

**FACTORS AFFECTING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN LEGISLATIVE
PROCEDURES IN COUNTY GOVERNMENTS (A CASE STUDY OF
COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF EMBU)**

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for degree or any other award in any other institution.

Signature.....

Date.....

Mugo Karimi Alice

This Research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

Signature.....

Date.....

**Daniel Komu
The Management University of Africa**

DEDICATION

To my family whom I hold very dearly. Thank you for being there by my side all through and sacrificing for my education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writing of this research project was not simple job. It took time to complete. If this project work was left on my own, could not have finished. It is on these bases that I acknowledge all those who have given me the professional and moral support in my study.

First I start by giving thanks to God Almighty for the persistence he gave me to continue with this course even when the end seemed too far. My sincere appreciation goes to my Supervisor Mr. Daniel Komu who was always there to guide and assist me throughout the study.

Special thanks to County Assembly of Embu fraternity for allowing me to carry out the research within the organization and for their great support. They granted me permission to attend to my studies and accessed critical information on the state of legislation in County Assembly.

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ABSTRACT

Public Participation has become a major pillar of the new constitution dispensation in Kenya. Kenya has boarded on a highly determined decentralization that seeks to change the relationship between government and citizens. Despite its prominence place in the law, public participation has not been fully actualized in the various levels of the governments. This research project will try to bring out the reasons why appears to be the case. The law envisages a situation where the public fully engaged in the affairs of legislative procedures at both levels of the governments in the devolved system. The overall image that emerges from literature on this subject is that most counties have not developed enabling legislation to give effect to the provision of the law on public Participation. Consequently Counties have not established structures or developed policies to guide public participation forums. The result is that Counties have therefore been calling public barazas which are christened “Public Participation Forums”. Of great importance is the aspect of monitoring and evaluation of the public participation processes which had hitherto been an issue left at the periphery. This study showed that post public participation forum are also necessary for feedback to the residents. The study covered the County Assembly of Embu legislative as one of the forty seven (47) County Assemblies in Kenya. The different methods of carrying out public participation dealt with in the study and principles of public participation clearly outlined. This study was part of a growing body of research on how best the governments and governments entities can engage the citizens for meaningful contribution and decision making. Indeed the study reawakened the legislatures into realizing that innovation can be employed in an effort to engage the public rather than the use of tokenism that the citizens are treated to by the legislatures. The number of the respondents was 76%. Majority of the respondents were male (59%). This was an indication that the county assembly of Embu has more males than female. Majority of the respondents 44% indicated that the level of resource allocation to carry out public participation was of moderate extent. 74% indicated that the extent to which the respondents thinks the level of resource allocation affects public participation at CAE was of very large extent. Stakeholders may interact with government agencies, political leaders, non-profit organizations and business organizations that create or implement public policies and programs. Availability of enabling legislation means developing laws and regulations providing effect to the prerequisite for effective citizen contribution in growth planning and performance management in the county and such laws and guidelines that observe to minimum national necessities for successful community participation. The findings of this study specified that public involvement in devolved governance in Embu County assembly was pretentious by access to information. If citizens were capable to contact information on public contribution they become informed on their civil rights to handle the debates of the public participation of the county assembly and also enable them get involved in the devolved governance. Inadequate democratic networks with participants in conniving public participation program(s) and gender analysis practices to help scenarios for sustainable development although County Government identified individuals, resources, organizations, and workers needed to conduct countless facades of public participation. Therefore, further research should be commenced in the reserved sectors and other countries to examine the other factors that affect operative devolved governance.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAE: County assembly of Embu

MCAs: Members of the County Assembly

DEFINATION OF TERMS

Public Participation in project development

A process by which resident's act in response to public disquiets, voice their sentiments about verdicts that affect them, and take responsibility for changes to their public.

Community participation

This contains of changing levels of participation of the local community. It may array from the contribution of cash and labour to consultation, changes in behavior, involvement in administration, management and decision-making.

Governance

Is a method of establishing and running genuine power structures, delegated by the people, to provide law and order, protect ultimate human rights, ensure rule of law and due process of law, offers for the basic needs and welfare of the people and the pursuit of their happiness.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter shall discuss the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, the scope of the study and then summarizes the whole chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

In governance, Civic participation is a perception that is extremely combined by most egalitarianism in the world. It is seen as the central and degree of active authority. Regionalized supremacy is a coordination that is well recognized for improving real governance done communal involvement. Public contribution has showed to be an operative apparatus in stimulating operative governance. Familiarity has exposed that public participation supports egalitarianism and authority escalates culpability; advances course eminence and outcomes in improved verdicts; achieves collective encounters; and augments development validity (Ministry of Devolution & Planning 2016)

In all facets of policy making all over the world, civic participation is a fundamental obligation of the citizens of the affected prerogatives. In policy making, public participation is indispensable because the verdicts that are made affect the societies in various ways both positively and negatively.

As a conception, public participation refers to the process which permits residents to hold public organizations answerable and make them receptive to their needs. An instance of federalized governance is the existing system of devolution in Kenya. The structure is serene of a regional national government and forty seven (47) County governments. Each of these counties forms the county governments containing of the Region Associations with national authorities of statute and County Directors with state powers of executing the laws and

policies (Lubale, 2012). Rendering to the County Public Participation Guidelines (2015), the associates of the public are thought to contribute in: the development and accounting for county public provision delivery; submission/conveyance of county public services; and act management. Added regions are; omission ended observing, assessment, press and erudition; and vetting of public officers (Ministry of Devolution and Planning, 2015)

Global familiarity shows that it takes time for structures to be put in place and for legal necessities to be operationalized. Kenya's importance on public involvement is in line with evolving global experience on what is needed to make decentralized work. The Kenyan constitution promulgated in 2010, carried about devolution where forty seven (47) County Governments came into reality and one national government. The two levels of government are required by law to involve the citizens in making key decisions touching the public. The constitution necessitates that stakeholder participation be done at all legislative stages, remarkably; the Senate, the national Assembly and the County Assemblies. Precisely the Kenyan Constitution, 2010 under article 196 (1(a) provides, "A County Assembly shall conduct their dealings in an open method, and holds its sessions and those of its boards, in public. Subsection 1 (b) further provides, "the County Assembly shall assist public participation and comprise in law-making and other occupational of the Assembly and its boards"

These necessities may not have been operationalized as the County Government Act 2012, under segment 115 delivers that, "the County Governments ought to create assemblies, contrivances and strategies for resident contribution....guarantee input is exposed to all deprived of discernment and need insurances in contradiction of command of the consultations by one assemblage (whether politicians, elites or Civil Society Organizations)

The World Bank group, (February 2015), rudimentary necessities for public participation in Kenya's legal agenda, detected that the constitution states to the principles of public

participation in Articles 10 and 174 and reference is made precisely to participation in: Public Finance (Article 201), the process of policy making (Article 232) and, the governance and management of urban areas .

It is hence imperative that the study is undertaken to understand the general environment of policy making in as far as public participation is concerned and what alternative mechanisms are employed to ensure compliance with the law on citizen participation in policy making.

Public participation in policy and legislative matters especially in county governments has multiple benefits such as strengthening democracy and governance, increasing accountability, improving process quality. Public participation is also instrumental in managing social conflicts, legitimizing processes and it also protects public interests.

The study will also help to comprehend whether the expectations of the communities and the appropriate laws are being met by the structures employed to undertake public participation in Embu County.

In the County Assembly of Embu, the body entrusted in making legislation to guide the county governments, appears to have done very little in terms of public participation. According to the Embu County Appropriations Bill, 2013 for the financial year 2013/2014, only four (4) bills were passed by the Assembly. In the said financial year there was no allocation of funds for public participation, however the public was engaged through a meeting held in one hall on a single day for two bills namely; the Finance Bill 2013 and the Embu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Bill, 2014. This did not have any meaningful contribution from the members of the public who did not have prior details of what was entailed in the draft bills. Perhaps this could explain why the Alcoholic drink Control Bill was challenged in the court of law by residents.

In the year 2014/2015, much was not improved in the allocation of money to the public participation vote. This compromise the facilitation of public facilitation as envisaged in the law.

