

**DRIVERS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
PLANNING PROCESS IN AFGOYE DISTRICT, SOMALIA**

**BY**

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UNIVERSITY**

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**DECLARATION**

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university

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This project has been submitted for consideration with my approval as university supervisor

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research work to my family for the immense support I received from them.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I take this opportunity to offer my gratitude to Allah for the grace I have received throughout my study at Kenyatta University. Many appreciation as well to my Supervisor Dr. Felix Kiruthu for being present in my quest for the research, ensuring the work meets the standards of excellence. His wealth and wisdom throughout the reseearch kept me on track to the completion of this work. To the university staff especially library staff, I cannot thank you enough but record my appreciation for endless support towards this research work. To the Government of Afgoye and all community members of the local Government, thank you for acceptating to be part of the study and facilitating data collection that informed my academic requirement in the entire work. To all my family and colleagues and all the people who supported me in anyway, may you be blessed and continue supporting all those who seek to find solutions through research to foster the development of the people of Afgoye District.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANOVA	Analysis of variance
CAE	Community agenda expressed
CF	Conceptual framework
GIR	Gradual institutional reform
IRF	Institutional and regulatory framework
PCF	Political cultural factors
PLP	Proper legal provision
PP	Planning process
PPP	Public policy process
RHE	Relatively homogeneous elite
SEF	Socio-Economic factors

## **OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**Citizen Awareness:** This is the civic participation of the citizens in response to a formal plan prepared by the local government usually facilitated through different communication channels at the initial of the planning process.

**Institutional and Regulatory Framework:** It is an establishment of comprehensive set of laws, rules and regulations that define obligation of the government in supporting public participation.

**Local Government:** This is the government of a specific locality with political subdivision of a nation constituting small administrative bodies with restricted control over a geographic area

**Planning Process:** The process through which local government identifies problems, citizen needs, priorities and resources with an aim of formulating action plans to improve community

**Public Participation:** This is a decision making process where citizens engage with the local government through deliberations and negotiations to collect feedback for purposes of facilitating planning process geared towards meeting citizen needs .

**Socio-Economic Status:** socio-economic factors are considered as demographic factors such as education, age, gender and income level that determine an individual's public participation in planning process

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## **ABSTRACT**

Public participation in Somalia started in 2016 and therefore there is need to interrogate its drivers in local government planning process in Somalia. The aim of this study was to examine the drivers to public participation in Local Government Planning process in Afgoye District in Somalia. Specifically, it was important to conduct the study given that people had been living without government authority for many years. The study analyzed how Institutional and Regulatory framework, citizen awareness and socio-economic status of citizens drive participation process in Local Government Planning. The study adopted a descriptive research design to investigate the factors leading to public participation in planning within the study area. Stakeholders Theory was employed as the lens to inform the study in order to analyse the role of citizens in public participation forums. The target population consisted of business people, government administrators, civil society groups and religious leaders in Afgoye District. The sampling procedure involved picking 10 percent of the household leaders through stratification. Purposive sampling was used to select key respondents including political leaders, administrators and religious leaders. This research used a structured questionnaire to gather primary data from the participants, while secondary data was accessed from books, journals, thesis and internet from the Somali International University library. Quantitative data was used in analysis with the aid of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) where results were displayed in frequency tables and diagrams. Qualitative data was analysed by the content analysis. The study found that respondents strongly agreed that socio-economic factors was a driver to public participation. Respondents also agreed that institutional and regulatory framework was a driver to public participation. The study also established that respondents agreed that citizen awareness was a driver to public participation. Respondents also agreed that there was quality planning process as a result of public participation. The study findings indicated a positive insignificant relationship between public participation and local government planning of Afgoye District. The study recommended involvement of women and all stakeholders in public participation. The study recommended more community based techniques be implemented to support public participation. There was also the need to make laws to support initiatives and funding be made available for more coordination of public participation. The study recommended future research to determine other factors that drive public participation in local government planning within Afgoye District.

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of Study**

Odhiambo and Taifa (2009) consider public participation as the process where the input of the stakeholders and their share hold a significant command over decision making, choices and assets which influence them. Okello and Chege (2008) contends that public interest is the place where partners impact strategy detailing elective plans, venture decisions and the executive choices influencing their communities. Consequently the participation of the public involves the citizens actively engaging in matters affecting their lives and livelihoods. According to Yang and Callahan (2005), public participation is achieved through public hearings and sittings, citizen watchdog groups, social audits and citizen advisory groups. Devolution of governance systems presents the best mechanism to enhance citizen's engagement in governance. The central government devolves various functions and is equally financed from the central authority so as to facilitate local government's provision of services to the citizens within the lowest feasible units.

Through public participation enhancement, empowerment of citizens, generation of new and innovative ideas, prioritization of projects and devolved governance is credited to achieve effective governance. Devolved governance has been closely linked to effective governance through the enhancement of public participation (IEA, 2015). The value of public participation cannot be overstated as it contributes immensely in anchoring democracy and ensuring inclusivity and transparency in the process of governance and enabling the citizens and their leaders sharing power (Arnstein, 1969). The participation by the public pushes the governments to respond effectively to the needs of the citizens consequently enhancing the legitimacy of descisions by the leadership and other relevant institutions. Citizens too when involved will build confidence, enhance

patriotism and trust on their government ultimately increasing inclusiveness and social capital (Raimond, 2001).

The involvement of citizens in governance in Somalia started in mid-1960s by President Adam Abdulla Osman though the participation was organized in some parts of the country only. The Public Participation Plan outlined the planning process for citizens, businessmen and other stakeholders with various interests and perspectives of community participation. According to the plan, the Municipal Agencies provided their goals, action plans and the commitment from the political class to ensure the realization of these goals. However, these plans have continued to remain just plans without anything tangible in terms of delivery of services nor even the opportunity for the citizens to participate in planning, execution or even in monitoring and evaluation of the programs.

Zygmunt and Bellamy (2000) note that community involvement is geared towards sharing of social power, information sharing, policy development, distribution of tax revenue, management of programs and the organization of relationships. According to Stan (2004), enhancing involvement of the community in government decision-making is beneficial and should be encouraged. (Cornwall A. , 2008, p. 2) opines that government production is what the government does to meet social needs of the society and thus community participation ensures that they play an active role in determining what the government does. (Bo, . (2000).) posits that participation by the citizens is a tool for democracy which strengthens and establishes communities, balancing the strengths and relationships of work. Community involvement can be advocated by citizens who participate in policy and planning processes in order to determine the efficiency of government. The participation of the citizens is active with citizens who have a sense of belonging to the political process and play an active role in decision making in public production (Alexender, 2007).

According to Williams (2000), participation by citizens provides an avenue for the marginalized to air their views and concerns while at the same time incomplete participation or representation in decision making risks making leaders and influential people in the community focus on their interests and concerns rather than those of the community at large. This research was aimed at investigating the factors that drive public participation in local government planning process given that available literature has not focused on drivers of public participation in the planning process.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Community involvement may be seen in many countries as a means that tends to result in poor social administration and poor legislative response (Dahl, 1982). Residents who need to benefit from the government have more incentives to review and develop government placement services (Doney and Dorsey, 1994). The investment addresses the nature of neighborhood management by making the process more equitable and populist.

