respondents who felt that local politicians are not mobilizing the local community to participated in KISIP projects. This shows that there is a significant low

political leadership that mobilizes local community members to participate in KISIP projects.

4.4.4 Meetings with Political Leaders Regarding KISIP

The study sought to find out if the respondents were able to meet with local political leaders regarding KISIP. The findings are in the figure in 4:6.

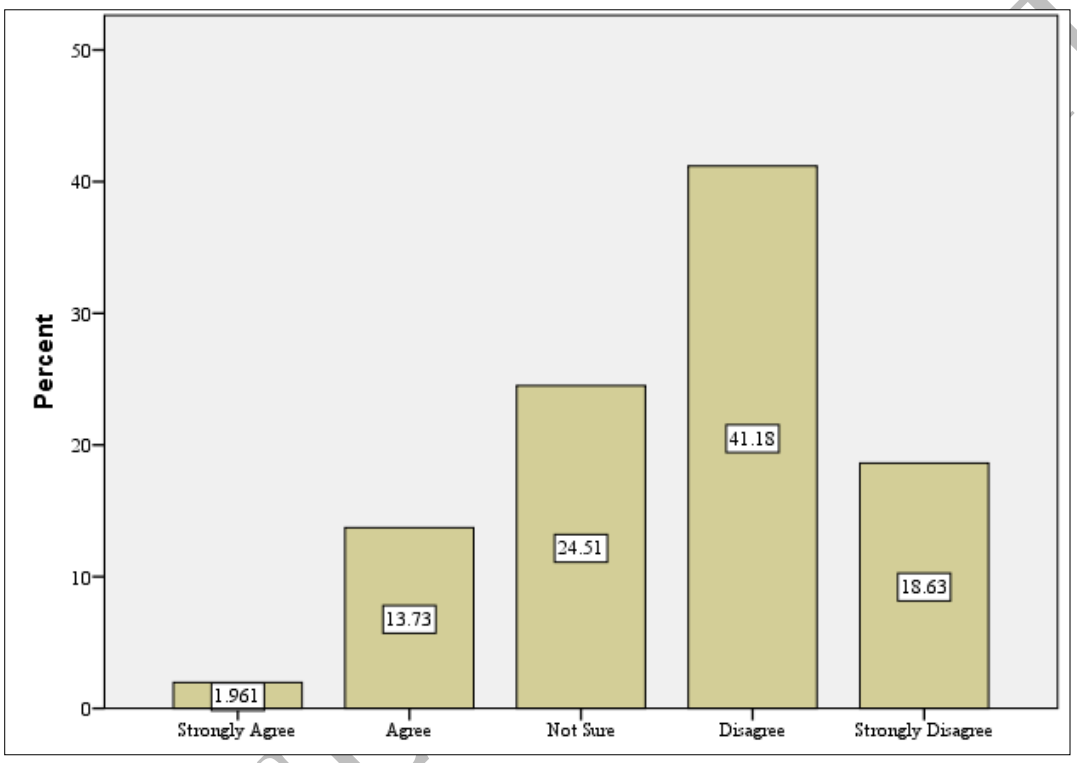


Figure 4.6: Residents can meet Political Leaders Concerning Community Participation inKISIP

Source: Author (2016)

Figure 4.6 shows that almost one half of the respondents (41.18%) disagreed, while another 18.63% strongly disagreed that residents can meet political leaders concerning KISIP. This gives a total of 59.81% of the respondents who felt that they were not able to meet with political leaders concerning participation in KISIP. This shows that there KISIP is not a significant agenda of political meetings in the area.

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4.4.5 Domination of KISIP by Insiders

The study sought to find out if respondents felt that KISIP discussions were being dominated by a small group of insiders. The findings are in the figure 4.7 below.

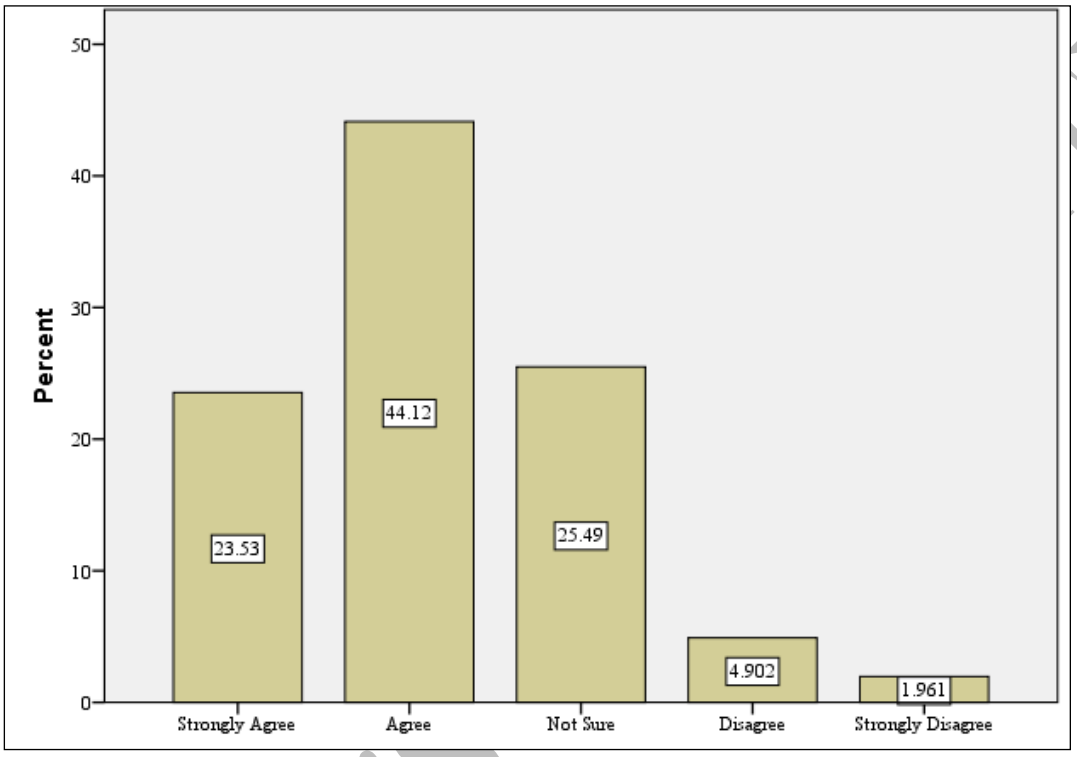


Figure 4.7: KISIP Talks Dominated by Insiders

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in figure 4.7 show that almost half of the respondents (44.12%) agreed while another 23.53% strongly agreed that discussions on KISIP were dominated by insiders. This gives a total of 67.65% of the respondents who felt that discussions on KISIP were dominated by insiders. This shows that there is significantly strong sense that discussions on KISIP were dominated by a small group of insiders. This implies a limitation in terms of community participation on day to day running of the project.

4.5 Influence of Legal Framework of Community Participation in KISIP

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The study sought data on the influence of the legal framework on KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. The Findings are in the section below.

4.5.1 Awareness of Legal protection of Community Participation in KISIP

The study sought to find out whether respondents were awareof legal protection for Community Participation in KISIP projects. The findings are in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: There are Sufficient Laws to Protect Community particiaption in KISIP projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	18	17.6
Agree	42	41.2
Not Sure	28	27.5
Disagree	12	11.8
Strongly Disagree	2	2.0
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

Table 4.7 shows that almost half of the respondents (41.2%) agreed, while 17.6% strongly agreed, that they were aware of participation in KISIP projects enjoy sufficient protection by the law. This gives a total of 58.8% of the respondents who believed that there were sufficient laws to protect participation in KISIP. This shows that KISIP projects have sufficient legal backing.

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4.5.2 Clarity of KISIP Community Participation Guiding Policies

The study sought to find out if KISIP guiding policies were clear to the stakeholders involved in its projects. The findings are in table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Clarity of KISIP Guidelines to Community Participation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	2	2.0
Agree	13	12.7
Not Sure	29	28.4
Disagree	46	45.1
Strongly Disagree	12	11.8
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

Table 4.8 shows that almost half of the respondents (45.1%) disagreed, while another 11.8% strongly disagreed, that the guidelines of KISIP project were clear to the stakeholders. This gives a total of 56.9% of the respondents who felt that guidelines for KISIP projects were unclear. This shows that there is a lack of clarity in the KISIP project guidelines, for stakeholders.It also suggests that the community is not aware of the guidelines and policies that influence participation in KISIP.