In the current year 2016/2017, slight improvement in allocation of Public Participation funds was done to facilitate in the process of making of the Bills and Acts ensuring that every citizens have equal rights in decision making but tokenism is more embraced by the citizens more than anything else. Hence this research will try to find out the importance of civic education to the community for better process of decision making.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The devolved authority of Kenya offers for community contribution and it is right certain by the Quarter Agenda of the Establishment, the County Administrations Act 2012 and the Public Economics Administration Act 2012 (The Constitution of Kenya, 2010). Therefore, anticipation is that this arrangement of devolution can develop involvement in authority by conveying the administration nearer to the societies (Ndubi, 2013). Enriched public participation effects in effective governance which pickets against exploitation of workplace by public servants and governmental leaders; directing beside unwarranted discretion being devolved in civil domestics in public procedures; given that checks and equilibriums against unnecessary governmental meddling in provision delivery (Odhiambo & Taifa, 2009).

Grounded on the confident prospects of public contribution, it foretold that decentralized governance in Kenya would surge responsibility and recover service delivery to counties. It is four years later the creation of the county administrations and amenity conveyance in utmost of the counties has not been better-quality. County governments are considered by high heights of dishonesty and misuse of public reserves although citizen partaking remnants stumpy and imperfect to only giving sentiments during mediums rather than actively partaking in pronouncement creation as long as in the Constitution. Therefore there is need to

discovery out why public participation is squat among the county governments; why citizens are only sumptuous in giving thoughts rather than antagonistically partaking in authority; why has the devolved administration not remained accomplished to significantly advance facility delivery and improve answerability opposing to earlier anticipations.

It is for these reasons that the focus of this study is to try and establish why there is apathy by the residents of the Kirimari Ward of Embu County towards public participation so far, as much as policy making is concerned. Kenyan Constitution in 2010, put a lot of emphasis on participation by the public in policy making and legislative matters. Despite the provision of the constitution under Article 10 (2) where it identified public participation as the national values and principles of governance little appear to be the case when it comes to stakeholder's participation in policy making.

There is a serious gap between the expectations of the law and what is happening on the ground. This makes it necessary that the study be carried out to understand the disparity and thereafter prescribe probable remedies for the shortcomings.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study found out the reasons behind the low level of public participation in the legislative Procedures in County Assembly of Embu and further explore options for strengthening participation by studying the prevailing allocations as compared to expressed need to undertake a successful participation process. This study will further give insight on how the good foundation of the citizen participation can be strengthened acknowledging that the government - state interaction continues to expand. The adequacy of the existing legal framework will also be examined in a view to finding out what mechanisms and structures the county government has established to ensure effective public participation in legislation and policy processes.

1.4 Specific Objectives

- i) To determine the extent to which the level of resource allocation affects public participation in County Legislation.
- ii) To investigate whether access to information regarding public participation in a certain procedure of the County Assembly does affect citizen participation in County Legislation
- iii) To investigate the adequacy of the existing legal framework in enabling public participation in County Legislation.
- iv) To assess how stakeholders awareness influence public participation in County Legislation

1.5 Research Questions

- i) To what extent does the level of resource allocation affect public participation in County Legislation?
- ii) To what extent does access to information affect public participation in County Legislation?
- iii) How does the adequacy of the existing legal framework affect public participation in County Legislation?
- iv) How does the stakeholder's awareness affect public participation in County Legislation?

1.6 Justification

Findings of this study can be used by the stakeholders who interact by the legislative bodies in Kenya and especially the County Assemblies within the county governments. The importance of carrying out this study to help in unearthing some of the reasons why participation has remained a mirage despite the provisions in the law.

The study also examine the adequacy of the mechanisms and structures that have been put in place to enable citizens to take part in legislative procedures, setting of priorities and assessment of service delivery performance. The study also explored whether the allocation

by the county government is made in the county government budget specifically for the purpose of public participation in matters pertaining legislative procedures. The study established the reasons for lacklustre participation in the policy and legislative procedures of the county governments and specifically the case of Embu County Assembly.

This study can be used by both the national and county governments in making policy statements that can address active public participation and citizen's engagement in legislative matters. This finding would be used by many stakeholders who are directly or indirectly linked to the institution. The findings formed a sound base for the County Assembly which has a responsibility of ensuring that their citizens are actively engaged in public participation for enactment of the various legislations.

The findings were also useful to top management of county government who were able to understand the reasons behind the low level participation of public in the legislative procedures of the assembly and how to mitigate the same.

The Kenya Parliament especially the Senate, which is charged with ensuring counties live to their expectation and has an oversight role on them may use these results for the purpose of enacting laws that guided the county assemblies on how to handle public participation. The study provides new insights to the government on how to address the public participation and citizen engage appropriately for better legislation to improve on service delivery by county governments.

Findings obtained from this research will also be used as a source of reference by academicians and researchers doing similar studies to further this research. The officers employed as legislative and committee clerks in the assembly will find the findings useful as they are entrusted in ensuring the success of the public forums. They will find different ways of engaging the public with a view to eliciting useful contribution from them to enrich legislation procedures and results.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study was confined to the County Government of Embu and especially to the legislative arm which is County Assembly of Embu.

1.8 Chapter Summary

Public participation is one of the greatest deal which is being implemented throughout the country; in parliamentary affairs by the County Government's especially County Assemblies, the Executive, and Civil Society among others. In many cases these have been interpreted to mean public meetings organized through the media advertisements and comment on government actions.

Public participation is implicit to be any procedure that unswervingly absorbs the public in making the right decisions and gives full contemplation to community effort in making the right decision.

This research pointed out the issues that have made public participation a mirage in the country and more so in the County Assembly of Embu. It examined the influence or lack of it resources, communication and the adequacy of existing legal framework in having an efficient public participation process.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter shall look at theoretical development concept of public/citizen participation as well as current thinking in the area of public participation. Arguably the space between the governments and the citizen as far as public participation is concerned continues to be understood from different angles although the bottom line is to provide an avenue for meaningful engagement of the public to the decision making process.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

2.1.1 Ladder of Citizen Participation Theory

Arnstein (2016) is credited with the theory that has shaped subsequent studies on public participation and citizen engagement. He developed what is known as the Ladder of resident contribution at the onset he was capable to point out that there were different levels of public participation. He recognized that there exists different levels of participation. The three levels which summarizes eight sub-level as follow;

Level 1: Non-Participation - this is comprised of what he called manipulation and therapy and at this level there is no participation at all.

Level 2: Tokenism – this is the level where public participation is done just to fulfil the requirement of the law or operations manual of the government entity. He identified various ways in which it is carried out namely Informing, Consultation and Placation.

Level 3: Citizen Power – this is the desired equal where the community is actively and meaningfully involved I the affairs that affect them. The citizens are empowered to determine their destiny by being engaged in various activities. They are empowered to demand for their inclusion in all dimensions of subject matter including planning, implementation and

monitoring and evaluation. They are fully involved in decision making. The levels include Partnership, Delegated Power and Citizen Control.

Limitations of Arnstein's Ladder of Participation Theory the inadequacies of the ladder of contribution theory are obvious. Each sub-level signifies a wide sort which does not take into deliberation the wide variety of involvements it could have. His theory has over comprehensive the sub-levels.

Under this model people are anticipated to be answerable for themselves and ought to therefore be dynamic in public service verdict making. In this context Burns et al (2014) improved Arnstein's Ladder of Participation and recommended a Ladder of Citizen Empowerment (figure 2.2). This model is comprehensive with further more qualitative breakdown of some of the different levels. Burns makes a discrepancy between "cynical" and "genuine" discussion and between commended and self-governing citizen control. The singularities of civic puff gradually renowned through the 1990s (Harvey 2010) is assimilated at the bottom step of the ladder.

This fundamentally gives communal participation as a publicizing workout in which the anticipated end result is traded to the public.

2.1.2 Democratic Theory

Involved self-governing system pressures on the inclusive contribution of residents in the procedure of partisan schemes. It imagines the extreme contribution of countries in their self-governance struggles to generate chances for all associates of a populace to type telling helps towards choice making and pursues to spread the access to such prospects.