Community participation must also extend to the process of reviewing the annual report of the municipality. As this mechanism enables municipalities to report back to communities it also affords communities an opportunity to understand obstacles to the implementation of their recommendations. If citizens are not afforded an opportunity to participate in the evaluation of performance of the municipality, they would not understand and appreciate what constraints the local government is faced with.

Participation interventions can lead to more efficient and productive programs (Gais, 1984). In consultation with the people, authorities are able to hear their concerns and the outcomes are likely to relate to the aspirations of the community. This study investigated the factors driving the public interest in forming the interaction of neighboring governments in the Afgooye district of Somalia.

This concentration focuses specifically on the institutional and administrative system, financial position, and attention to the area inhabiting the Afgoye district, and how these factors stimulate individual interest in the organization of neighboring governments in the district.

### **1.3 Objectives of Study**

This study was specifically seeking to:

1. Examine how institutional regulatory framework determine public participation planning process in Afgoye District.
2. Establish the extent to which citizen awareness determine public participation planning process in Afgoye District.
3. Examine how the socio-economic status of citizens determine public participation planning process in Afgoye District.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The research questions are;

1. How did the institutional regulatory framework determine public participation planning process in Afgoye District?
2. To what extent did citizen awareness determine public participation planning process in Afgoye District?
3. How did socio-economic status of citizens determine public participation planning process in Afgoye District?

## **1.5 Justification and Significance of the Study**

The researcher focused on the effect of public participation planning process in Afgoye district in Somalia. This is because public participation is a relatively new process in Somalia. The study focused on Afgoye District, as it is one of the newly liberated regions from the terrorists. Other studies that have examined public participation in Somalia have focused on other regions such as Abdikadir, who studied the influence of public participation in Banadir region of Somalia (effect of public participation on local registration in Banadir region Somalia, 2019).

The study will benefit policy makers in Afgoye District through insight received from citizen participation. In return, policies will be made in line with citizen needs while at the same time identify gaps in current policies for future development. The study will also be used as a benchmark by the Somalia government in addressing issues that affect other districts with similarities to Afgoye District. The study stands to benefit both Afgoye District and the National government by reinforcing its planning process due to citizen participation. This means that the voice and views of the citizens will be part of the planning and implementation of government initiatives.

The citizens stand to benefit from the study findings based on recommendations that the study has made that will see more participation with citizens due to increased confidence in the government. In the end, policies will be made to address citizen needs hence more satisfaction. The marginalized community in Afgoye District will benefit through improved services that will support the general socio-economic activities of the people of Afgoye. Future researchers will use the study to identify research topics, undertake literature review and determine gaps in their future research work. It will also form a basis for future reference and the building of new knowledge.

## **1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study**

The research was conducted within Afgoye District of Somalia. The District is situated in the Southern part of Somalia and borders Mogadishu and Jambalul District to the West. The District covers 3526.00km<sup>2</sup> in area with five administrative divisions and an approximate population of 65,461 persons.

Another possible limitation researcher faced was lack of access to relevant data and people as well as language barrier and insecurity. The researcher mitigated against the limitations by using the letter from the University and government indicating this is an academic research. The area chief was contacted for permission in order for people to feel free to participate in the research.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This section evaluated related writing with a limit to the idea of local area investment. The part recognized and introduced suitable speculations that the review followed, gave a rundown of the writing and the hole that the review tried to fill. It then, at that point, introduced the schematic graph of the connection between the reliant and autonomous factors of the review.

### **2.2 Empirical Review**

#### **2.2.1 Public Participation**

The objective of public investment is to provide the public with advice, attraction, consultation, cooperation and participation through common ethnic or social activities, in which public participation is sought from strategic definition to implementation. Traditionally, public participation and engagement is not fully encouraged but uses normal information flow canals such as public hearings which are not geared towards solving problems (Kathi & Cooper, 2005). Consequently, there is need to support partnership with citizens in governance matters through effective participation in decision-making.

The degree of influence that residents see in openness dynamics has been used to describe the degree of their investment in the dynamic interaction of public authorities, and the low degree of cooperation is attributed to residents' low awareness of their influence in administrative management cycle (Schlozman et al., 2012). McComas (2003) notes that residents' desire to participate if open cooperation is consistent with their perception that their ideas will have some impact on the interaction of resolution options. Williamson and Scicchitano (2014) found that if

residents' information is not valued or integrated into the dynamics, they will not participate in public meetings.

Yang and Pandey (2011) point out, the level of engagement of the general population fluctuates depending on whether the accumulated data affect the dynamics. Nonetheless, Leighley (1995) condemned the "standard financial model" of political investment, which emphasizes that the financial condition of residents and the direction of the city are key supporting indicators. Model opines that citizens with a higher socio-economic status are more likely to participate than those with lower status.

According to Cooper and Bryer (2007), there is need for a leadership which demands public administrators to engage the public as partners in their decision-making so as to enhance participation from the citizens. In the study by Beyle (1968), where the determinants of gubernatorial performance was measured, it was found that the performance of a governor is a critical institutional indicator of public participation while Herina (2011) opines that the governor's professionalism consequently leads to professionalism in the local devolved institutions which consequently enhances participation by the citizens.

### **2.2.2 Institutional Regulatory Framework and local government planning process**

A friendly association system design and a strong legal system are considered to be the prerequisites for ensuring increased membership in community engagement with the government. Coenen (2009) observed that Somalia's political dictatorship is extremely degrading state structure thereby causing many poor people to experience difficulty and minimizing their ties with the government. In addition, the complex administrative system of Afgoye hinders the coordination

and incentives of local residents to participate in community promotion projects (Dietz and Stern, 2008).

Goals are characterized as points or goals of a singular effort (molenet, 2001) and summarize the social interests of different authors as follows: Community investment can be used as a system for coordinating state administration. As can be seen from (Glossary, 1995), change is intended to further develop people and things by modifying and developing it. If local contribution is a system for further developing the state's administration through local investment, government agencies can change and move forward to address social issues. Especially when things are a concern. Investing in rural areas is a global development away from central and state control (Dietz and Stern, 2017). General participation in environmental assessment decisions requires states to comply with addressing issues. Despite this, the proportion of residents who found it difficult to change the law due to high control is the result of local support (Dryzek, 2000). For example, local contributions evaluate the social requirements of the authorities and then set up police headquarters or identification offices in areas generally affected by the illegal activity and move from the central government to neighboring states accordingly (Eden, 1996). Another example is seen where local associations have assessed the social requirements of public authorities and determined areas usually affected by violations. At this level, it is not a police headquarters or identification office, but transferred from the central government to the neighboring government (Eden, 1996).