4.5.3 Clarity of Complaints Procedures

The study sought to find out if the guidelines for making complaints against KISIP were clear to stakeholders. The findings are in table 4.9.

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Table 4.9: Guidelines for Raising Complaints AgainstKISIP Community Participation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	3	2.9
Agree	16	15.7
Not Sure	31	30.4
Disagree	37	36.3
Strongly Disagree	15	14.7
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in table 4.9 show that more than one third (36.3%) of the respondents of the respondents disagreed, while another 14.7% strongly disagreed, that the guidelines for raising concerns about KISIP projects were clear. This gives a total of 51% of the respondents who felt that procedures for raising concerns about KISIP were not clear. This shows that the process of handling complaints against KISIP is not clear to the community.

4.5.4 Compliance of KISIP Projects to Legal Requirements

The study sought to find out whether members of the public could assess the compliance of KISIP projects to legal requirements. The findings are in table 4.10.

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Table 4.10: Members of Community Able to Assess Legal Compliance of KISIP Projects10

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	6	5.9
Agree	12	11.8
Not Sure	26	25.5
Disagree	49	48.0
Strongly Disagree	9	8.8
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in table 4.10 above show that almost half (48%) of the respondents disagreed that they were able to assess the legality of KISIP's projects. An additional 8.8% strongly disagreed. This gives a total of 56.8% of the respondents who felt that they could not assess the legality of the projects undertaken by KISIP. This shows that information on the legality of the activities undertaken in KISIP projects, is not easily accessible to the communities it is affecting.

4.6 Influence of Education levels

The study sought to find out how the education level of the community affected their participation in KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. The findings are presented in the section that follows.

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4.6.1 Provision of Technical Input

The study sought to finds out if the respondents believed that local residents were educated enough to give technical input in KISIP projects. The findings are in the figure 4.8

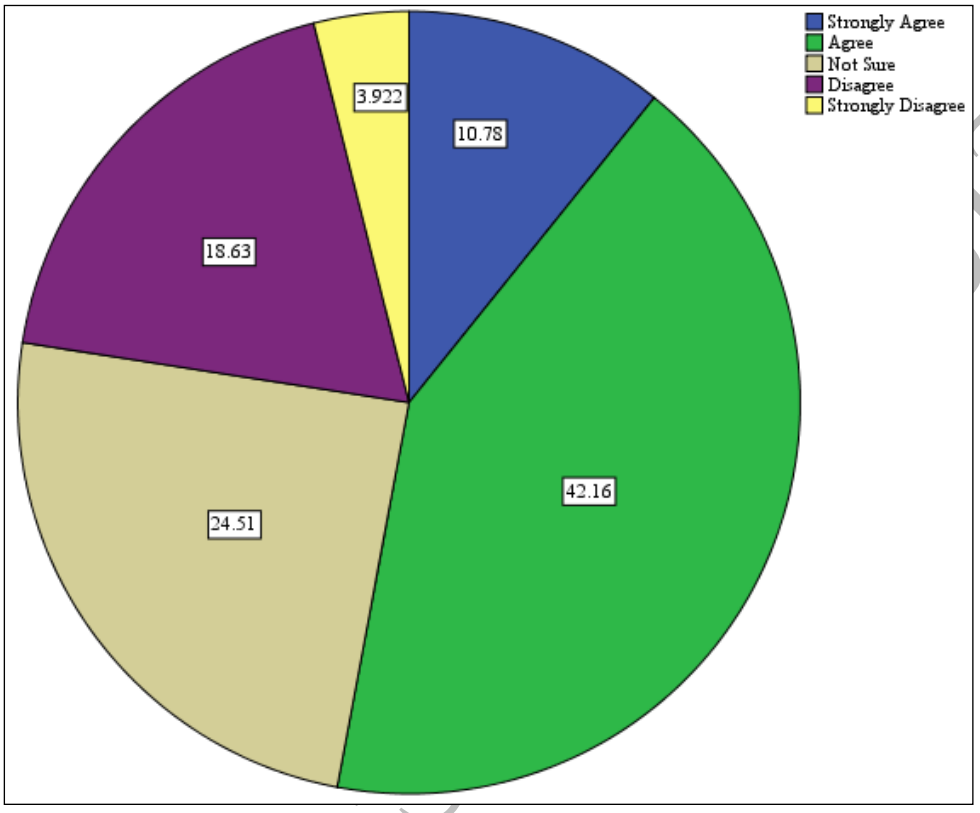


Figure 4.8: Residents Educated Enough to Give Technical Input

Source: Author (2016)

Figure 4.8 shows that slightly less than half of the respondents (42.16%) agreed, while another 10.78% strongly agreed, that residents were educated enough o give technical input on KISIP projects. This gives a total of 52.94% of the respondents who indicated that local residents were well enough educated to give technical input on KISIP projects. This shows that there is a reasonable confidence, among respondents on the capacity of local community to give KISIP projects technical input. This suggests too that lack of participation could be as a result of the projects implementers

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failing to tap into the local skills' pool. For increased participation the project implementers should involve the locals by using their skills.

4.6.2 Understanding of Technical Documents

The study sought to find out if the respondents believed that local residents were educated enough to understand technical documents related to KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. The findings are in the following pie chart

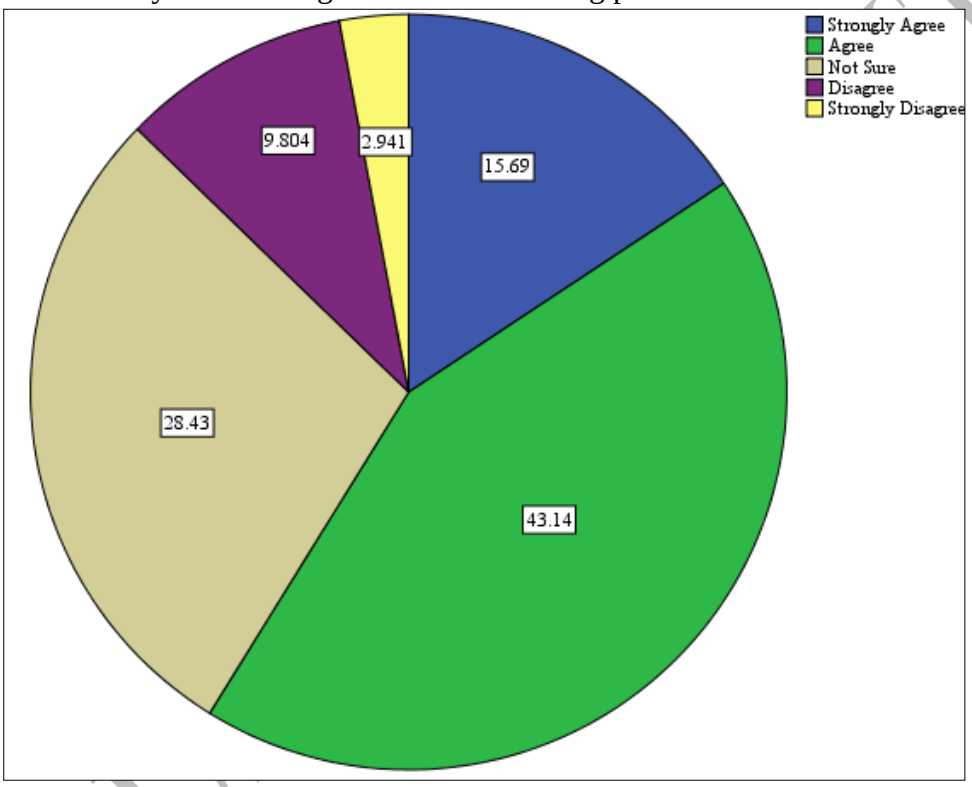


Figure 4.9: Local Residents Capable of Contributing to Technical Documents

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in figure 4.9 show that majority (43.19%) of the respondents were educated enough to understand technical documents of the KISIP projects. An additional 15.69% strongly agreed. This gives a total of 58.88% of the respondents who believe that local residents are educated well enough to understand the technical documents connected to KISIP projects. This shows that there is significant

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confidence that local residents are able to understand technical documents from KISIP projects.