Participatory Democracy by Robert Dahl

Robert implies the expression of the current philosophy of participating fairness. He says that an ideal democratic process ought to satisfy the five principles';

The first one being the *Equality in voting*- Robert says that the people should be allowed to

vote since it's their democratic right which makes a country's citizens equal on the eyes of each irrespective of their gender, colour, age and tribe.. This way, the rights of the minority shall be safeguarded.

The second criteria is *Effective participation*- According to Robert, citizens ought to have a satisfactory and to express their suitability in the verdict creation procedure.

Thirdly is *Rational considerate* –citizens have to be enlightened in order to partake any evidence. Robert states that a self-governing civilization must be a square of ideas, free press, free speech and citizens must be able to understand issues.

Citizen regulator of the agenda is the fourth criteria whereby the public should have equal rights for them to participate in the agendas in the decision making process.

The fifth criteria is *Enclosure* – According to Robert, the government need comprise and extend privileges to entirely those focus to its law, citizenship must be exposed to all mainstream rule in selecting changes, the will of completed half the voters should be trailed.

Participatory Democracy by Carole Pateman

Within democratic societies, public participation plays a significant role in decision-making process. Although the theory of public participation is constantly evolving with new approaches and innovations, the application of these approaches in practice is seen as a challenge. Therefore, the study will be used to determine factors affecting project public participation in legislative procedures in county governments.

The purpose of this literature review is to trace a path to the research topic and to gain an understanding of the theory in order to adequately explore the topic. Based on the literature review, the researcher can summarize the ideas and knowledge in the research area (Neuman, 2010).

2.2. Empirical Literature Review

2.2.1 Level of Resource Allocation

Provisions of both financial and time resources contributes greatly to a successful public participation. Monetary resources or rather a privation of them can construct a blockade to public involvement. Financial costs convoluted in more challenging roles of contribution deters commitment in participation hence there is a need to modest for them in order to backing the effective and significant participation. Timing for the participation need proper planning so that the most key participants and stakeholders are available for participation. It is obvious that if the resources are limited public participation may or not be successful (Maina, 2013).

In a traditional culture, level of income of a creature is deliberated as a vital criterion for judging one's ability. Private income may be well-defined as the amount of the market price of rights trained in depletion and the alteration in the store of possessions rights amid the creation and end of period (Simons, 2008). The notion of personal income also corresponds to that put forward by John Hicks (2009), who described an individual income as maximum value he could guzzle during period and still remain as fine off at the end of the era as he was at the foundation.

The Calvert-Henderson earnings gauge emphases on tendencies in the usual of existing as reproduced in financial procedures of household revenue. The drifts in the level and dispersal of domestic proceeds since 1947 are described with a specific effort on what has been the key factor of family revenue drifts - variations in hourly earnings. Emergent revenue disparity since 1973 is sightseen, alongside with changes in folks' wealth fortunes (Maina, 2013).

The income display bids a provoking and considerate way to measure our economy's routine in hovering living values throughout the commercial thriving of the 1990s. Nazleen (2014) established that the input of the deprived and downgraded in bucolic expansion has not augmented suggestively relatively some peddlers and mediators have liked more admittance to these projects and grabbed its fruits.

Brady (2013) argues that since political and civic process is also a form of participation, like economic participation which takes place in the market place, it seems that known models of economic participation may provide insights into the relationships between income, income inequality, and political and civic participation. Brady (2013) further observes that for labor force and marketplace participation, a change in income affect the amount of participation.

In order to provide a positive relationship between income and political activity, participation may also provide intrinsic pleasure just like a hobby Bartels, (2013) & Verba *et al.* (2015) argue that the wealthy segments of society and those who are more highly educated take a greater role in public participation. This is because they have greater stakes in the affairs of government because they understand and appreciate political and social life better. The authors argue that the higher income segments are more likely to be interested and engaged in political and civic engagement activity. Bartels (2013) & Verba *et al.* (2015) further note that the higher segments of society are usually interested in whom to contact, and how to make their voices heard.

Weber (2010) agrees with this notion and further argues that citizen participation committees and forums are usually crowded with members of the highest socioeconomic group. The lack of low-income participants is illustrated in a developing world context by scholars such as

Russell and Vidler (2010), who have argued that such citizen participants are difficult to engage in civic activities because their main priorities are to fend for and to provide basic commodities such as food for their families, and not spend time in meetings. Abel and Stephan (2010) while agreeing with this argument, further caution that although many scholars promote public participation as means of 'incorporate community values into decision making process that might otherwise be dominated by a small elite', it appears that, a non-elected small elite can dominate a participator process.

2.2.2 Access to Information

For citizens to successfully join in the independent practice they must be open-minded by having contact to facts. An autonomous people must be a marketplace of philosophies, permitted media, unrestricted speech and citizens must ensure they are able to recognize issues. Public access to information is crucial because they are able to contribute towards a considerate and informed public participation. The availability of quality information may also be through civic education, media, printed postas etc. that provide the public and other stakeholders with the knowledge that enables them to hold a successful Public Participation (Omolo, 2010).

Access to Facts and residency abilities Statistics permits citizens to sort more knowledgeable political adoptions, subsidize to public ingenuities, and sponsor for policy developments on matters. Passable, opportune, and suitable evidence about how policy is led and strategies resolute is a required predecessor to active radical action, particularly in emerging equalities where absence of contact to info has been a lingering blockade to operative citizen participation (Omolo, 2010).

Admittance to material is the foundation of virtuous domination, expressive contribution and pellucidity. A equality flourishes when the populaces are conversant on the maneuvers of

their administration. Admission to material in management turfs allows citizens to make well-versed verdict on matters linking to their expansion and take part completely in public life (Omolo, 2010). Short of liberty of statistics, formal specialists or mediators can ultimately issue good news while squashing destructive info (TI, 2014).

The prominence on expansion access to info by residents has been renowned by the Constituents and Article 35 offers that: Every resident has the right of admission to: facts held by public, info held by alternative person and compulsory by the workout or guard of any rights of important liberties (TI, 2014).

Starting the preceding writings it's rather strong that countries can solitary contribute in supremacy if at all they are conscious about the accessible openings an how to contribute else known as civic cognizance. Omolo (2010) in her broadsheet on *Strategy Suggestions on Resident Contribution in Decentralized Supremacy in Kenya*, for residents to aggressively take portion in substances of civic domination, they necessity be governmentally aware and have admittance to evidence. This earnings that they essential not only be conscious of their privileges and errands but also distinguish the frequencies complete which they can bodybuilding them (Omolo, 2010). Consequently admittance to info becomes a foundation in the accomplishment of citizen contribution. The position of access to information in endorsing inhabitant contribution has been established by a quantity of researchers:

A study in Turkana to discover the motive for the inferior stages of participation amongst the populaces on the LASDAP displays that establishment of info unaccompanied is not adequate, the info has to be opportune and right to permit citizens comprehend it and organize for contribution. The boom exhibited that little equal of cognizance (18%) was the

key motive for little contribution in the plan. The little stages of consciousness existed due to the incomplete one week era within which warning is set of LASDAP assemblies and consequently the inhabitants were not able to access statistics on time to be suitable them achieve associate on the technique and how to brilliantly pay part in the technique (Omolo, 2009).

2.2.3 Adequacy of the Existing Legal Framework

Enactment of enabling legislation ensures that public participation in the county preparation procedures are obligatory and simplified through devices providing in these legislations. Obtainability of enabling regulation means emerging rules and guidelines charitable result to the obligation for real inhabitant influence in growth development and presentation organization inside the canton and such regulations and strategies that abide by to lowest countrywide necessities for effective civic partaking (Cooke & Kothari, 2011).

In Kisumu County for example the administration has placed decentralized assemblies to the Region then Sub-County heights and the selection of the Ward and Sub - County Administrators for real community contribution. Finished these edifices, public conferences at the district equal are detained on trimestral foundation to involve the civic on preparation and strategy expansion. Associates of the civic frequently appear these conferences so as to spring their opinions on expansion plans in their ward. Though the county fixes, not must a Public contribution Act (Cooke & Kothari, 2011).