### **2.2.3 Citizen Awareness and local government planning process**

According to Thwala (2010), community awareness and participation in government matters with many decision-making having been started in early 1970s. These have since evolved to be a critical basis for success of government projects and programs. The awareness and participation of the community are fundamental since the traditional top-down approaches have consistently fall short of addressing the challenges bedeviling the locals including poverty, unemployment, food insecurity and the degradation of the environment. This failure has necessitated the emphasis to shift to community based solutions and techniques (Warburton, 2000; Cooke & Kothari, 2001).

World Bank (2004) opines that community awareness and their participation, provides opportunity to stakeholders influence on developmental agenda and initiatives, decision-making as well as the resources affecting their lives. According to McCommon (1993), community involvement and awareness are crucial in enhancing their welfare. The community may participate through sharing of information, consultation, and even making of decisions, provided they actively take up roles and responsibilities (Thwala, 2001). According to Omolo (2010), the success of devolution demands that the citizens must be conscious politically, familiar of their privileges and obligations and know the mediums through which they can practice the rights and duties.

A study undertaken by Armah, Yawson and Johanna (2009) to determine the level of community participation in Ghana's lagoon project noted how there was no stakeholder involvement at the community level. The stakeholders felt that the authority did not involve them neither did they have a representative at the assembly to discuss on the policies and possible ways of implementing the lagoon project within the community. The authors note how stakeholder involvement help reduce marginalization and conflict that may derail government projects and advice the leaders to involve the community in consultation, partnership, capacity building and need expression to

support quality decision making within the local government planning (Armah, Yawson, & Johanna, 2009). Consequently, awareness is an important driver of public participation.

#### **2.2.4 Socio-Economic Status and local government planning process**

From the traditional perspective, the income level of the citizens directly influences the participation or non-participation in the public decision making. Equally, the extent of participation of citizens is influenced by their income level. Nazleen (2004) found that the poor and underestimated people's investment in provincial improvements has not improved sufficiently. However, the agents and rulers applaud the increased acceptance of these tasks and reap their organic products.

Brady (2003) notes that models of economic participation can provide experience about wages, wage imbalances, and the links between politics and community cooperation. The author further observed that for the benefits of labor and shopping centers, changes in salary will affect the degree of cooperation. Bartels (2003) believes that the wealthy class in society, including those in the know, have taken on more investment participation because they have a more prominent interest in government affairs and a better understanding of social and political life.

Weber (2000), observes how there is increased participation of the citizens in committees and forums where the composition is mostly people from a higher socio-economic group. Russell and Vidler (2000), argue that citizens of lower economic categories do not participate in civic activities as the provision of basic commodities for their families remains the key priority hence engaging in meetings which ultimately does not provide for them the basic needs is underated.

### **2.3 Theoretical Review**

#### **2.3.1 Ladder of Public Participation theory**

The theory developed by Arnstein contends that meaningful and effective public support depends on the reallocation of capabilities to the general population, with the ultimate goal of providing residents with a real opportunity to influence dynamic interactions (Arnstein, 1969). The theory postulates that the higher one goes up the ladder, the more the level of participation by the citizens in the planning process. This theory is applicable in the current research to find out the factors that determine the involvement of citizens in public participation in the planning process in Afgoye District. This is the main theory of the study

### **Arnstein's Ladder of Public Participation**



**Source: Adopted from Arnstein (1969)**

The engagement of the locals in the planning process should be meaningful not normal which is used so as to satisfy the legal requirements. Meaningful participation calls for the citizens to have relevant information access which will enrich the involvement and participation in the planning, policy making, enhancing accountability and holding the leadership to account and ultimately

influence decision making. When this happens, the citizens would become satisfied and the actions of the leadership is transparent, accountable and responsible, giving the locals the confidence in the decisions made.

### **2.3.2 Stakeholders Theory**

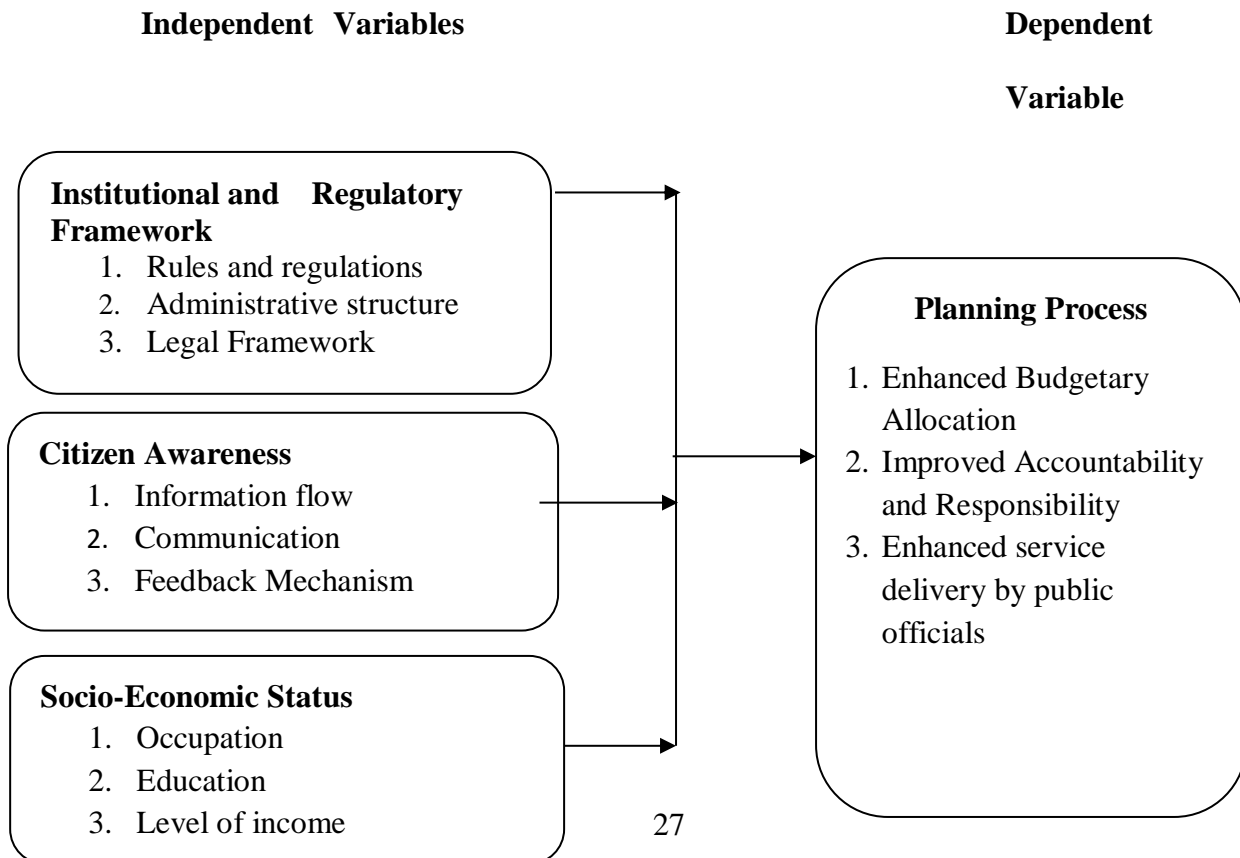
According to Freeman (1984), stakeholders are groups who may be affected or they themselves affect government planning based on their level of interests in the government (Harrison, Freeman, & Abreu, 2015). These may consist of individuals within the community, private businesses, local political leaders, civil society and non-governmental organizations. The theory was proposed to support management in overcoming business problems characterized with high uncertainty and dynamism. According to the theory, managers are in a better position if they can understand the relationship between their organizations and individuals who are affected or who affect business operations. This is based on the belief that organizations are in a relationship with groups within its environment that have a stake in its operations. The theory advises the leaders to create a favorable environment that fosters strong relationship with stakeholders for more value (Parmar, et al., 2010). Stakeholder theory has since been applied across different sectors, nonprofit organizations and government agencies.

