

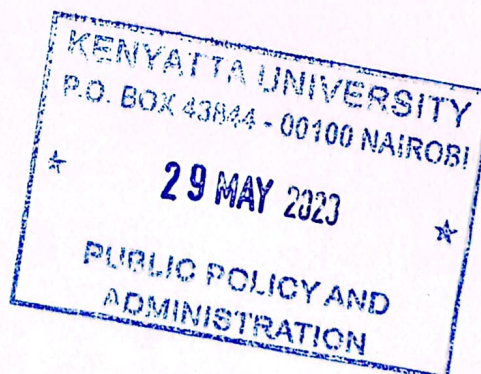
**EFFECTS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PRACTICES ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(CIDP) IN KENYA: A CASE OF TAITA TAVETA COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
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ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY.**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented in any other university/institution for consideration of any certification. This research project has been complemented by referenced sources duly acknowledged.

Signed..........Date.....26/5/2023.....

MALUSHA ABEDI
C153/MSA/OL/38073/2016

I confirm that the work in this research project was done by the candidate under our supervision

Signature.....Date.....26/05/2023.....

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ABSTRACT

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), a domesticated version of the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) utilized in other nations, serves as the foundation for county government activities in Kenya. The Kenyan government acknowledges and mandates that all counties in the nation establish and adopt the CIDP as their framework for development and fair resource allocation in its devolution policy. However, finance, formulation, and public engagement have all been highlighted as reasons why the implementation of the CIDPs has frequently only been partially effective. In order to better understand public engagement techniques and how they may affect the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) implementation in Voi Sub County, Taita Taveta County, read on. In particular, it sought; to determine the effects of informing, consultation, collaboration and empowerment in participation on implementation of CIDP in Voi Sub County. This study was guided by the Participatory Democracy Theory and the Effective Community Participation Model. The study used descriptive research design and targeted administrators in and local residents of Voi Sub County drawn from key groups such as religious organizations, youth groups, women groups, business people, educators and persons with disability. From these, a sample size of 64 comprising of 18 administrators in and target 46 residents was obtained and selected through purposive sampling. Structured questions made up the instrumentation used. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 21.0 was used to analyze the data using both descriptive and inferential statistical approaches. The results of the study showed that empowerment practices, cooperation practices, informing practices, and consultation practices all substantially influenced the implementation of CIDP in Voi Sub County, Taita Taveta County. Therefore, the study recommended that; there is need to consistently publish the outcome of the public deliberations so as to encourage future public participation and also use media that is highly accessible to all residents of the county for public participation. Also, there is need to try and involve citizens in all levels of consultations until the final decisions are made. The study also recommended that there needs to be a solid framework for partnering with citizen groups in the area and also structured agreements with citizens on their involvement in public participation. Lastly, it is recommended that the county management should put more emphasis on empowerment in public participation and, particularly, by implementing public participation bills that give citizens more power in the deliberations.