In Turkana County, civic assemblies are detained at the region stages on trimestral foundation to permit communal associates to contribute in county arrangement and accounting procedures. Turkana County takes a community contribution Act in dwelling. In Isiolo the county directors in aggregation with the district assembly grasp ward grounded discussions

on economical imports. In this case, the community conventional info on the planned plans by the county administration and they remained delivered with occasion to bounce reaction on the planned developments and economical provisions. However this tactic to public contribution is not passable as it is more of info charitable rather than appealing the public in ascendancy (Cooke & Kothari, 2011).

2.2.4 Stakeholder's Awareness

Public participation in governance involves the direct involvement or indirect involvement through representatives of concerned stakeholders in decision-making about policies, plans or programs in which they have an interest. Stakeholders are persons, groups or organizations that may influence or be affected by policy decisions. Stakeholders may interact with government agencies, political leaders, non-profit organizations and business organizations that create or implement public policies and programs. Deficiency of mindfulness and empathetic of supremacy and radical procedures can stop folks from getting complex but if individuals are mindful and appreciate the courses and the expected results then the successful public participation is achieved (Muhammad, 2010).

The constitution of Kenya says that citizens have the right to participate at each level of public participation. In conformity, World Bank (2012) records that citizens' consciousness of their scrupulousness, charismas and errands is a needed section for productive inhabitant contribution. The idea of nominee's mindfulness and input appeared in the early 2010s from the stakeholder's undertaking in emerging countries and has since become imperative substance for project accomplishment (Thwala, 2010). Accordingly, stress shifted from imported practical expert keys to stakeholders founded growth, distinguishing local information and services of the persons breathing in deficiency and creation effort to engage them in participatory programmes (Warburton, 2010).

As renowned by the World Bank (2014), stakeholders alertness and contribution progression over which shareholders advance sway and switch over expansion wits, decisions and incomes affecting their exists and incomes. To countless rising governments, stakeholders' mindfulness and input are appreciated in enlightening stakeholders' prosperity, teaching individuals in local government and encompassing government rheostat through self-initiatives (McCommon, 2013). Stakeholder's involvement carries forth numerous gains to populations in footings of consent, bulk building, refining project efficacy and competence; development price distribution and ornamental possession (Thwala, 2010).

The degree of contribution differs from info distribution, discussion, result making and beginning of act. The notion is fruitful in situations where investor's associates and investors originated government's revenue up vigorous role and responsibilities (Thwala, 2011). Stakeholders make informed decisions and choices due to the flow of information to communications based on the organizations (Thwala, 2009).

There is the right of the public to participate in the public participation since it's a human right to freedom of association. Many countries have public participation and freedom of information necessities in their legal arrangements since be the Middle Ages to establish how citizens' awareness of public participation as a right affects their involvement in the integrated development planning process. Improved participation is enhanced by capacity building programs of rural communities in the CIDP process are often lacking and not effective to create an environment where the people and their governments have meaningful engagements on issues that affect them.

They are powerless and do not know how they can empower themselves to influence decisions in the CIDP process. These factors coupled with poor access to information about the CIDP process cause people staying in the rural areas not to participate effectively in the process. There's been minimal training/skills seen by the public and provision of suitable info have been done to enable the public to participate successfully and to participate in expressive deliberations on CIDP correlated issues in their particular governments.

2.3 Summary and Research Gaps

The literature reviews provides the definition of the public participation, the importance of public participation, the legal framework governing the public participation in Kenya, strategies of public participation in legislative matters, the ideal condition for citizen participation as well as the historical background of public participation in Kenya that perhaps are the best attempt to define the factors distressing project public involvement in legislative procedures in county governments (Sherry Arnstein, 2016).

Ladder of participation, ladder of citizen empowerment and democracy theories will be castoff to give an understanding of the public participation in decision making process. Sherry Arnstein (2016), the distribution of power and the role of individual public community has enabled the ladder of participation to revolve around it.

Arnstein's (2016) examination of community participation will remain crucial to the study in order to make exercise meaningful. She argues that that the participants can mark to a lot of change if they engage in the community participation. The main point she makes is that the participants can exercise in seeking to shape the outcome of the public participation in terms of degree of the control of the participants..

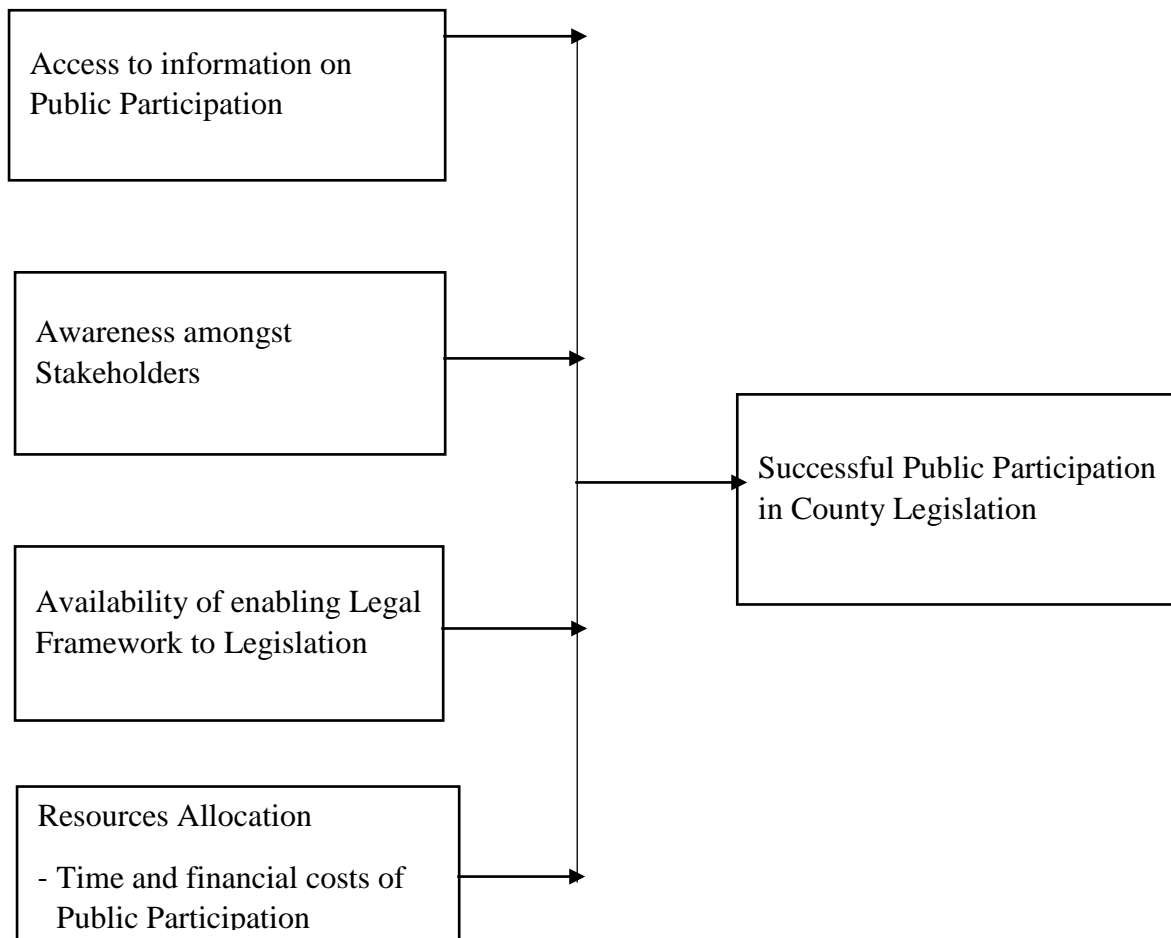
The study identifies a gap in Arnsteins' ladder of citizen participation and the county government context as the ladder describes only one dimension of power which is directness of administration to the addition of discrete residents in choice construction process and this is the real case in county government especially county assembly of Embu. Thus, the growth of the a person who participates in public participation takes apartment finished the development of participation itself, a gap is therefore identified in the context of public participation in County Assembly whereby there is apathy by the residents of the Kirimari ward of Embu County (Sherry Arnstein, 2016).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

This section provides a structural narrative description of the relationship between the variables funning the concepts of the study on public participation. In this study the framework below is an illustration of possible underlying factors affecting project public participation in legislative procedures in county government. The independent variable for the study are access to information regarding public participation, allocation of resources for the public participation and the availability of enabling legislation to carry out meaningful public participation. The political goodwill to mobilize people, the political uncertainty with the 5 year election cycle where new governments come into place are also independent variables. The dependent variable is the successful holding of public participation forum in regard to the legislative procedure in county governments. Where the public has access to information regarding public participation and there is enabling legislation, policies and structures then there is a likelihood that the public will participate fully in legislative procedures of the county governments.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework
Independent Variables

Dependent Variable



Explanation of Independent Variables

2.5 Operationalization of Variables

2.5.1 Level of Resource Allocation

Monetary resources or rather a privation of them can construct a blockade to public involvement. Financial costs convoluted in more challenging roles of contribution deters commitment in participation hence there is a need to modest for them in order to backing the effective and significant participation. Timing for the participation need proper planning so that the most key participants and stakeholders are available for participation.