Harrison, Freeman and Abreu (2015) note that stakeholder theory is efficient in managing stakeholders through the sharing of vital information that can be used in government decision making. In addition to that, the theory is deemed effective due to feedback that supports quality decision making. The authors advice that it is important to treat all stakeholders according to their interest as it results to more synergy that impacts decision making at the local government.

The theory was used in the study to analyse how the local government of Afgoye is working with different stakeholders to support its planning. It was also used in designing survey instrument targeting stakeholders in Afgoye local government.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

This is a theoretical system to portray the model under examination and the connection between subordinate factors and free factors (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The research hypothesis confirms the relationship between study variables and shows the relationship as a shape or diagram. Creswell (2007) states that conceptual and theoretical sections are systematically arranged within a general statement framework, and expressions of relationships between two or more constructivist structures may be accepted or rejected. Claims to be. It consists of an independent variable and a dependent variable (Kothari, 2003).



## **Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

### **Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework**

**Source: Author (2021)**

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter introduced the general methods that was used in this research. This included research design, research target population, sampling process used to identify research respondents, data collection procedures, including data sources, collection tools, and pilot tests conducted to test the reliability and validity of the tool. This chapter also introduced the methods that was used to analyze the collected data, the techniques for presenting the analyzed data, and the ethical standards that was considered in the research.

### **3.2 Research Design**

The survey embraced a descriptive survey design. The plan was most appropriate because the survey required an explanation of "what exists" in terms of citizen participation in the planning process of the Afgoye district. This design also helped explain the situation as-is, allowing respondents to provide an accurate profile of the event (Leonard, 2008).

### **3.3 Study Population**

The survey area population was recorded to be 65,461 (world population prospects , 2021). However, the target population in the study consisted of business people, government officials, religious leaders and the civil society groups in Afgoye District, totaling 500. These are the residents who were expected to take part in the planning process for the District. They were all targeted since their participation in public affairs or otherwise determines how such policies,

planning or even implementation of government programs and projects are made. However, to focus the research, the study purposely targeted particular persons in the district as per the stratification below (Churton, 2000).

**Table 3.1 Target Population**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Business Persons	225
Civil society representatives	130
District government officials	60
Religious leaders	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>

**Source: Researcher (2021)**

### **3.4 Sampling and Sampling Design**

Since census is not possible for the study, a sample was methodologically identified. The study used a 10% proportion of the target population for each stratification as the sample. This is in agreement with Orodho (2005) who argued that at least 10% of the target population are enough to make a sample size, thus 10% is sufficient sample (Lewis & Thormhill, 2010). The study therefore sampled 10% from each of the strata to derive a sample size of 50.

**Table 3.2: Sample Size**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (10%)</b>
Business Persons	225	22
Civil society representatives	130	13
District government officials	60	6
Religious leaders	85	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>50</b>

**Source: Researcher (2021)**

Purposive sampling allows the researcher to select participants deliberately based on the belief that they hold information that are vital for the research therefore cannot be gotten from other choices. The benefit of purposive technique is the low cost and the fact that you are selective and therefore faster in identifying respondents with key information being researched on (Taherdoost, 2016). The study will identify through purposive sampling 50 key participants from different stratas according to their expertise in public participation and local government planning. This will be done to ensure accuracy and valid responses that can be used by target audience in making planning decisions of local government of Afgoye District of Somalia.

### **3.5 Data Sources and Collection**

Primary data and secondary data was gathered. Secondary data was sourced from libraries, internet, government publications and other organizational reports from the District. Primary data was gathered by utilizing semi-structured questionnaire which was distributed to the selected sample. The questionnaires are most appropaitte in such a study since it generates uniform information, easy to administer and also suitable for large populations. It also guided upon respondents who could find it difficult to comprehend the questions and the responses that they were providing (Schensu & LeCompte, 1999).

### 3.6 Reliability

Tavakol (2011) points out that reliability is the ability of a tool to provide predictable results over and over again. The study used Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) to test the internal consistency of the surveys. Tests with alpha of more than 0.7 was considered reliable.

Before investigating and portraying the connection among Institutional and Regulatory Framework, resident mindfulness, financial elements and public interest Planning Process in Afgoye locale Somalia, the actions were analyzed and evaluated to measure unwavering quality and legitimacy.

**Table 3.3 Reliability Statistics**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Cronbach's Alpha</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Institutional & Regulatory Framework	0.712	Accepted
Socio-economic factors	0.745	Accepted
Citizen awareness	0.770	Accepted
Planning Process	0.734	Accepted

**Source: Research (2021)**

Cronbach's alpha was utilized to decide interior dependability of the review survey with values going somewhere in the range of 0 and 1.0; while 1.0 demonstrates amazing unwavering quality, the worth 0.70 is considered to be the lower level of adequacy (Hair, Black, Barry, Anderson, and Tatham , 2006 ).The unwavering quality measurement for every one of the recognized elements was introduced in Table 3.3. It is obvious from Table 3.3 that Cronbach 's alpha for every one of the recognized elements was well over the lower furthest reaches of adequacy of 0.70.

The outcomes revealed that Institutional and Regulatory Framework had a coefficient of 0.712, Socio-Economic factors had a coefficient of 0.745, citizen awareness factors had a coefficient of 0.770 and public participation Planning Process in AFGOYE district Somalia obtained a coefficient of 0.734. The outcomes demonstrated that the survey utilized in this review had significant degree of dependability. These tables show that every one of the things identifies with the distinguished variable and that the coefficient alpha worth of the recognized component won't increment if a portion of the things are forgotten about. Essentially, dependability coefficients of 0.7 or more are thought of as sufficient for examines (Hair, Black, Barry, Anderson, and Tatham, 2006; Malhotra, 2002).

### **3.7 Validity**

Validity is the extent to which the results of an information review actually resolve the wonder under investigation. This shows how accurate the information obtained in the study is to determine the factors (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Experts have determined the validity of the survey based on a qualified assessment.