4.6.3 Knowledge of Project Processes

The study sought to find out if project beneficiaries understood the processes of ISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. The findings are in the pie chart that follows

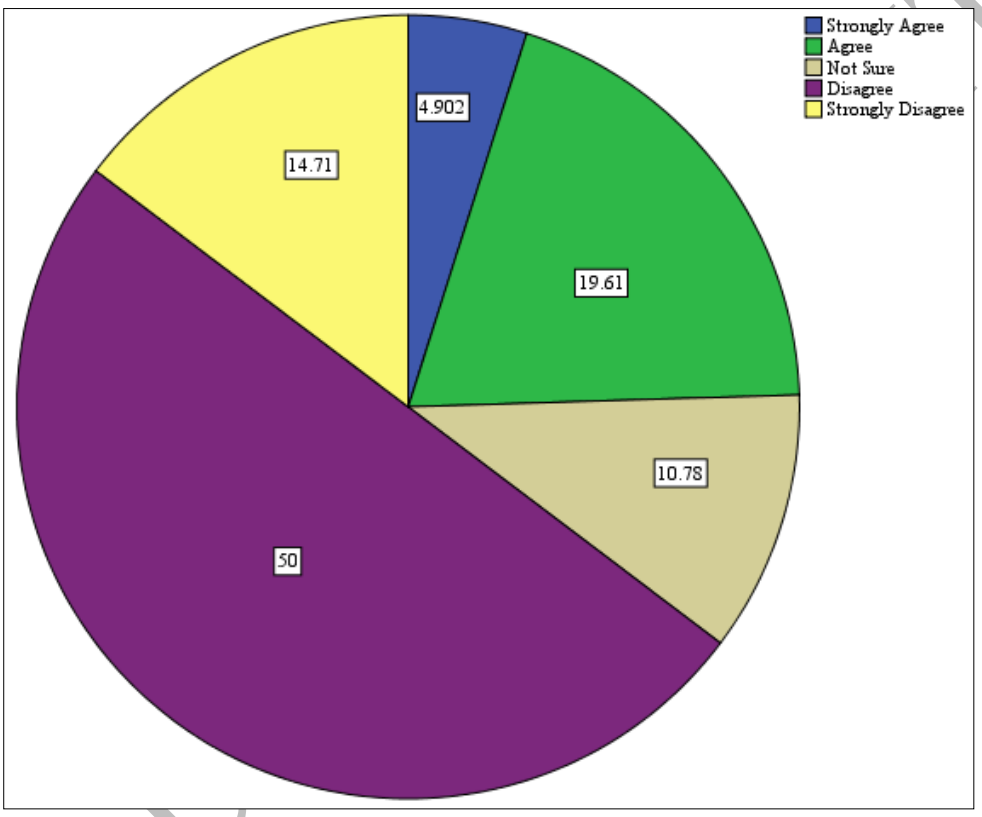


Figure 4.10: Beneficiaries Know project Processes

Source: Author (2016)

Figure 4:10 shows that half (50%) of the respondents disagreed, while an additional 14.71% strongly disagreed, that respondents showed a high level of knowledge of KISP project processes. This gives a total of 64.71% of the respondents indicating that beneficiaries were not familiar with the processes involved in KISIP projects in Naivasha sub County. This implies that there is lack of transparency in the

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implementation of KISIP projects in the study location. It also suggests there is low community participation in the implementation of the project.

4.6.4 Capacity to give Constructive Criticism

The study sought to find out if respondents were in a position to give constructive criticism towards projects in Naivasha Sub County. The findings are in figure 4.11.

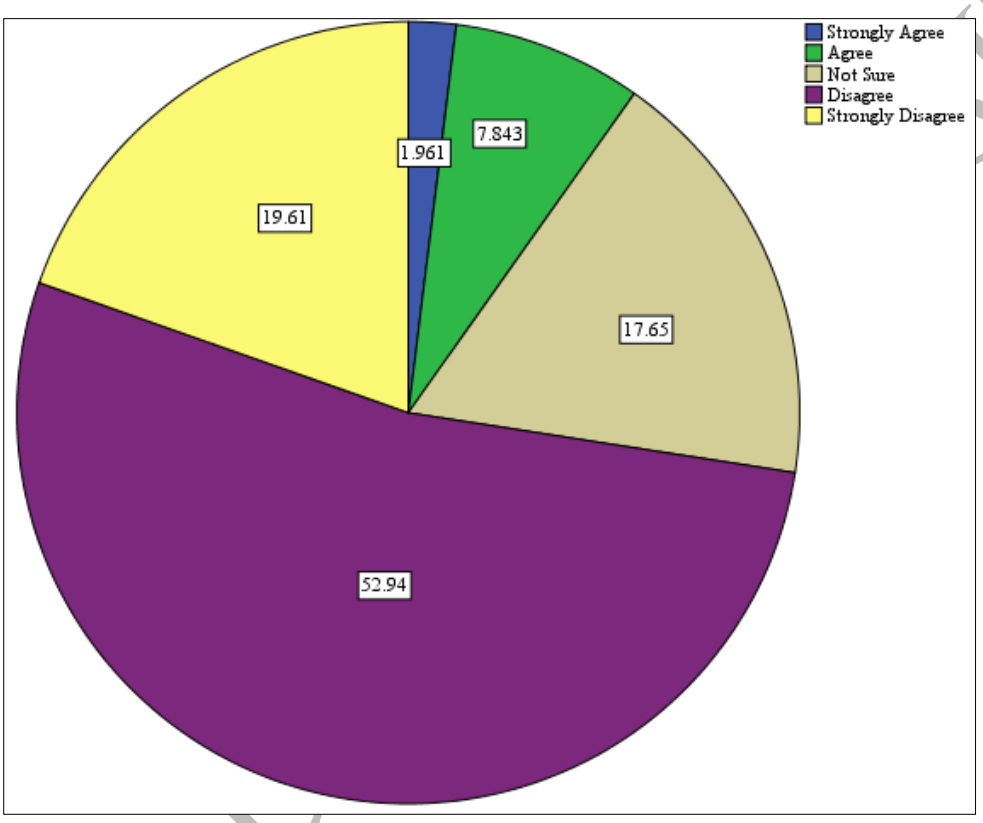


Figure 4.11: Respondents able to give Constructive Criticism to project Errors

Source: Author (2016)

Figure 4.11 shows that majority (52.94%) of the respondents disagreed, while another 19.61% strongly disagreed, that they were able to give constructive criticism to projects in KISIP. This gives a total of 72.55% of the respondents reporting that they were unable to give constructive criticism to errors in KISIP projects in Naivasha sub County. This shows that KISIP projects were closed to constructive criticism from

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community members and staff in Naivasha Sub County. It also suggests that the level of confidence of community members to critique the project was low.

4.6.5 Awareness of Rights, Privileges and Obligations

The study sought to find out if respondents were aware of their rights, privileges and obligations, with respect to the KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. The findings are presented in figure 4:12.