2.5.2 Access to Information

Public access to information is crucial because they are able to contribute towards a considerate and informed public participation. The availability of quality information may also be through civic education, media, printed postas etc. that provide the public and other stakeholders with the knowledge that enables them to hold a successful Public Participation

2.5.3 Adequacy of the Existing Legal Framework

Obtainability of enabling regulation means emerging rules and guidelines charitable result to the obligation for real inhabitant influence in growth development and presentation organization inside the canton and such regulations and strategies that abide by to lowest countrywide necessities for effective civic partaking

2.5.4 Stakeholder's Awareness

Creating awareness among the stakeholders allows them to get intricate in every step of the decision making. Deficiency of mindfulness and empathetic of supremacy and radical procedures can stop folks from getting complex but if individuals are mindful and appreciate the courses and the expected results then the successful public participation is achieved (Muhammad, 2010).

2.6 Chapter Summary

This literature review chapter provided a theoretical literature review; empirical literature review, summary and research gaps, conceptual framework, operationalization of variables, and chapter summary. The next chapter provides the research methodology that was used by the study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter assisted the researcher to look into the following research design, target population, sampling procedure to be used, methods of data collection, validity and reliability of data collection instruments, methods of data analysis, ethical considerations and summary of the chapter.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive research design was used in the study because it is very useful in describing the variables without the researcher's influence. The design was most appropriate because of its suitability for survey methods in data collection, analysis and also allowed the use of research instruments like questionnaire. According to Wangai (2006) descriptive research is a technical method of examination in which data is composed and examined in order to define present circumstances.

. Mugenda and Mugenda (2013), asserts that descriptive design should be used in those cases where certain factors may be known to the researcher as causing the problem and where there is a need for the subjects to describe these factors in order to develop frequency of responses to each of these factors.

3.2 Target Population

According to Burns and Groove (2013), a population is defined as all elements (individuals, objects and events) that meet the sample criteria for inclusion in a study. The population was the Hon. Members and Staff of the County Assembly of Embu totaling to 189 (County Assembly of Embu - Human Resource Departmental Records (2015). The population characteristics are as summarized in the table below.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Target Population

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Members of County Assembly (MCAs)	25	17
Management Staff	10	7
Supervisors	15	10
Junior Staff	60	40
Ward Support Staff	40	27
Total	150	100

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) a sample size should be 30% of the total population. The study covered a sample size of 45 people from the Project this is 30% of 150. It used the simple random sampling technique to select the participants so as to give all the members an equal chance of being included in the sample. Stratified random sampling involved, the total number of respondent in County Assembly is 25 MCAs, 10 Management Staff, 15 Supervisors, 60 Junior Staff and 40 Ward Support Staff, making the total target population 150 from which a sample size of 45 is delivered.

A sample size of 45 was considered which 30% of the target population. This was considered adequate because it was practical, economical, reasonable, convenient and representative of the total population hence adequate for the purpose of the study Kothari, (2014)

Table 3.2 Distribution of Sample Size

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Members of County Assembly (MCAs)	7	16
Management Staff	3	7
Supervisors	5	11
Junior Staff	18	40
Ward Support Staff	12	26
Total	45	100

3.4 Instruments

This section discusses the procedure to be used in data collection and the instruments which was used in the process. Self-administered questionnaires were used to collect data. The

questionnaires contained structured and unstructured questions. The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents who upon filling the required information returned them for analysis.

3.5 Pilot Study

To achieve content validity and reliability, assistance from the experts on various sections in the questionnaires as instrument for data collection was sought and pre-test the questionnaire with five (10) management staff of County Assembly before actual data collection took place.

3.5.1 Validity

Mugenda and Mugenda, (2013) observes that validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences which is based on the research results. Sample questionnaires were prepared and pretested to a few respondents. The questions were simple, clear, brief and to the point. The questionnaire were divided into parts with each part bearing the questions that attract responses that are relevant to the objectives of the study (Kothari, 2013). This was achieved by the proper layout of questions, simplicity of the questions that are both open and close ended meant to collect quantitative and qualitative information (Ogechi, 2011).

3.5.2 Reliability Test

Joppe (2010) defines reliability as the extent to which results are consistent over time. To test the reliability the data collection instruments were pretested, tested and retested and where consistency of the results was observed then concluded that the data collection instruments are reliable.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The Questionnaires were the most effective method of data collection for this study since its cost effective (cheap), the respondents have adequate levels of education and hence filling them was easy. Due to constraints of time this method was effective to collect the data. It is

expected that the response rate to be achieved was over 90%.

Before distribution of the questionnaires permission was sought from the relevant authorities to aid in data collection. Permission was necessary as one was required to get clarification later which was easier having obtained prior permission.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

The data and information collected through questionnaires from the field was edited to remove any obvious errors to retain relevant information. Data was coded so that each research question was assigned a certain code. Computer software specifically the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) was used to summarize the data. The Computer package were used to aid in analyzing and presenting the data through tables, charts and scatter diagrams were provided to show any statistically significant relationship in both graphical and numeric forms in a more clear and concise way.

3.8 Ethical considerations

The researcher was ethical and observed the following; informed consent; voluntary participation; confidentiality; privacy and anonymity of the research.

3.8.1 Informed Consent

Before the collection of the data a consent letter to the respondents were done to introduce the researcher and inform them on the intention of the research.

3.8.2 Voluntary Participation

For the relevance of the research voluntary participation was encouraged in order to get the intended information from the respondents. Independence of the respondents was also observed.

3.8.3 Confidentiality

Any information given by the respondent was handled carefully and confidentially. Prior revelation of any information about the research consent was sought from the respondents

3.8.4 Privacy

The information provided by the respondents was held with high levels of confidentiality and was only used for academic purposes.

3.8.5 Anonymity

Upon completion of the research the research findings were shared with the respondents if they are in accordance with their expectations. Where findings indicated alarming and sensitive information the special considerations were made before such release is done.

3.9 Chapter Summary

Chapter three has discussed the research methodologies disclosing the research design, target population, sampling procedure to be used, methods of data collection, validity and reliability of data collection instruments, methods of data analysis, and ethical considerations. Descriptive research design was used in the study because it is very useful in describing the variables without the researcher's influence. The design was most appropriate because of its suitability for survey methods in data collection, analysis and also allowed the use of research instruments like questionnaire.

The target population was 150 Hon. Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) and Staff from which the sample size of 45 was derived. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the participants so as to give all the members an equal chance of being included in the sample and a questionnaire were used to collect the data since it is the most effective method of data collection for this study and its cost effective, the respondents have adequate

levels of education and hence filling them was easy.

SPSS computer software was used to summarize the data and aid in analyzing and presenting the data through tables, charts and scatter diagrams to show any statistically significant relationship in both graphical and numeric forms in a more clear and concise way. Ethical practices were strictly observed and followed to protect the participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter included data analysis of the data and the interpretations of the responses. The analysis is correlated to each research question and tables used are compared to the questions on the questionnaire used.

4.1 Presentation of Research Findings

Presentation of the findings was done according to the research questions. All questions were presented in form of tables and charts.