Element checking was used to check the correctness of the build. Mayor Kaiser Oclin's Sufficient Test Rate (KMO) and Bartlett's Spherical Test are the percentages of validity of the study specified to check the rate of variation of the case for a guided study. In the general scientific and business sense, the KMO & Bartlett's test plays an important role in sample sufficiency tolerance. Globally recognized files are over 0.5 while the KMO changes from 0 to 1. In addition, Bartlett's Spherical Test identifies the importance of the review and therefore justifies and appropriates the responses collected through the review to the problem. The Bartlett Spherical Test must be less than 0.05 for the factor analysis to be considered valid. The review used the KMO ratios of the distension study

and Bartlett's sphericity experiment to test whether the relationships between the factors were important, as shown in Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4 Factor analysis -KMO and Bartlett's Test**

<b>KMO and Bartlett's Test</b>		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		.743
Approx. Chi Square		46.184
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	DF	6
Sphericity	Sig	.000

**Research (2021)**

From Table 3.4, Factor 1 depended on three things that addressed institutional administrative casing work ; Factor2 depended on three things that addressed social financial elements, factor 3 depended on three things that addressed resident mindfulness factors while factor 4 with three things addressed public investment arranging process in Afgoye region Somalia. The Kaiser-Mayor-Oklin proportions of inspecting ampleness showed the worth of the statistics.743,which is more noteworthy than 0.5 thus a satisfactory index.While Bartlett 's trial of sphericity showed the worth of test measurement as 0.000 which was under 0.05 OK lists. This outcome showed an exceptionally critical relationship among factors.

### **3.8 Data Collection Procedures**

The collection of data happened after the proposal was approved by Kenyatta University. Once this authorization letter was obtained, the researcher used it to secure the research permit from the Ministry of Education in Somalia which was then used to obtain permission from the Government at Afgoye District. The Chief Officer gave permission that allowed the questionnaires to be distributed to the respondents by the research assistants who were guiding the respondents in case they needed such guidance.

### **3.9 Data Analysis**

Descriptive statistics was used to inspect the assembled data, while inferential insights was utilized to break down abstract data. Spellbinding information was broke down by mean and standard deviation, while abstract data was investigated utilizing content overviews. The Statistical package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to help the investigation. The information investigated was shown through the recurrence tables, rates, structured presentations and pie graphs. Relapse was used to show the relationship between the free and ward factors. The relapse model was demonstrated as displayed in the accompanying

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

Where: -

Y = represents the dependent variable, local government planning process

$\beta_0 \dots \beta_3$  are the Regression Coefficient

X<sub>1</sub> = institutional and regulatory framework

X<sub>2</sub> = citizen awareness

X<sub>3</sub> = Socio –economic factors

e = Error term

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

The researcher educated the participants about the nature and motivation of the exploration, the rights and use of the information they were requesting, in order to participate earlier in the organization of any instrument (Gudowsky & Bechtold, 2013). The researcher acknowledged the different authors and sources utilized by the study through citation. The respondents also remained anonymous and informed that the data will be confidential and the researcher sought to enhance objectivity of the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

### 4.1 Introduction

In this part, the rough information from the investigation was investigated and deciphered. Various tests were used to test the relationship between factors, importance, unwavering quality, and irregular transmission of information. In particular, the letters Cronbach's were used in sequence to conduct intriguing measurement tests, Pearson's bivariate connections, and multiple regression (standard and incremental) studies. The free elements of the review were the institutional and administrative system, the attention of the residents, and the financial elements, and the dependent variable was the government arrangement process near the Afgooye district.

### 4.2 Response Rate

**Table 4.1 Response Rate**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Non Responses	05	10
Responses	45	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **Research (2021)**

From the information collected, 45 of the 50 managed surveys were completed and returned with a 90% response rate. This response speed is considered comfortable to finish the review. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) found that half the reaction rate was sufficient, 60% was acceptable, and 70% was generally rated as superior. From this, according to this description, the reaction rate of 90% was correspondingly excellent. The high kinetics recorded are due to the way the information is categorized. For example, scientists notify review candidates, experts use drop-and-pick strategies to steer surveys with the help of exploration assistants, call follow-ups to explain

inquiries, and respondents. A survey that encouraged participation in. These strategies worked throughout the flow of information, resulting in faster reaction speeds.

### 4.3 Demographic Data

This part traces the segment information of the respondents. The specialist started by an overall investigation on the segment information acquired from the respondents which included; the sex, age, instruction and long periods of work insight.

#### 4.3.1 Gender

The review tried to decide sexual orientation inconstancy inside the review populace. The discoveries was talked about in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Participants' gender**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	34	75.6	75.6	75.6
Valid female	11	24.4	24.4	100.0
Total	45	100.0	100.0	

**Research (2021)**

The unmistakable insights of the review demonstrated that 75.6% of the respondents were men while the excess 24.4% were ladies, this plainly showed that the public cooperation is male ruled as shown in Table 4.2.

#### 4.3.2 Age of Respondents

The review tried to decide the age classification of respondents with discoveries examined in Table 4.3

**Table 4.3 Participants' Age**

Years	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
20-30	13	28.9	28.9	28.9
30-40	18	40.0	40.0	68.9
Valid 40-50	14	31.1	31.1	100.0
Total	45	100.0	100.0	

**Research (2021)**

From the Table 4.3, the study reported that respondents aged between 30-40 had high involvement in public participation at 40.0%, followed by respondents aged 40-50 years at 31.1% while participants aged 20-30 represented 28.9%. This is an indication that the youth are more involved in public participation to support local government planning through their input.

#### **4.3.3 Level of Education**

**Table 4.4 Participants' educational level**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Secondary	11	24.4	24.4	24.4
Diploma	12	26.7	26.7	51.1
Valid Bachelor	14	31.1	31.1	82.2
Master	8	17.8	17.8	100.0
Total	45	100.0	100.0	

**Research (2021)**

The descriptive statistics of the study in Table 4.4 demonstrate that there exist various educational level in the government. There were respondents who indicated having acquired bachelor degree education at 31.1% , those who had education at the diploma level were 26.7%, secondary 24.4% while masters 'level was 17.8%. These outcomes showed that participants were

educated thereby giving credible responses. It also means that the respondents were well informed and understood public participation hence reliable response.

#### 4.3.4 Work Experience

**Table 4.5 Participants' Working Experience**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-5	17	37.8	37.8	37.8
5-10	16	35.6	35.6	73.3
Valid 10-15	9	20.0	20.0	93.3
Above15	3	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	45	100.0	100.0	

**Research (2021)**

From Table 4.5, the survey outcomes revealed the years of work experience of respondents who had worked in Afgoye District with those working less than five years at 37.8%, those who had worked between 5-10 years were 35.6%, respondents with work experience between 10-15 years were 20.0% while above 15 years work experience had 6.7% of respondents. The findings implied that the participants had operated sufficient period therefore accurate data.

#### 4.4 Descriptive Statistics

The exploration sought to determine drivers of public participation in the local government planning process using descriptive statistics. The study objective was to find out drivers to public participation with specific objectives being; institutional regulatory framework, citizen awareness and socio-economic factors. The participants were presented with 15 questions related to public participation drivers. A 5-Likert scale was utilized to rate the choices whereby mean and standard deviation were derived.