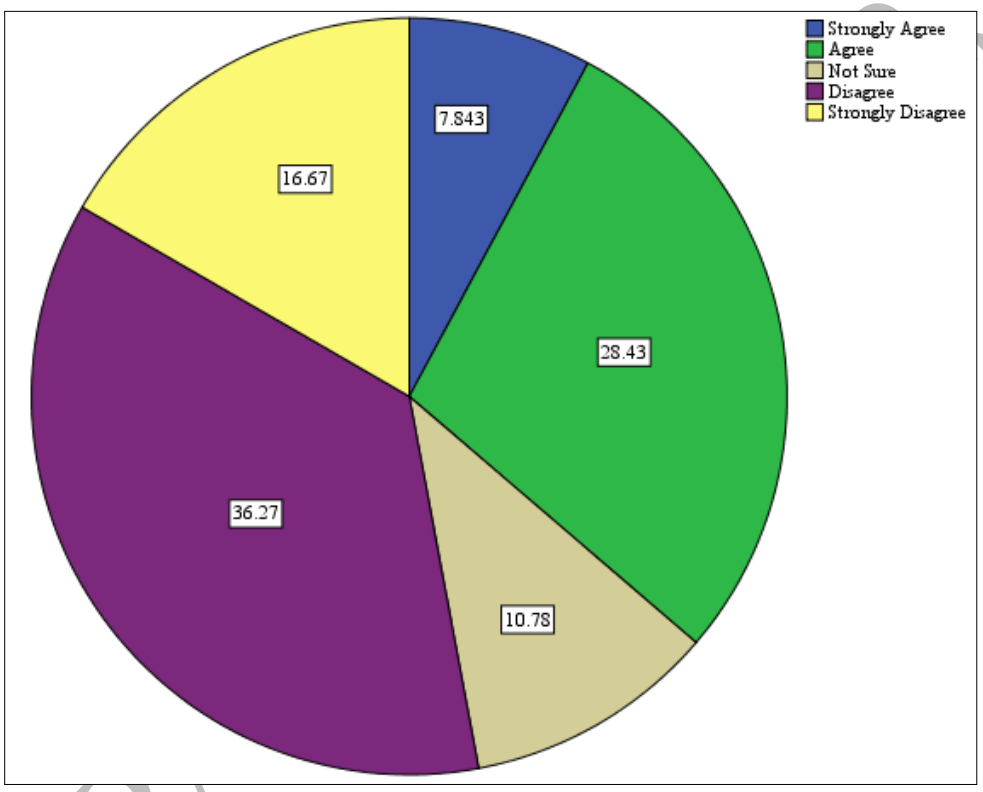


Figure 4.12: Awareness of Rights, Privileges and Obligations

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in figure 4.12 show that slightly more than one third (36.27%) of the respondents disagreed, while another 16.67% strongly disagreed that they were aware of their rights, privileges and obligations, with respect to the KISIP projects. This gives a total of 52.94% of the respondents who stated that they were not aware of

their rights, privileges and obligations regarding KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. This shows that respondents were not sufficiently informed by KISIP of their rights, privileges, and obligations with respect to the projects. It also suggests there is low participation of community members in the running of the project.

4.7 Nature of the projects

The study sought to find out if the nature of the projects in KISIP, in Naivasha Sub County affected community participation and presented the data in the section below.

4.7.1 Complexity of the Projects

The study sought to find out if the projects in KISIP, in Naivasha Sub County were considered too complicated for community members to participate. The findings are in the table below

Table 4.11: KISIP Projects too Complicated for Community to Participate

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	1	1.0
Agree	14	13.7
Not Sure	16	15.7
Disagree	50	49.0
Strongly Disagree	21	20.6
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in table 4.12 above show that nearly half of the respondents (49%) disagreed, while another 20.6% strongly disagreed that KISIP projects were too complicated for the community to participate. This gives a total of 69.6% of the

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respondents who indicated that KISIP projects were not too complicated for the communities in Naivasha Sub County to participate. This shows that complexity ofprojects under KISIP is not a major factor that could limit the participation of the community.

4.7.2 Accessibility of KISIP projects

The study sought to find out how accessible projects under KISIP were to the communities they affected in Naivasha Sub County. The findings are in the table that follows

Table 4.12: Community Members cannot easily access KISIP Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	12	11.8
Agree	40	39.2
Not Sure	27	26.5
Disagree	18	17.6
Strongly Disagree	5	4.9
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in the table above show that more than a third (39.2%) of the respondents agreed while another 11.8% strongly agreed, that community members cannot easily access KISIP projects. This gives a total of 51% of the respondents who reported that members of the community could not easily access KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. This shows that there are significant barriers to the community accessingKISIP projects. This suggests that one contributor to lack of participation is

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lack of access. It implies that project implementers should design ways of ensuring there is higher access of projects by communities affected by the project.

4.7.3 Distance from the Community

The study sought to find out if distance from the community to KISIP projects contributed to their lack of participation by the community. The findings are in the section that follows.

Table 4.13: KISIP Projects too Far Away to impact the Community

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	3	2.9
Agree	9	8.8
Not Sure	24	23.5
Disagree	48	47.1
Strongly Disagree	18	17.6
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in the table 4.14 show that nearly half (47.1%) of the respondents disagreed, while another 17.6% strongly disagreed that KISIP projects were too far away from the community for them to participate. This gives a total of 64.7% of the respondents who did not believe that the distance of KISIP projects from the community was a hindrance to their participation. This shows that the distance of KISIP project from their communities was not a barrier to participation of community members in the implementation of the projects.

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4.7.4 Management of KISIP projects

The study sought to find out if project managers in KISIP in Naivasha Sub County were discouraging the community's participation. The findings are presented in the section below.

Table 4.14: KISIP Management Discourages Community Interaction with Project Development

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	21	20.6
Agree	51	50.0
Not Sure	20	19.6
Disagree	6	5.9
Strongly Disagree	4	3.9
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

The finding in the table 4.15 show that half (50%) of the respondents agreed, while another 20.6% strongly agreed that KISIP management discouraged community members from interacting with KISIP project development. This gives a total of 70.6% of the respondents who felt that KISP management was frustrating the community from participatingin KISIP projects. This shows that leadership is a significant factor that contributes in the failure of community to participate in the implementation of KISIP projects.It suggests that one way in which community participation could be increased is by changing the management style of project managers at KISIP projects.

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4.7.5 Speed of Project Completion

The study sought to find out if the speed at which KISIP projects were being completed was a hindrance to participation by the local community. The findings are presented in the section below.

Table 4.15: KISIP Projects Completed too Quickly to Allow Community Participation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	16	15.7
Agree	58	56.9
Not Sure	15	14.7
Disagree	8	7.8
Strongly Disagree	5	4.9
Total	102	100.0

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in table 4.16 show that more than half (56.9%) of the respondents agreed, while another 15.7% strongly agreed, that KISIP projects were completed too quickly for the community to participate in them. This gives a total of 72.6% of the respondents who felt that the speed of project completion in KISIP was too high to allow community involvement in the projects. This shows that the speed of project completion within KISIP was hindrance to community participation within the projects. It also suggests that the community was not aware of different phases of the project and thus they would conclude that the projects were being implemented too fast.

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4.8 Community Participation

The study sought to find out the level of community participation in KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. The findings are in the charts that follow.

4.8.1 Consultation of Community in project Design

The study sought to find out how heavily members of the local community were consulted in the project design of KISIP projects. The findings are in the pie chart that follows.

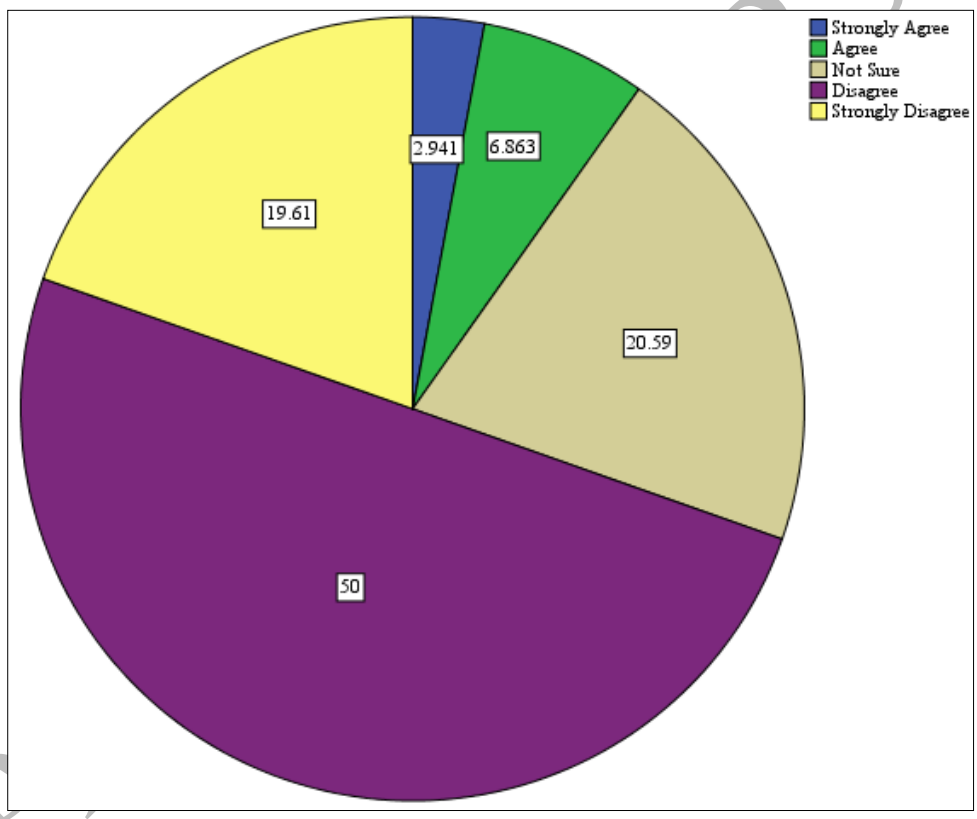


Figure 4.13: KISIP Consults Community Heavily in Project Design

Source: Author (2016)