4.1.1 Response Rate

The study sought to investigate on the response rate of the respondents. Table 4.1 below demonstrates the response rate.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Response	34	76%
Non response	11	24%
Total	45	100%

Source: Author, 2017

Table 4.1 indicates that the number of the respondents was 76% while those who didn't respond were 24%. The response rate was considered representative to the study since it was more than 75% as recommended by Mugenda and Mugenda (2013).

4.1.2 Gender of Respondents

The study sought to establish distribution of respondent by gender. The result is as in figure 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Gender of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	14	41%
Male	20	59%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, 2017

Table 4.2 indicated that majority of the respondents were male (59%) while the rest were female (41%). This was an indication that the county assembly of Embu has more males than female. This also shows that majority of the members of the county assembly elected and nominated were male. The county assembly of Embu should ensure that there is gender parity in the organization so as to empower more women to power.

4.1.3 Marital status of respondents

Data was collected to show marital status of responses shown by table 4.3

Table 4.3 Marital status of respondents

Status	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Married	17	50%
Single	17	50%
Total	34	100

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.3 indicated that the marital status of the respondents were of the percentage since the single people were 50% while the married were 50%.this was a clear indication that the county assembly of Embu had both single and married people. The single people were due to the young age of the employees.

4.1.4 Age of the Employees

The researcher sought to analyse the data on age distribution among the employees at county assembly of Embu. There was therefore the need to obtain the age of the employees. The data was obtained on the same as shown below in table 4.4

Table 4.4 Age of the respondents

Age Bracket	Respondents	Percentage (%)
18-24 Years	5	15%
25-34 Years	8	24%
35-44 Years	11	32%
45-50 Years	8	24%
Above 50 Years	2	5%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.4 indicated that majority of the respondents were of 35-44 years (32%), 25-34 years and 45-50 years were of 24%, 15% were of the age of 18-24 years while those above 50 years were 5%. This was an indication that the county assembly of Embu had mature and experienced employees.

4.1 5 Level of education

The study sought to establish level of education of respondents. The results are as shown on figure 4.5 below.

Table 4.5 Level of Education

Level of education	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Never	0	0%
Primary	0	0%
Secondary	6	18%
Graduate	19	56%
Post Graduate	9	26%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.5 indicates that majority of the respondents (56%) were graduates, 26% were post graduates, and 18% were of the secondary level of education. This was indication that the county assembly employees are educated. The secondary level employees are the support staff and the office messengers. This was a clear indication that bills are well read and interpreted by the members to the public participators.

4.1.6 The level of Public Participation on Legislative Procedures in CAE is attributable to the following factors allocation of resources, access to information on public participation, availability of enabling legislation on public participation

The study sought to investigate on the above statement

Table 4.6 the level of public participation on legislative procedures in CAE

Category	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	0	0%
Agree	0	0%
Somehow agree	6	18%
Disagree	19	56%
Strongly disagree	9	26%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.6 indicates that majority of the respondents 56% disagreed that allocation of resources, access to information on public participation, availability of enabling legislation on public participation are attributable to the level of public participation on legislative procedure, 26% indicated that they strongly disagreed while 18% indicated that they somehow agreed.

4.1.7 Level of resources allocation to carry out public participation

The study sought to find out the level of resource allocation used to carry out public participation.

Table 4.7 Level of resources allocation to carry out public participation

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very large extent	10	29%
Large extent	5	15%
Moderate extent	15	44%
Small extent	4	12%
No extent at all	0	0%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.7 indicates that majority of the respondents 44% indicated that the level of resource allocation to carry out public participation was of moderate extent, 29% was of a very large extent, 15% was of a large extent while 12% was of a small extent. This was an indication that the level of resource allocation in order to carry out public participation was moderate.

4.1.8 Access to information on public participation

The researcher sought to investigate on the access of information on public participation

Table 4.8 Access to information on public participation

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very large extent	4	12%
Large extent	5	15%
Moderate extent	15	44%
Small extent	10	29%
No extent at all	0	0%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.8 indicates that the majority of the respondents 44% indicated that the access of information on public participation was of a moderate extent, 29% indicated that the extent was small, 15% indicated that the extent was large while 12% indicated that the extent was very large. This was an indication that majority of the respondents indicated that the access of information public participation was not as expected to be.

4.1.9 Public awareness on the requirement for public participation

The study sought to investigate on the public awareness for public participation.

Table 4.9 Public awareness on the requirement for public participation

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very large extent	2	6%
Large extent	2	6%
Moderate extent	19	56%
Small extent	6	18%
No extent at all	5	14%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.9 indicates that 56% of the respondents indicated that the level of public awareness on the requirement for public participation was of a moderate extent, 18% indicated that the level was of a small extent, 14% indicated that the level was no extent at all, 6% indicated that the level was of a large and very large extent.

4.1.10 Lack of enabling legal framework affect public participation in legislative procedures

The study sought to investigate on lack of enabling legal framework effect on public participation in legislative procedures

Table 4.10 Lack of enabling legal framework affect public participation in legislative procedures

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very large extent	18	53%
Large extent	8	24%
Moderate extent	4	12%
Small extent	2	6%
No extent at all	2	6%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.10 indicates that 53% of the respondents indicated that the level of lack of enabling legal framework effect on public participation in legislative procedures was of a very large extent,24% indicated that the level was of a very large extent,12% indicated that the level was of a moderate extent while 6% indicated that the level was of a small and no extent at all.

4.1.11 Do you think the level of resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE?

The researcher sought to find out if the level of resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE

Table 4.11 Do you think the level of resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE?

Status	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	17	50%
No	17	50%
Total	34	100

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.11 indicates that 50% of the respondents indicated that the level of resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE while the rest 50% indicated that the level of resource allocation does not affect the level of public

participation in legislative procedures.

4.1.12: To what extent do you think the level of resource allocation affects public participation at CAE?

Table 4.12: To what extent do you think the level of resource allocation affects public participation at CAE?

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very large extent	25	74%
Large extent	5	15%
Moderate extent	2	6%
Small extent	1	3%
No extent at all	1	3%
Total	34	100%

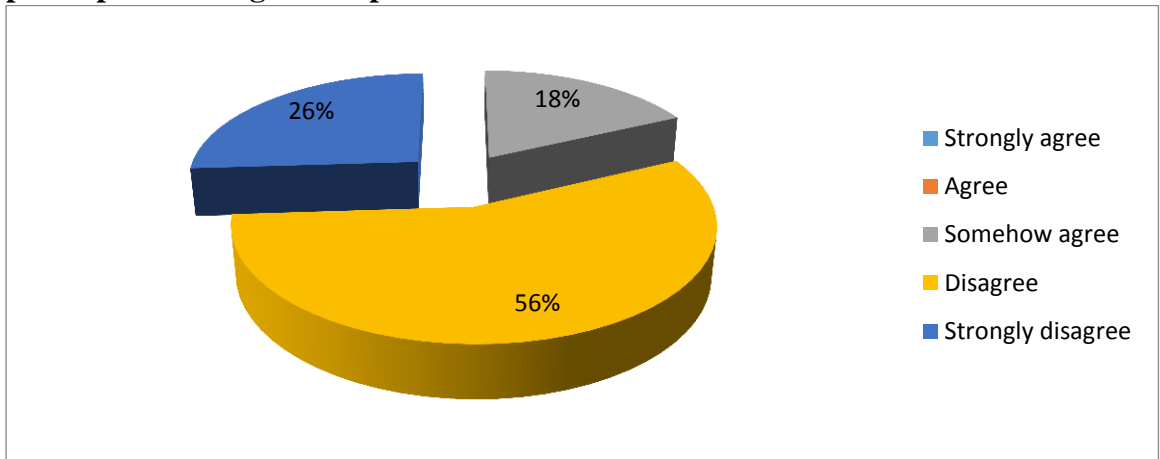
Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.12 indicates that majority of the respondents 74% indicated that the extent to which the respondents think the level of resource allocation affects public participation at CAE was of very large extent, 15% indicated that the extent was large, 6% indicated that the extent was moderate while 3% indicated that the extent was small and not at all effective. This was an indication that the respondents think that the level of resource allocation affects public participation.