##### 4.4.1 Institutional Regulatory Framework

The objective one of the exploration sought to find out how institutional and regulatory framework drive public participation in Afgoye District in Somalia. Table 4.6 shows the results of the Likert scale.

**Table 4.6 Institutional Regulatory Frame-work**

Paramters	SA	A	N	DA	SD
The government of Afgoye has put in place friendly systems and structures that has greatly encouraged community participation.	56%	31%	9%	2%	2%
There is improved coordination to support public participation by community due to administrative systems put in place by Afgoye government	69%	20%	2%	2%	7%
The system and legal framework of Afgoye local government has resulted to a change in approach towards public participation	71%	20%	4%	4%	0%
Total	65.3 0%	23.6%	5%	2.6 0%	3%

**Research (2021)**

From Table 4.6, the findings indicated that the local government of Afgoye has put in place friendly systems and structures that has greatly encouraged community participation with a high score strongly agree 56% , a gree 31% , neutral 9%, dis agree 2% indicating most of participants strongly agree the statement. Study findings ranked improved coordination in supporting public participation by giving the percentage. Overall participants highly regarded friendly systems and structures as a major driver in supporting public participation in Afgoye District of Somalia. The Likert scale rating indicates most participants are strongly agreed that institutional and regulatory framework is a driver to public participation in local government planning of Afgoye Dsitric of Somalia. The findings are in line with Lafront (2015) who established that institutional regulatory frame-work is a reflection of democratic ideals, especially at the grassroots level. It fosters public trust in governmental legitimacy and responsiveness and it also enhances transparency in the local government regulatory system. Moreover, investing in rural areas is a global development away from central and state control (Dietz and Stern, 2017). General participation in environmental assessment decisions requires states to comply with addressing issues

#### **4.4.2 Citizen Awareness**

The objective two of the exploration sought to find out how citizen awareness drive public participation in Afgoye District in Somalia. Table 4.7 shows the results of the Likert scale.

**Table 4.7 Citizen Awareness**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>SD</b>
There is increased sharing of information by the Afgoye community leading to effective local government decision making.	62%	24%	9%	0%	4%
There is increased communication between the community and the Afgoye local government that has enhanced awareness of priviledges and obligations of individual citizens	67%	9%	7%	16%	2%
Community based techniques in public participation have increased information flow between the community and the government	64%	20%	9%	2%	4%
Total	64.3%	17.6	8.3	6%	3.3%

**Research (2021)**

From Table 4.7, the study found that participants highly ranked increased sharing of information by the Afgoye community leading to effective local government decision making. This was rated at 62% strongly agree, 24% agree, 9% neutral, 0% disagree and strongly disagree 4% finding shaws most of participants strongly agree. The study also noted a high rank of increased communication between the Afgoye local government and the community giving it a high score Community based technique support in increasing information flow. overall rating for the citizen awareness as a driver to public participation was majority o the participants From the Likert scale, a majority o participants were Agree hence the respondents agreed that citizen awareness is a driver to public participation for local government planning in Afgoye District of Somalia. The findings corroborate with the findings of a study by Thwala (2010) who established that awareness and participation of the community are fundamental since the traditional top-down approaches have consistently fall short of addressing the challenges bedeviling the locals including poverty, unemployment, food insecurity and the degradation of the environment.

#### 4.4.3 Socio-Economic Factors

The objective three of the exploration sought to find out how socio-economic drive public participation in Afgoye District in Somalia. Table 4.8 shows the results of the Likert scale.

**Table 4.8 Socio-economic factors**

<b>Socio-economic factor</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>SD</b>
There is reduced public participation among individuals with low economic status in Afgoye community in planning process.	73%	16%	7%	4%	0%
People of high economic status in Afgoye are more active in public participation in planning process	71%	20%	4%	4%	0%
Individuals of medium economic status participate often in public participation in planning process.	69%	20%	4%	2%	4%
<b>Total</b>	71%	18.67%	5%	3.3%	1.33%

#### **Research (2021)**

From Table 4.8 the study noted reduced public participation among individuals with low economic status in Afgoye community giving it. This was rated at 73% strongly agree, 16% agree, 7% neutral, 4% disagree and strongly disagree 0%. The finding show most of participants strongly agree. The findings also indicated increased poverty level among Afgoye community that was greatly influencing their public participation. It was established that economic status of individuals in Afgoye has changed political environment and community cooperation. socio-economic factor as a driver to public participation had a high score signifying that the participants stongly agreed that it is a driver to public participation of local government planning within Afgoye District, Somalia. This confirmed Arnstein (1969) ladder of public participation theory noting that the higher one goes up the ladder, the more the extent of participation by the citizen as evidenced by the findings of individuals with high economic status who participate more as compared to the low level community members. The results concur with the findings of a study by Russell and

Vidler (2000) who established that citizens of lower economic categories do not participate in civic activities as the provision of basic commodities for their families remains the key priority hence engaging in meetings which ultimately does not provide for them the basic needs is underated.

Of the three drivers to public participation in Afgoye District, the study found that socio-economic status of individuals was highly considered as a driver to public participation as signifying strong agreement as a driver. Additionally, institutional and regulatoy framework also contributed to public participation an indication of agreement whereas, citizen awareness was the least driver to public participation an indication to agreement as a driver to public participation to local government planning of Afgoye District of Somalia.

#### 4.4.4 Planning Process

The exploration sought to explore the perception of participants on local government planning process where public participation is involved. The findings is as exhibited in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Planning Process**

<b>Rating Item</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>SD</b>
There is increased accountability and responsibility from public officials due to more engagement with the community of Afgoye District.	72%	18%	7%	4%	0%
With public participation, Afgoye local government has enhanced its budgetary allocation to cater for the community needs.	68%	22%	5%	4%	0%
There is enhanced service delivery to the community of Afgoye District due to quality planning that is focused on citizen needs.	60%	27%	5%	3%	4%

**Research (2021)**

From Table 4.9, respondents indicated that there was increased accountability and responsibility from the public officials as a result of engagement with the community through public participation. This was highly rated at 72% strongly agree, 18% agree, 7% neutral, 4% disagree and strongly disagree 0%. The participants also noted that there is enhanced budgetary allocation by the local government of Afgoye District to cater for community needs. It was also found that there was more service delivery to the community of Afgoye due to quality planning that was focused on citizen needs. Overall rating for the dependent variable- planning process indication of agreement that there was increased planning process due to public participation organized by local government of Afgoye District of Somalia. The findings concur with the findings of a study by Okello and Chege (2008) who established that through public participation enhancement, empowerment of citizens, generation of new and innovative ideas, prioritization of projects and devolved governance is credited to achieve effective governance. Devolved governance has been closely linked to effective governance through the enhancement of public participation (IEA, 2015).

## **4.5 Inferential Statistics**

### **4.5.1 Correlation Analysis**

Pearson Bivariate connection coefficient was utilized to register the connection between the reliant variable (neighborhood government arranging process) and the autonomous factors (institutional and administrative casing work, social financial and political cultures). According to Sekaran (2008), this relationship is thought to be straight and the connection coefficient goes from -1.0 (amazing negative relationship) to +1.0 (wonderful positive relationship). The relationship coefficient was determined to decide the strength of the

connection among reliant and free factors (Kothari,2013). Table 4.10 introduced the examination and discoveries.