The findings figure 4:13 show that half of the respondents (50%) disagreed, while another 19.61% strongly disagreed, that KISIP heavily consults the local community in project design. This gives a total of 69.61% of the respondents who indicated that KISIP does not heavily involve the local Naivasha Sub County community in projects

design. This shows that KISIP projects have little involvement of local communities in their design.

4.8.2 Regard for Community Input

The study sought to find out if KISIP had a high regard for community input in its projects. The findings are in figure 4:14.

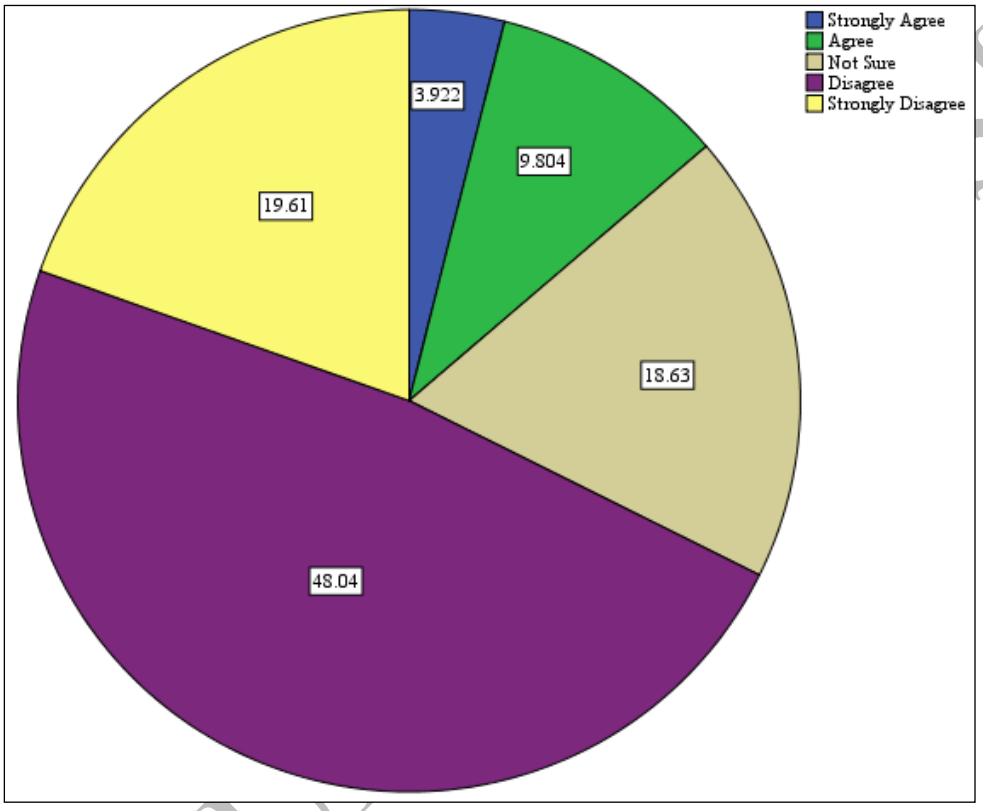


Figure 4.14: Community Views Highly Regarded by KISIP

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in the figure 4.14 show that nearly half (48.04%) of the respondents disagree, while another 19.61% strongly disagreed that community views are highly regarded by KISIP. This gives a total 67.65% of the respondents who reported that community views are not highly regarded by KISIP.. This implies that KISIP project implementers did not have a high regard for community views on during implementation of projects in Naivasha Sub County.

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4.8.3 Community involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation

The study sought to find out if members of the community in Naivasha Sub County were involved in monitoring and Evaluation of KISIP projects. The findings are in the figure 4:15.

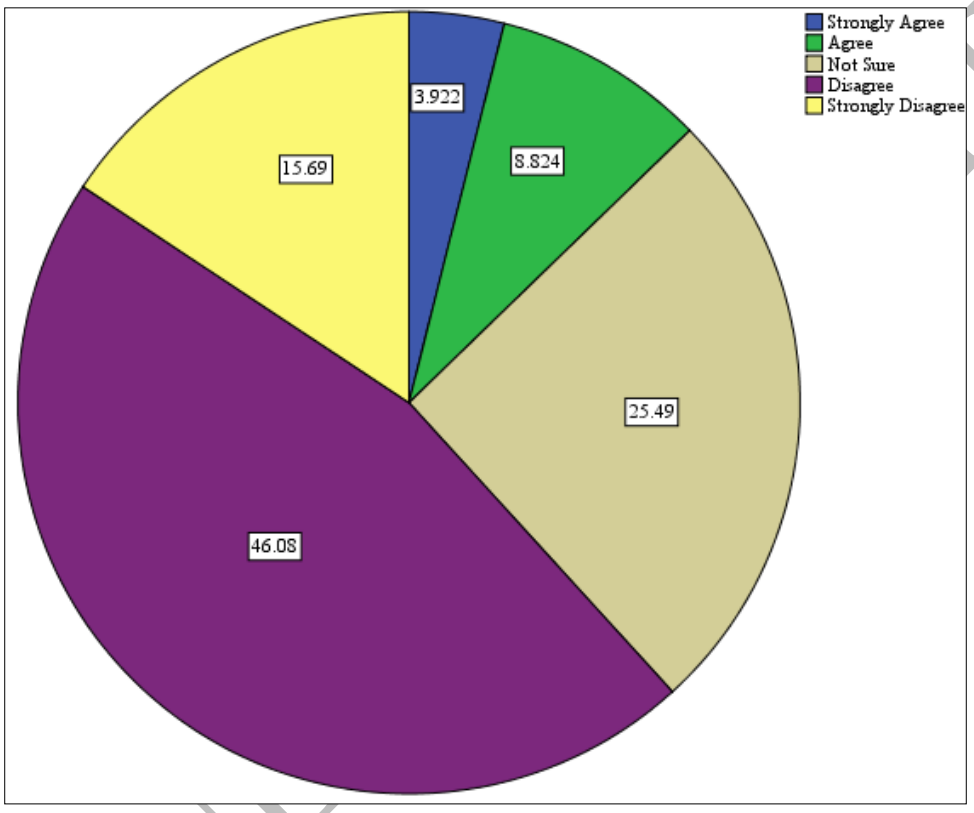


Figure 4.15: Community Involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation

Source: Author (2016)

The findings in figure 4:15 show that nearly half (46.08%) of the respondents disagreed, while another 15.69% strongly disagreed that KISIP involved the local community in Monitoring and Evaluation of projects in Naivasha Sub County. This gives a total of 61.77% of the respondents who did not believe that KISIP was involving the local community in monitoring and evaluation of its projects in Naivasha Sub County. This shows that the KISIP's monitoring and evaluation procedures did not encourage community participation. It suggests that either the

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structures for community participation in monitoring and evaluation were non-existent or there was no good will on the projects' management to involve the community in monitoring and evaluation on its projects.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings of the study, draw conclusions and recommendations from them, and make suggestions for further research

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Background Information

The study sought data on the background of the respondents in the study and made the following findings. On the age of the respondents, the study found that majority (52%) of the respondents was aged between 25 and 35 years old. An additional 18.6% were aged between 35 and 45 while another 16.7% were aged below 25 years old. This shows that the population affected by the KISIP project in Naivasha was fairly young. On the marital status of the respondents the study found that majority (52.9%) of the respondents are married. This shows that most of the respondents who would benefit from KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County area are married. On level of education, majority (48%) the respondents had studied up to the primary school level while another 25% were educated up to the secondary school level. This shows that most of the respondents had basic education. On time engaged with KISIP the study found that majority (63.7%) of the respondents had participated in the KISIP projects for between 1 and 2 years. This shows that most of the respondents had begun to be engaged in the KISIP project at around the same time.