4.1.13: Level to which you agree that resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE

The study sought to determine whether the respondent agrees with the level of resource allocation effect on public participation in legislative procedure.

Figure 4.1 Level to which you agree that resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE



Source: Author, (2017)

Figure 4.1 indicates 56% disagrees that the level of resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE, 26% strongly disagrees while 18% somehow agrees that the level of resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE.

4.1.14 Access to information on public participation in the CAE has been a challenge

The study sought to assess on whether the accessibility of public participation has been a challenge.

Table 4.13 Access to information on public participation in the CAE has been a challenge

Category	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	0	0%
Agree	2	6%
Somehow agree	6	18%
Disagree	17	50%
Strongly disagree	9	26%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.13 indicates that the majority 50% indicated that they disagree that there have

been challenges in accessing information on public participation,26% strongly disagrees that there have been no challenge,18% indicated that they somehow agree that there have been challenges while 6% agrees that there have been challenges on accessing information on public participation. This led to the conclusion that the channels used to communicate are not yet known by many respondents thus the challenge.

4.1.15 Political will to mobilize people for public participation

The study sought to find out if there is the political will to mobilize people for public participation.

Table 4.14 Political will to mobilize people for public participation

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very large extent	11	32%
Large extent	14	41%
Moderate extent	5	15%
Small extent	4	12%
No extent at all	0	0%
Total	34	100%

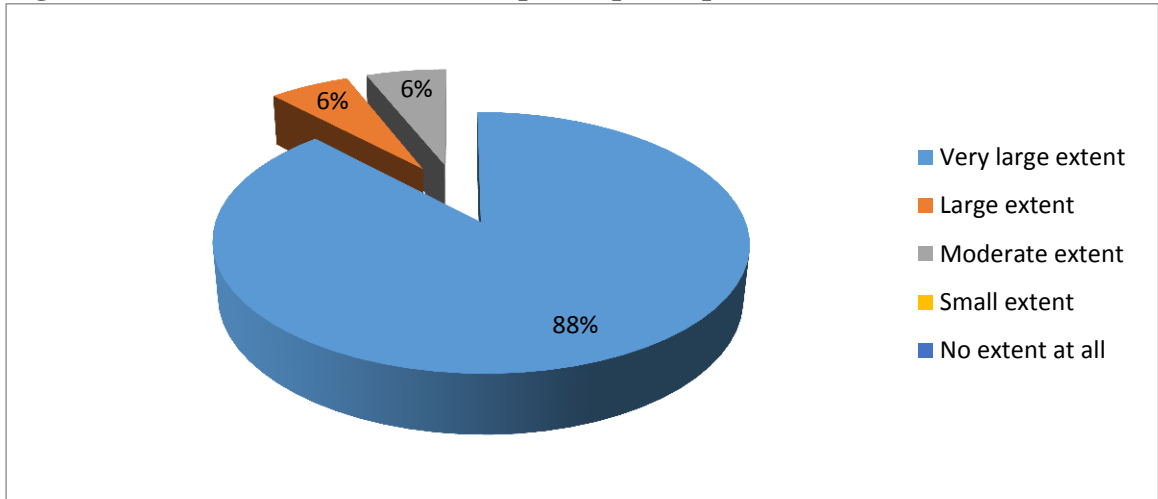
Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.14 indicates that majority 41% indicated that the level of the political will to mobilize people for public participation was of a large extent, 32% indicated that the level was of a very large extent, 15% was of a moderate extent while 12% was of a small extent. This was an indication that the political was effective but it was not done practically.

4.1.16 Lack of civic education on public participation

The study sought to find out the extent of lack of civic education on public participation

Figure 4.2 Lack of civic education on public participation



Source: Author, (2017)

Figure 4.2 shows that majority of the respondents 88% indicated that the extent of lack of civic education on public participation was of a very large extent while 6% indicated that the extent was of a large and small extent.

4.1.17 Political uncertainties

Table 4.15 Political uncertainties

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very large extent	20	59%
Large extent	5	15%
Moderate extent	3	9%
Small extent	4	12%
No extent at all	2	6%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

4.1.18 Lack of standardized structures to manage public participation

The study sought to investigate on the extent of lack of standardized structures to manage public participation

Table 4.16 Lack of standardized structures to manage public participation

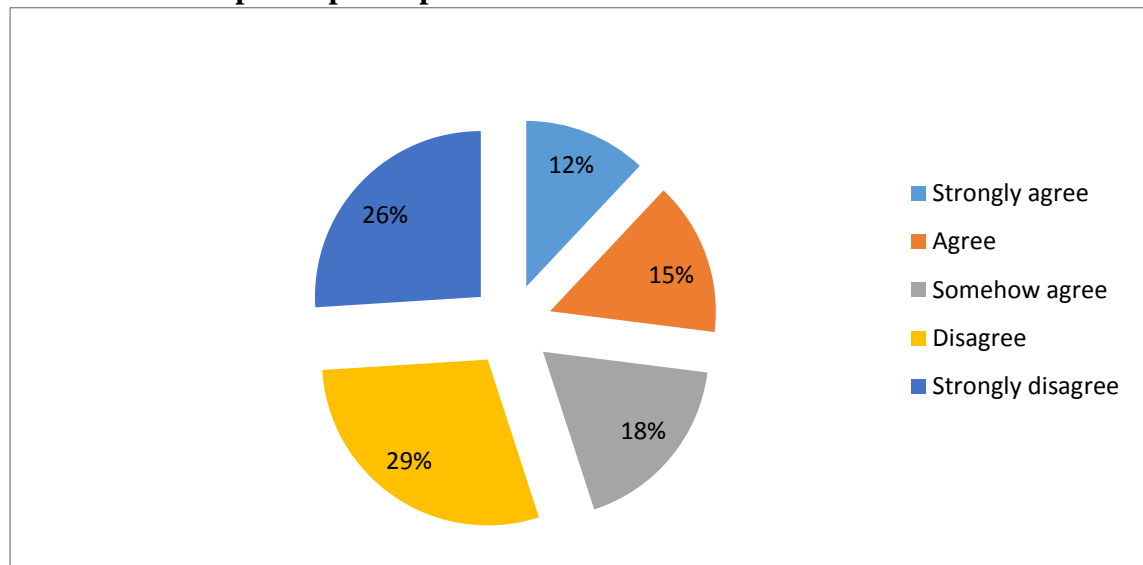
Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very large extent	25	74%
Large extent	5	15%
Moderate extent	3	9%
Small extent	1	3%
No extent at all	0	0%
Total	34	100%

Source: Author, (2017)

Table 4.16 indicates that the majority 74% indicated that the extent of lack of standardised structures to manage public participation was very large ,15% indicated that the extent was large,9% indicated that the extent was moderate while 3% indicated that extent was small. This led to the conclusion that the extent of lack of standardised structure to manage public participation was very large.

4.1.19: To what level do you agree that lack of an enabling legal framework has affected has public participation at the CAE?

Figure 4.3: To what level do you agree that lack of an enabling legal framework has affected has public participation at the CAE?



Source: Author, (2017)

Figure 4.3 indicates that majority of the respondents 29% indicated that they strongly

disagreed that lack of an enabling legal framework has affected public participation at CAE ,26% strongly agreed,18% somehow agreed,15% agreed while 12% strongly agreed that lack of an enabling legal framework has affected public participation at CAE. This led to the conclusion that the CAE should ensure that a legal framework should be used in the public participation.