**Table 4.10 Correlation Analysis**

		<b>Correlations</b>			
		Regulatory	social	CITIZEN	PLANING
Regulatory	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
social	N	45			
	Pearson Correlation	-.122	1		
CITIZEN	Sig. (2-tailed)	.424			
	N	45	45		
PLANING	Pearson Correlation	.057	.117	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.712	.443		
PLANING	N	45	45	45	
	Pearson Correlation	-.049	.137	.177	1
PLANING	Sig. (2-tailed)	.750	.369	.246	
	N	45	45	45	45

**Research (2021)**

From Table 4.10, the outcomes for the most part demonstrate that autonomous factors were found to have positive huge connections on neighborhood government arranging process at 5% degree of importance. There was a solid positive and exceptionally critical connection among's institutional and administrative edge work and neighborhood government arranging process ( $r=.750$ ,  $P>0.05$ ). There was a solid positive and profoundly huge relationship between's friendly monetary and nearby government arranging process( $r=.369$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). There was a solid positive and exceptionally huge relationship between's resident mindfulness and nearby government arranging process ( $r=.246$ ,  $P<0.01$ ).

### **4.5.2 Multiple Regression Analysis**

Numerous relapse examination was performed to assess the connection between the reliant variable (nearby government arranging process) and the autonomous factors (institutional and administrative edge work, financial and resident mindfulness) and to test the exploration on their impacts on open investment on arranging process in Afgoye area. Stepwise numerous relapse examination was directed to build up the best blend of free (indicator) factors and how it anticipated the ward (anticipated) variable with a point of setting up the best model of the review (Cooper&Schindler, 2013). The review utilized different relapse investigation to test the impacts of local area cooperation on arranging process in Afgoye region. The examination utilized factual bundle for sociologies (SPSS V20) To code, enter and register the estimations of the numerous relapses.

### **4.5.3 Model Summary**

Model synopsis is a summery that depicts how far the free factors clarify the reliant factors. The more prominent the R esteem, the more noteworthy the connection between the free factors and ward variable. To test the exploration, a standard multiplier relapse investigation was led utilizing nearby government arranging process as the reliant variable, and the three autonomous factors; institutional and administrative edge work, financial and resident mindfulness. Tables 4.11, 4.12 and 4.13 introduced the relapse results.

**Table 4.11 Model Summary****Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.253 <sup>a</sup>	.064	-.006	1.10565	.064	.914	3	40	.443

a. Predictors: (Constant), citizen, Regulatory, social  
**Research (2021)**

From the model summary in Table 4.11, It is clear that the  $R^2$  0.64 indicating that a combination of institutional and regulatory frame-work, social economic and citizen awareness explained 64% of the variation in the community participation on local government planning process in afgoye district. The other 46% factors are outside the study hence future research is needed to shade more light on their influence on local government planning in Afgoye District.

#### **4.5.4 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)**

Investigation of Variance, as the name suggests, is a measurable strategy that is planned to examine changeability in information to derive the disparity among populace implies. The ANOVA method expands what an autonomous examples T test can do to different means. The invalid theory analyzed by the free examples T test is that two populace implies are equivalent If multiple methods are thought about, rehashed utilization of the autonomous easiest test will prompt a higher Type I blunder rate (the investigation wise  $\alpha$  level) than the  $\alpha$  level set for every t test. Table 4.12 gave the discoveries.

**Table 4.12 Analysis of Variance -ANOVA**

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	6.926	3	2.309	14.670	.000
Residual	6.452	41	1.57		
Total	13.378	43			

a. Dependent Variable: PLANING

b. Predictors: (Constant), CITIZEN, Regulatory, social  
**Research (2021)**

From the ANOVA Table 4.12, unmistakably the general standard numerous relapse model (the model including steady, institutional and regulatory frame-work, socio-economic and citizen awareness) is significant at p value =.000 in predicting how the independent variable influence public participation on local government planning process in Afgoye district.

#### **4.5.5 Regression Coefficients**

Table 4.13 presented the regression outcomes on how institutional and regulatory frame-work, social economic and citizen awareness influenced local government planning process in afgoye district.

**Table 4.13 Regression Coefficient****Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.163	.782		1.488	.014
Regulatory	.049	.086	.088	.576	.028
social	.073	.076	.149	.965	.013
Citizen	.085	.076	.172	1.113	.022

a. Dependent Variable: Planing process  
**Research (2021)**

The multiple regression equation was that = 1.163+0.49 Institutional Regulatory Framework+0.073 Socio-economic+0.85Citizen awareness+ε

As displayed in Table 4.13, there was positive and critical impacts of institutional and administrative structure on neighborhood government arranging process (p=0.028). There were positive and critical impacts of social financial on neighborhood government arranging process (p=0.13). Anyway additionally there was positive and huge impacts of resident mindfulness (p =0.022).

The exploration objective sought to find out the drivers to public participation in local government planning of Afgoye District. Specific objectives were;

To examine how institutional regulatory framework determine public participation planning process in Afgoye District. From Table 4.13, the study found that institutional regulatory framework positively affects local government planning (β=.088). However, there is statistical significant evidence indicating that institutional regulatory framework affect local government planning as the p<0.05.

The exploration also sought to found out the extent to which citizen awareness determined public participation planning process in Afgoye District. Table 4.13 designated that citizen awareness had a relationship with planning process at ( $\beta = .965$ ). However, this was insignificant to determine its influence on planning process.

The last objective was examine how the socio-economic status of citizens determine public participation planning process in Afgoye District. Findings from Table 4.13 indicated a positive relationship with ( $\beta = 1.113$ ) even though there is significant evidence to prove socio-economic factors influence in local government planning process.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This section in like manner summed up the discoveries in accordance with the goals, reached determinations and made the vital suggestions. Spaces of additional review that might advance the review region were likewise recommended.

#### **5.2 Summary of Finding**

Analysis of descriptive statistics for the institutional and regulatory framework revealed that the local government of Afgoye has put in place friendly systems and structures that has greatly encouraged community participation with a high rating from respondents, notable improvement in coordination to support public participation by the community was recognized due to administrative systems put in place by Afgoye government. It was also found that the system and legal framework of Afgoye local government has resulted to a change in approach towards public participation. Overall the respondents agreed that institutional and regulatory framework was a driver to public participation for local government planning of Afgoye District in Somalia. Correlation analysis indicated a positive relationship with local government planning. However, there was no statistical significant relationship between institutional and regulatory framework and local government planning.

On citizen awareness the study found that there was increased sharing of information by the Afgoye community leading to effective local government decision making with a high

mean score. It was also established that there was an increase in communication between the community and the Afgoye local government that has enhanced awareness of privileges and obligations of individual citizens. There were community based techniques in public participation that increased the flow of information between the community and the local government of Afgoye District in Somalia. This means that the respondents agreed that citizen awareness was a driver to public participation of local government planning of Afgoye District in Somalia. The study noted a direct relationship between citizen awareness and local government planning. However, there was no significant evidence to support local government planning.