5.2.2 Influence of Political Goodwillof Community Participation in Projects

The first objective of the study was establishing the influence of legal framework on community participation in development projects. On KISIP project the following findings were made. On expressions of goodwill by politicians in meetings regarding

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participation in KISIP, the study found that majority(62.75%) of the respondents indicated that politicians supported participation in KISIP projects in meetings. On support from local MPs and MCAs, the study found that majority(76.47%) of the respondents indicated that their area MP and MCA spoke well of community participation in KISIP. On mobilization of local residents by politicians to participate in KISIP the study found that majority (55.88%) of the respondents felt that local politicians are not mobilizing the local community to participate in KISIP projects. On how closely local politicians followed progress of KISIP projects, the study found that majority(75.49%) of the respondents believed that local political leaders always kept track of KISIP projects. On the willingness of politicians to meet residents on KISIP matters, the study found that majority(59.81%) of the respondents felt that they were not able to meet with political leaders concerning KISIP. On the dominance of KISIP based discussions, by 'insiders,' the study found that majority (67.65%) of the respondents felt that discussions on KISIP were dominated by insiders.

5.2.3 Influence of the Legal Framework of Community Participation in Projects

With regards to the legal protection KISIP projects enjoyed, the study found that 58.8% of the respondents believed that there were sufficient laws to protect KISIP. On the clarity of legal guidelines of KISIP, the study found that majority (56.9%) of the respondents felt that guidelines for KISIP projects were unclear. On the clarity of procedures for raising complaints within KISIP, the study found that majority (51%) of the respondents felt that procedures for raising concerns about KISIP were not clear. On the capacity of respondents to assess legal compliance of KISIP projects, the study found that majority (56.8%) of the respondents felt that they could not assess the legality of the projects undertaken by KISIP. On capacity to enforce redress concerning violations of the law in KISIP projects, the study found that majority

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(57.9%) of the respondents indicated that redress for violations of KISIP legal requirements was not enforceable. With regard to potential for KISIP projects to get bogged down in legal battles, the study found that majority (81.4%) of the respondents stated that KISIP projects were vulnerable to time wasting legal challenges.

5.2.4 Influence of Community Education Levels of Community Participation in Projects

The third objective of the study was to investigate the influence of beneficiaries' level of education on community participation in development projects. On how education levels of the community in Naivasha Sub County affected participation in KISIP projects the study revealed the following. With regard to the ability of local residents to contribute to technical documents, the study found that majority (52.94%) of the respondents agreed that local residents were educated well enough to give technical input on KISIP projects. On the ability of local residents to understand technical documents related to KISIP projects the study found majority (58.88%) of the respondents agreed that local residents are well enough educated to understand the technical documents connected to KISIP projects. The study also found that, on local residents' knowledge of project processes majority(64.71%) of the respondents disagreed that beneficiaries were familiar with the processes involved in KISIP projects in Naivasha sub County. On capacity to give constructive criticism to KISIP projects, the study found that majority(72.55%) of the respondentsagreeed that they were unable to give constructive criticism to errors in KISIP projects in Naivasha sub County. On awareness regarding rights, privileges and obligations to KISIP projects, the study found that majority(52.94%) of the respondents disagreed that they were

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aware of their rights, privileges and obligations regarding KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County.

5.2.5 Influence of Nature of the Projects of Community Participation in Projects

The fourth objective of the study was to determine the influences of the nature of the project on community participation in development projects. On the influence of projects on the participation of community members, the study made the following findings. On whether the complexity of projects was frustrating community participation in projects, the study found that majority (69.6%) of the respondents disagreed that KISIP projects were too complicated for the communities in Naivasha Sub County to participate. On the accessibility of KISIP projects to community members, the study found that majority (51%) of the respondents disagreed that members of the community could easily access KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County. On whether the distance of projects from communities affected them from accessing the projects, the study revealed that majority(64.7%) of the respondents disagreed that the distance of KISIP projects from the community was a hindrance to their participation. On whether management of KISIP projects were discouraging community interaction with projects, the study found that majority (70.6%) of the respondents agreed that KISP management was frustrating the community from participating in KISIP projects. On whether the speed at which KISIP projects were being concluded was frustrating community participationin the projects, the study revealed that majority (72.6%) of the respondents agreed that the speed of project completing KISIP projects was too high to allow community participation in the projects.

5.3 Conclusions

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The study made the following conclusions, based on the data gathered, on the involvement of the local community in KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County

5.3.1 On Influence of political goodwill of Community Participation in Projects

On the influence of political goodwill, the study revealed that the elected local leaders are supportive of KISIP in Naivasha Sub County. It also revealed that participation in KISIP projects are relatively well supported by members of parliament and local Members of the County assembly. The study further revealed that participation by local resident in financing participation in KISIP projects is significantlylow.The study further revealed that the local political elite are interested in the progress of KISIP in Naivasha Sub County. However, on the part of the community, the study revealed that there is a significantly high sense of exclusion in which they thinklocal political leaders exclude them from KISIP projects. There is also a perception among the residents that that discussions on KISIP are dominated by a small group of insiders.

5.3.2 Influence of Legal Frameworkof Community Participation in Projects

The study revealed that KISIP projects have sufficient legal backing. However, the study revealed that to the stakeholders there is a lack of clarity in the KISIP project guidelines. The study further revealed significant obscurity in the process of handling complaints against KISIP. In addition the study revealed that information on the legality of the activities undertaken in KISIP projects is not easily accessible to the communities affected by the projects. Furthermore, the study revealed that though KISIP projects are significantly vulnerable to legal challenges, there are significant legal gaps in ensuring that violations of legal requirements in KISIP are firmly dealt with in case they occurred.

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5.3.3 Influence of Education Level on their Community Participation in Projects

On how the level of community education can affect community participation, the study revealed that there is a reasonable confidence, among respondents in the capacity of local residents to give KISIP projects technical support. The study further revealed that that there is significant confidence that local residents are able to understand KISIP projects technical documents. However, the study revealed that there is lack of transparency in the implementation of KISIP projects in the study location. Furthermore, the study revealed KISIP projects were closed to constructive criticism from community members and staff in Naivasha Sub County. In addition, the study revealed that thecommunity members were not sufficiently informed abouttheir rights, privileges, and obligations with respect to KISIP projects.

5.3.4 Influence of Nature of Projects on Community Participation in Projects

With regard to the influence of the nature of projects on community participation, the study revealed that the communities in projects affected by KISIP are capable of participating in their implementation. However, the study revealed that there are significant barriers to access between KISIP projects and the communities affected by the projects. The study further revealed that that the distance of KISIP project from their communities was not a barrier to participationby the community members. However, the study revealed that that the management of KISIP projects excludes the community from interacting with the projects significantly.In addition the study revealed that that the speed of project completion within KISIP was hindrance to community participation.

In summary the study revealed that on the level of consultationwith community members in project design, KISIP projects does not heavily involve the local

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community. In addition KISIP project managers do not hold input from the community high regard. On community involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation, the study revealed that respondents did not believe that KISIP was involving the local community in monitoring and evaluating its projects in Naivasha Sub County.

5.4 Recommendations

The study makes the following recommendations

On Influence of Political goodwill

i. Local political leaders should push for more local community participation
ii. The County Government should look for ways for committing finances to enhance participation.
iii. Politicians should push for less of their own ideas and incorporate those of the community in the running of the projects
iv. Primary stakeholders (these include the project financiers, management and implementers) should be more open in accommodating views from the community to reduce the perception that only insiders are involved.