4.2 Limitations of the Study

Dishonest respondents were a limitation because some gave wrong information in order to praise or discredit their organization. Some of the questionnaires were either not received on time or never submitted at all by the respondents. Lack of cooperation was another major limitation during the study because some of the respondents did not answer all the questions while some did not attempt to look at the questionnaires. Respondents were reluctant to reveal full information about the working of the hospital; however the researcher overcame the problem by assuring them of high confidentiality of any information obtained. Unavailability of respondents when collecting questionnaires only a few were present while others were busy with their work. This was a major problem because the researcher had to wait until the respondents were free

4.3 Chapter Summary

This chapter contains the presentation of the research findings, limitations of the study and the chapter summary. The next chapter consists of the summary of the findings, recommendations and conclusions of the study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter comprised of the summary of the major findings, Conclusions and recommendations.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The number of the respondents was 76%. The response rate was considered representative to the study since it was more than 75% as recommended by Mugenda and Mugenda (2013). Majority of the respondents were male (59%). This was an indication that the county assembly of Embu has more males than female. The marital status of the respondents were of the percentage since the single people were 50% while the married were 50%.this was a clear indication that the county assembly of Embu had both single and married people. The single people were due to the young age of the employees.Majority of the respondents were of 35-44 years (32%).This was an indication that the county assembly of Embu had mature and experienced employees.Majority of the respondents (56%) were graduates.This was indication that the county assembly employees are educated.Majority of the respondents 56% disagreed that allocation of resources, access to information on public participation, availability of enabling legislation on public participation are attributable to the level of public participation on legislative procedure

44% indicated that the level of resource allocation to carry out public participation was of moderate extent. This was an indication that the level of resource allocation in order to carry out public participation was moderate. Majority of the respondents 44%

indicated that the access of information on public participation was of a moderate extent

This was an indication that the access of information public participation was not as expected to be.56% of the respondents indicated that the level of public awareness on the requirement for public participation was of a moderate extent.53% of the respondents indicated that the level of lack of enabling legal framework effect on public participation in legislative procedures was of a very large extent.50% of the respondents indicated that the level of resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE

74% indicated that the extent to which the respondents thinks the level of resource allocation affects public participation at CAE was of very large extent.56% disagrees that the level of resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE. Majority 50% indicated that they disagree that there have been challenges in accessing information on public participation. This led to the conclusion that the channels used to communicate are not yet known by many respondents thus the challenge. Majority 41% indicated that the level of the political will to mobilize people for public participation was of a large extent

This was an indication that the political was effective but it was not done practically. Majority of the respondents 88% indicated that the extent of lack of civic education on public participation was of a very large extent. The majority 74% indicated that the extent of lack of standardised structures to manage public participation was very large. This led to the conclusion that the extent of lack of standardised structure to manage public participation was very large. Majority of the respondents 29% indicated that they strongly disagreed that lack of an enabling legal framework has

affected public participation at CAE. This led to the conclusion that the CAE should ensure that a legal framework should be used in the public participation.

5.2 Recommendations

Stakeholders may interact with government agencies, political leaders, non-profit organizations and business organizations that create or implement public policies and programs. Creating awareness among the stakeholders allows them to get involved in every step of the decision making. Lack of the know how to participate could prevent people from getting involved but if people are aware and understand the processes and the expected results then the successful public participation is achieved.

Availability of enabling legislation means developing successful public participation through enabling laws and regulations in giving an effective citizen participation and also enabling a successful development and performance management so that every member may adhere to the requirement of the nation and county itself for participation.

The information that is to educate the public of the public participation should be advertised and through channels like the social media, the county assembly websites and professional and unprofessional social forums. Since not all the people have access to the internet the county assembly of Embu should also advertise on the newspapers and also the televisions and radio stations.

The wealthy segments of society and those who are more highly educated take a greater role in public participation. This is because they have greater stakes in the affairs of government because they understand and appreciate political and social life better.

5.3 Conclusion

The findings of this study designated that civic contribution in transferred ascendancy in Embu County assembly was disabled by the lack of the source of information and also poor advertisement. The public ought to defend their rights when they participate in the public participation which also makes the public more knowledgeable on the issues of their counties and leaders. This will create awareness as majority of the public will be aware of the right to participate and also know the acts guiding public participation.

The Embu County assembly provided information to its citizens but the information did not reach the public who might be interested as the channels used to communicate was poor and was done only to certain individuals who at times might be biased.

Inadequate democratic networks with stakeholders in designing public participation program(s) and gender analysis techniques to help prospects for sustainable development although County Government identified individuals, resources, organizations, and contractors needed to conduct various facets of public participation.

This study mainly attentive on factors affecting public input in operative devolved governance in County assembly of Embu. Therefore, further exploration should be commenced in the private area and other countries to examine the devolved governance effects.

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APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

(Please Answer the Questions as required or fill in appropriately)

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENT

(Please tick [✓] where appropriate)

1) Gender/Sex

- a) Female []
- b) Male []

2) Marital status

- a) Single []
- b) Married []
- c) Other (specify)

3) Age of the respondent

- a) 18-24 Years []
- b) 25-34 Years []
- c) 35-44 Years []
- d) 45-50 Years []
- e) Above 50 Years []

4) Highest academic qualification

- a) Never []
- b) Primary []
- c) Secondary []
- d) Graduate []
- e) Post Graduate []

SECTION B: FACTORS INFLUENCING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(Please tick [✓] where appropriate)

5) The level of Public Participation on Legislative Procedures in CAE is attributable to the following factors allocation of resources, access to information on public participation, availability of enabling legislation on public participation

- a) Strongly agree []
- b) Agree []
- c) Somehow agree []
- d) Disagree []
- e) Strongly disagree []

6) The following are some of the factors influencing public participation. Please indicate the extent of the effect of each factor on public participation in legislative matters of the CAE.

1- Very large extent 2- Large extent 3- Moderate extent 4- Small extent 5- No extent at all

	Factors influencing Public Participation	1	2	3	4	5
a)	Level of resources allocation to carry out public participation					
b)	Access to information on public participation					
c)	Public awareness on the requirement for public participation					
d)	Lack of enabling legal framework affect public participation in legislative procedures					

7) What are the factors influencing public participation in legislative procedures in CAE?

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SECTION C: INFLUENCE OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(Please tick [√] where appropriate)

8) Do you think the level of resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE?

- a) Yes []
- b) No []

9) To what extent do you think the level of resource allocation affects public

participation at CAE?

- a) Very large extent []
- b) Large extent []
- c) Moderate extent []
- d) Small extent []
- e) No extent at all []

10) Please indicate the Level to which you agree that resource allocation affects public participation in legislative procedures at CAE?

- a) Strongly agree []
- b) Agree []
- c) Somehow agree []
- d) Disagree []
- e) Strongly disagree []

SECTION C: EFFECT OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES (Please tick [√] where appropriate)

11) Access to information on public participation in the CAE has been a challenge

- a) Strongly agree []
- b) Agree []
- c) Somehow agree []
- d) Disagree []
- e) Strongly disagree []

12) Please list how Access to information has been affected by the Devolved system of Government and the effects it has had on public participation in legislative procedures?

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.....

13) The following are some challenges in facilitation of public participation in the devolved system of government. Please indicate the extent to which each is applicable in CAE

1- Very large extent 2- Large extent 3- Moderate extent 4- Small extent 5- No extent at all

	Challenges in facilitation of Public Participation	1	2	3	4	5
a)	Political will to mobilize people for public participation					
b)	Lack of civic education on public participation					
c)	Political uncertainties					
d)	Lack of standardized structures to manage public participation					

SECTION D: INFLUENCE OF LACK OF AN ENABLING LEGAL FRAMEWORK AT THE COUNTY LEVEL ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

14) To what level do you agree that lack of an enabling legal framework has affected public participation at the CAE?

- a) Strongly agree []
- b) Agree []
- c) Somehow agree []
- d) Disagree []
- e) Strongly disagree []

15) How has lack of a county legal framework influenced public participation on Legislative procedures in the CAE?

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Appendix III: Consent Letter

Mugo Alice Karimi
ODL-BDS/4/00052/3/2014
Management University of Africa
Embu Branch

30th August, 2017

Dear Respondents,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER TO RESPONDENTS

I am an undergraduate student at Management University of Africa. I am required to submit a research project report on “Factors Affecting Public Participation in Legislative Procedures in County Governments (A Case of County Assembly of Embu)” as part of requirement for the award of Bachelor Degree of Development Studies.

To achieve the objectives of the study I am required to collect information from the county residents and you have been chosen as respondents.

I kindly request you to fill the attached questionnaire to generate data required for this study. The information I will obtain from you or your organization will be used for this academic purpose only and will be kept confidential. The results of the survey will be in summary form and will not disclose any individual or organization information in any way.

Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Thank you in advance

ALICE K. MUGO