The findings of descriptive analysis on socio-economic factors indicated how there was reduced public participation among individuals with low economic status in Afgoye community which received a high mean score. The respondents also reported that economic status of individuals in Afgoye has greatly changed political environment and community cooperation. It was also observed that increased poverty level among Afgoye community has greatly influenced their public participation. Respondents strongly agreed that socio-economic factors is a driver to public participation of local government planning of Afgoye District in Somalia. Correlations study indicated a relationship between socio-economic factor and local government planning. However, there was no significant evidence to support local government planning.

In all the three independent variables, respondents strongly agreed that socio-economic status was a driver to public participation, agreed that institutional and regulatory

framework was a driver to public participation and also agreed that citizen awareness was a driver to public participation.

The study also found that there was increased countability and responsibility from public officials as a result of public participation. There was enhanced budgetary allocation to cater for the needs of the citizens as well as, there was enhanced service delivery due to quality planning focused on community needs. The respondents agreed that there was increased planning process due to public participation in local government of Afgoye District of Somalia.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

Based on the findings, even though respondents noted that socio-economic factor was highly regarded in public participation as well as institutional and regulatory framework and citizen awareness, there were no statistical significance to prove that the three independent variables influenced local government planning in Afgoye District. The survey subsequently inferred that there is a positive immaterial connection among institutional and administrative system. It was additionally presumed that there is a positive and irrelevant connection between citizen mindfulness and nearby government arranging. One more end was made on the positive and unimportant connection between financial variables and neighborhood government arranging in Afgoye District.

The review inferred that there was expanded public investment prompting quality arranging process by nearby legislature of Afgoye District of Somalia.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

In line with the findings and conclusions obtained from the study, the following recommendations have been made to help local government executives promote citizen participation in planning process.

The study recommends local government of Afgoye to proactively consult all stakeholders beforehand to allow more women to participate in public participation. The local government of Afgoye should also construct a social platform to ensure that the society members have equal chance in participation of planning and all public decisions. The local government of Afgoye should improve its systems and legal framework that can support more public participation.

On citizen awareness, the study recommends more community based techniques be implemented that can encourage community members to share information with the local government of Afgoye. The regulators should proactively seek out stakeholders and encourage their involvement before the final decision is made e.g. calling door to door in the neighborhood of a proposed development. The funding be made available, to enable public participation, in the form of grants for legal and technical assistance. The research should be done to determine appropriate methods that can enable constructive engagement with all stakeholders to promote sustainable development through sharing of information and decision-making. There should be an open debate with the entire stakeholder groups on how to improve through increasing the inclusion of all stakeholders in the planning process.

On socio-economic factors, the study recommends consultation with all community members including the marginalized so that their opinions can be used in local planning. This will result to more development for the community thus increase their economic status and overcome poverty. The political environment and community cooperation can be improved positively with increased public participation. The local government of Afgoye should formulate laws that support economic growth and public participation thereby more cooperation from the Afgoye community. This will ensure effective planning based on community needs.

The study recommended more engagement with the public be made through different public participation techniques to solicit for feedback, identify citizen needs and priorities that will inform quality planning resulting to more service delivery.

### **5.5 Limitations of the Study**

The exploration encountered problems with data collection due to the transport challenges in the area. There were also hostility in certain parts of the area which hindered the researcher from accessing due to insecurity. Unwillingness by some respondents was also experienced that affected response rate.

### **5.6 Suggested Areas for Further Studies**

The exploration suggests future research to be undertaken to explore other dynamics that affect the public participation in local government planning. This was deemed fit as the study found that 64% of drivers under study (institutional regulatory framework, citizen awareness and socio-economic factors) influenced public participation in local government planning.

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## APPENDICES

### **Appendix 1: Introduction Letter**

Kenyatta University

Nairobi

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am a student at Kenyatta University currently persuing a masters degree in Arts in public policy and administration. As part of the requirements for the award, I am carrying out a study entitled “The determinat of public participation in local government planning process of AFGOYE district- Somalia”. Please, I am inquiring your participation in the research by responding to the guiding questions. Any information you provide will only be used for school purposes, such information will not be disclosed to others, and I will maintain all security and privacy.

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Kadar Hassan Omar

## Appendix 2: uestionnaire

### SECTION (A): Participants' profile

Please tick in the blanks provided as your response.

1. What is your sex?

Male  Female

2. Indicate your age?

Age (years)	Response
21 – 30	
31 – 40	
41 – 50	
51 and Above	

3. What is your highest academic qualification?

Secondary  Diploma  Bachelors

Masters

4. What is your current designation (position)?

Officers  Elders  Business person  Others

5. For how long have you worked in the merchandising companies?

1-5yrs  5-10yrs  10-15yrs

Above15yrs

## SECTION B: INSTITUTIONAL REGULATORY FRAME-WORK

Please utilize the following rate to show the agreement level to the statements indicated below.

<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Legend</b>
Strongly Agree	(1)	SA
Agree	(2)	A
Neutral	(3)	N
Disagree	(4)	DA
Strongly Disagree	(5)	SD

<b>Rating Item</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
The government of Afgoye has put in place friendly systems and structures that has greatly encouraged community participation.					
There is improved coordination to support public participation by the community due to administrative systems put in place by Afgoye government.					
The system and legal framework of Afgoye local government has resulted to a change in approach towards public participation.					

### SECTION C: CITIZEN AWARENESS

<b>Rating Item</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
Community based techniques in public participation have increased information flow between the community and the government					
There is increased sharing of information by the Afgoye community leading to effective local government decision making					
There is increased communication between the community and the Afgoye local government that has enhanced awareness of priviledges and obligations of individual citizens.					

### SECTION D: SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

<b>Rating Item</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
Increased poverty level among Afgoye community has greatly influenced their public participation.					
Economic status of individuals in Afgoye has greatly changed political environment and community cooperation.					
There is reduced public participation among individuals with low economic status in Afgoye community.					

**SECTION E: PLANNING PROCESS**

<b>Rating Item</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
With public participation, Afgoye local government has enhanced its budgetary allocation to cater for the community needs.					
There is increased accountability and responsibility from public officials due to more engagement with the community of Afgoye District.					
There is enhanced service delivery to the community of Afgoye District due to quality planning that is focused on citizen needs.					

THANK YOU

### Appendix 3: Time Plan

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>Dec 2016</b>	<b>Jan 2017</b>	<b>Feb 2017</b>	<b>May 2017</b>	<b>Feb 2018</b>
Identification of research topics and problem statement					
Writing of chapter one					
Writing of chapters two					
Writing and the correction of three chapters					
Binding of research proposal & Prepared work plan					

#### Appendix 4: Budget

Activities	Costs(\$ USD)
Travelling expenses	\$1500
Internet services	\$390
Printing costs	\$40
Miscellaneous	\$200
Total	<b>\$2130</b>