On the influence of legal frame work, the study makes the following recommendations

i. Project implementers and managers should clarify the legal aspects of KISIP project to the community
ii. Project managers should create awareness on channels available for lodging complaints against KISIP projects
iii. Legal advisors of KISIP projects need to understand potential legal pitfalls for the projects and seal them with diligence

On influence of community level of education, the study makes the following recommendations

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i. The project management should tap into local skills pool while implementing the project.

ii. The project management should be more open in hiring and recruiting to ensure KISIP does not portray itself as being obscure to the community.

iii. The management should educate the local community on their rights, privileges, and obligations with respect to KISIP projects.

On the Influence of the nature of the project on community participation, the study recommends the following

i. The projects' management should deliberately make KISIP projects to be more accessible to the community

ii. The projects' management should ensure that before every phase is concluded, the community is informed and their views sought

iii. The management should design and implement monitoring tools that are friendly to community participation.

iv. The management should regard input from the community when implementing the project.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

The study makes the following recommendation for further study

i. A replica of the study should be conducted in other sites across the country in which Government sponsored projects are being implemented

ii. A study of legal framework for Community Participation in Public Projects in Kenya

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: Background Information

Kindly consider the following questions regarding your background information and tick the box which corresponds to you

1. What is your age group?
   Below 25 years old [ ] 25-35 years old [ ] 36-45 years old [ ]
   46-55 years old [ ] 56 years old [ ]
2. What is your gender?
   Male [ ] female [ ]
3. What is your marital status?
   Single [ ] Married [ ]
   separated/divorced [ ]
   Widowed [ ]
4. What is your highest level of education?
   Primary school [ ] Secondary school [ ]
   Polytechnic [ ]
   Mid-level College [ ] University [ ]
5. How many years have you been participating in the KISIP project?
   Less than 1 year [ ] 1-2 years [ ] more than 2 years [ ]

SECTION B: Political Goodwill

Kindly consider the statements that follow regarding political goodwill in the participation of the community in government projects in Naivasha Sub County and tick the box which indicates how much you agree or disagree with them.

KEY: 1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Not Sure, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Local politicians have demonstrated intent and goodwill					

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of supporting the participation in KISIP project (e.g. through speaking about it in political gatherings and sponsoring civic education)					
Our MP and the MCA speak well about KISIP Project					
Politicians mobilize the local community to support the project					
The local leaders allocate finance that goes towards increased participation through hiring venues, mobilizing and advertizing participatory events					
Local residents are able to regularly meet with their MCA to address KISIP issues					
Discussions about KISIP are being dominated by a small clique of 'insiders'					

SECTION C: Legal Framework

Kindly consider the statements that follow regarding the legal framework for the participation of the community in government projects in Naivasha Sub County and tick the box which indicates how much you agree or disagree with them.

KEY: 1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Not Sure, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
There are sufficient laws that protect community participation KISIP project					
Guiding policies on KISIP project implementation are clear to all stakeholders					
Procedures of handling complaints against KISIP projects are clearly set					
Members of the public are able to assess on the compliance of KISIP projects to legal requirements					

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SECTION D: Level of Education

Kindly consider the statements that follow regarding the effects of levels of education on the participation of the community in government projects in Naivasha Sub County and tick the box which indicates how much you agree or disagree with them.

KEY: 1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Not Sure, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Local residents are educated enough to give technical input in the community projects in Naivasha Sub County					
Local Residents are educated enough to make sense of the technical documents used for projects in Naivasha Sub County					
Beneficiaries shows high level of knowledge of the project processes					
I am well able to positively to criticize the project when it goes wrong					
I am conscious of my rights, privileges and obligations as far as KISIP project is concerned.					

SECTION E: Nature of the Project

Kindly consider the statements that follow regarding impact of the nature of the projects on the participation of the community in government projects in Naivasha Sub County and tick the box which indicates how much you agree or disagree with them.

KEY: 1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Not Sure, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
The KISIP project is too complicated for the community to participate					

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The projects implemented by KISIP are not accessible to the local residents					
The projects implemented in KISIP are located to far away from the community, therefore the community cannot be affected					
Management of KISIP projects does not allow for community members to interact with their development					
The projects implemented through KISIP in Naivasha are done so quickly and are completed before the community is able to participate.					

Do you have reasons you know that would prevent the community in the surrounding area from participating in the implementation of KISIP projects? Please list them here

_____

_____

_____

Do you think participation in donor funded projects is difficult? Kindly support your answer _____

_____

_____

SECTION F: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Kindly consider the statements that follow regarding community participation in the KISIP projects in Naivasha Sub County and tick the box which indicates how much you agree or disagree with them.

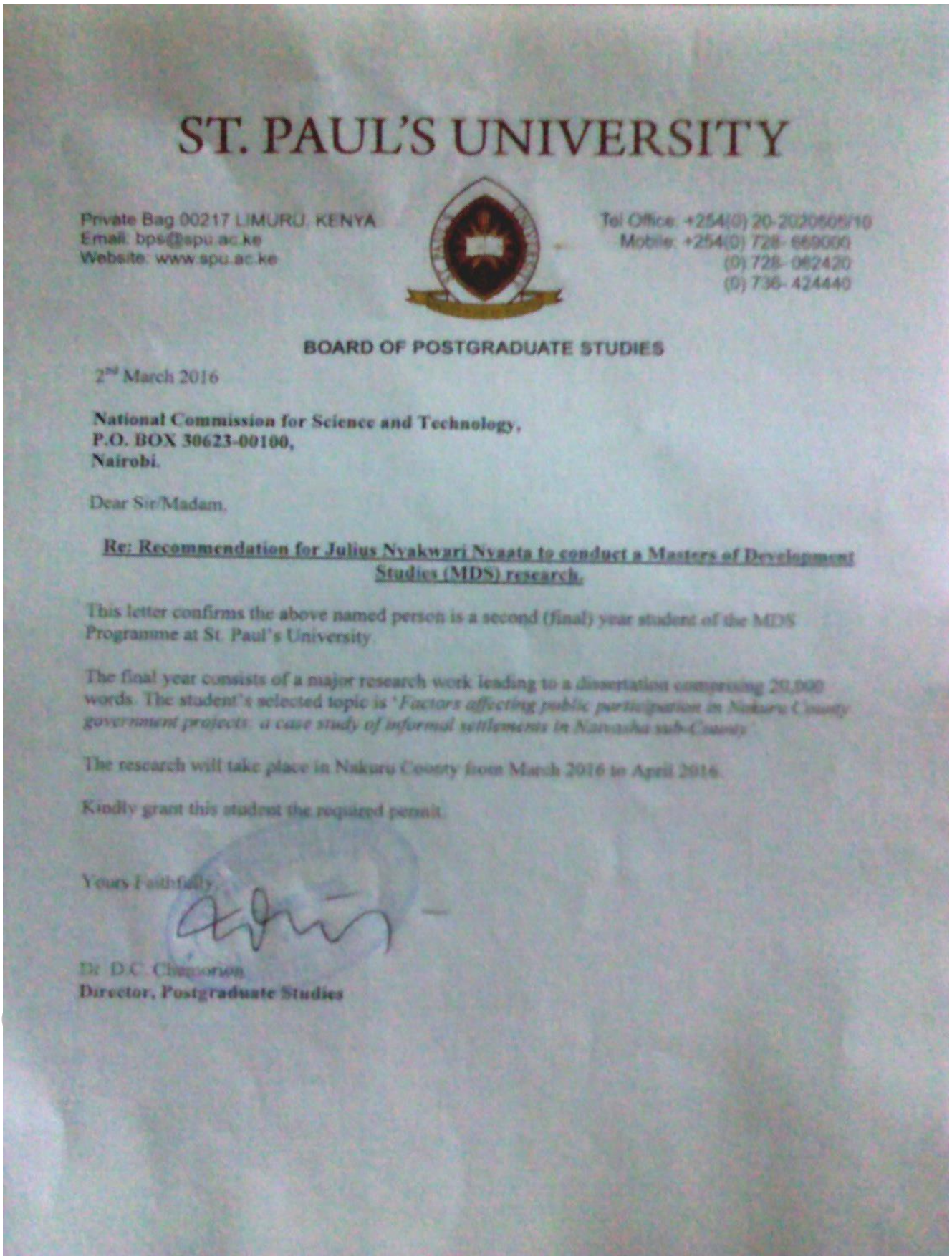
STATEMENT	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
The community is consulted a lot during the designing of KISIP project					
Views from the community is regarded during the					

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implementation of KISIP project					
The community is involved in monitoring and evaluation of KISIP project					

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Appendix II.University Letter



ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

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

Tel Office: +254(0) 20-2020605/10
Mobile: +254(0) 728- 669000
(0) 728- 062420
(0) 736- 424440

BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

2nd March 2016

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Recommendation for Julius Nyakwari Nyaata to conduct a Masters of Development Studies (MDS) research.

This letter confirms the above named person is a second (final) year student of the MDS Programme at St. Paul's University.

The final year consists of a major research work leading to a dissertation comprising 20,000 words. The student's selected topic is '*Factors affecting public participation in Nakuru County government projects: a case study of informal settlements in Nakuru sub-County*'.

The research will take place in Nakuru County from March 2016 to April 2016.

Kindly grant this student the required permit.

Yours Faithfully,

Dr. D.C. Chepkorir
Director, Postgraduate Studies

Appendix III.Authorization from MOEST

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
State Department of Education

Telegrams: "EDUCATION",
Telephone: 051 2216917
Fax: 051 2217308
Email: cdenakurucounty@yahoo.com
When replying please quote
Ref. NO.
CDE/NKU/GEN//4/1/21/Vol.III/155



COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAKURU COUNTY
P. O. BOX 259,
NAKURU.

20th April, 2016

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
NAIVASHA SUB-COUNTY

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION – JULIUS NYAKWARI NYAATA
PERMIT NO.NACOSTI/P/16/48361/10201

Reference is made to letter NACOSTI/P/16/48361/10201dated 12th April, 2016.

Authority is hereby granted to the above named to carry out research on ***"Factors affecting community participation in Nakuru County Government Projects: A case study of Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Projects in Naivasha Sub-County, Nakuru County"*** for a period ending **8th April, 2017.**

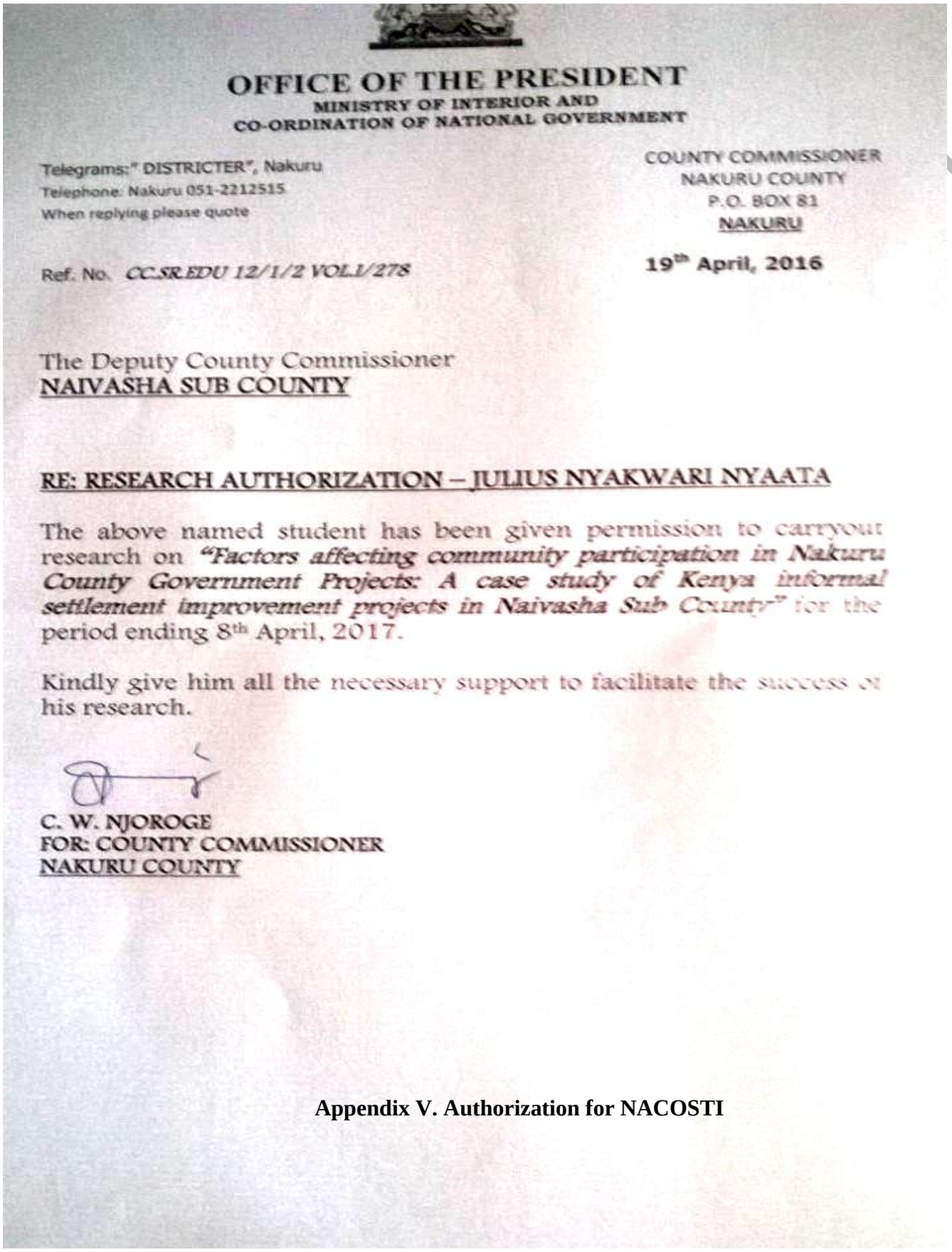
Kindly accord him the necessary assistance.

MAURICE SAKA
FOR: COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAKURU COUNTY.

Copy to:

St. Paul's University
P. O. Private Bag
LIMURU

Appendix IV.Authorization from County Commissioner, Nakuru County



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND
CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Telegrams:" DISTRICTER", Nakuru
Telephone: Nakuru 051-2212515
When replying please quote

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
NAKURU COUNTY
P.O. BOX 81
NAKURU

Ref. No. *CC.SR.EDU 12/1/2 VOL.I/278*

19th April, 2016

The Deputy County Commissioner
NAIVASHA SUB COUNTY

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION – JULIUS NYAKWARI NYAATA

The above named student has been given permission to carryout research on *"Factors affecting community participation in Nakuru County Government Projects: A case study of Kenya informal settlement improvement projects in Naivasha Sub County"* for the period ending 8th April, 2017.

Kindly give him all the necessary support to facilitate the success of his research.

C. W. NJOROGE
FOR: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
NAKURU COUNTY

Appendix V. Authorization for NACOSTI

NACOSTI

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/16/48361/10201**

Date: **12th April, 2016**

Julius Nyakwari Nyaata
St. Paul's University
P.O. Private Bag-00217
LIMURU.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"Factors affecting community participation in Nakuru County Government Projects: A case study of Naivasha Sub-County."*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nakuru County** for the period ending **8th April, 2017.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nakuru County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

DR. STEPHEN K. KIBIRU, PhD.
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Nakuru County.

The County Director of Education
Nakuru County.

NACOSTI

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001: 2008 Certified

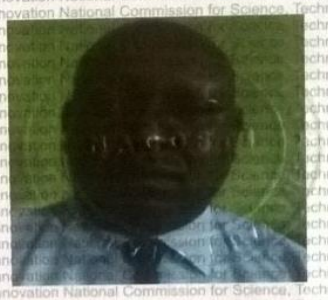
Appendix VI.Research Permit from NACOSTI

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. JULIUS NYAKWARI NYAATA
of ST. PAULS UNIVERSITY, 0-20100
Nakuru,has been permitted to conduct
research in *Nakuru County*
on the topic: *FACTORS AFFECTING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN NAKURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT PROJECTS: A CASE STUDY OF NAIVASHA SUB-COUNTY*

for the period ending:
8th April,2017

.....
Applicant's Signature

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/16/48361/10201
Date Of Issue : 12th April,2016
Fee Recieved :ksh 1000



.....
Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit
2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NACOSTI

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A 8580

CONDITIONS: see back page

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY